By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Clary

311-2455-03

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 20.13, F.S.; abolishing the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud within the Department of Insurance; amending s. 20.201, F.S.; creating the Office of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud within the Department of Law Enforcement; amending s. 27.34, F.S.; requiring the Chief Financial Officer to contract with the state attorneys of specified judicial circuits to prosecute criminal violation of the Workers' Compensation Law and related crimes; requiring a report to the Legislature and the executive branch; amending s. 440.015, F.S.; providing legislative intent; amending s. 440.02, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; amending s. 440.05, F.S.; revising exemption requirements; amending s. 440.06, F.S.; specifying coverage requirements; amending s. 440.077, F.S.; revising exemption election; amending s. 440.09, F.S.; revising compensability eligibility standards; amending s. 440.10, F.S.; requiring all employers engaged in work in Florida to obtain a Florida policy; amending s. 440.1025, F.S.; providing workplace safety rulemaking authority; amending s. 440.103, F.S.; requiring certain proof of insurance when obtaining building permits; amending s. 440.104, F.S.; deleting certain limitations regarding recovery; amending s. 440.105, F.S.;

1 modifying stop-work-order violations; amending 2 s. 440.1051, F.S.; redesignating the Bureau of 3 Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud as the Office of Workers' Compensation Insurance 4 5 Fraud; amending s. 440.107, F.S.; revising the 6 compliance powers of the Department of 7 Financial Services; authorizing agency 8 rulemaking authority; clarifying department 9 penalty calculation formulas; amending s. 10 440.12, F.S.; revising condensability 11 eligibility timing; amending s. 440.125, F.S.; conforming departmental authority; amending s. 12 13 440.13, F.S.; redefining terms; establishing new standards of care; authorizing the adoption 14 of practice parameters; revising standards and 15 procedures for diagnosis and treatment; 16 17 redefining standards of eligibility for medical treatment; establishing consent to peer review 18 19 jurisdiction; creating the Health Care 20 Oversight Board to assist in the establishment of practice parameters, auditing peer review 21 organizations, and certain other 22 recommendations; eliminating independent 23 24 medical examinations; revising the utilization review process; eliminating expert medical 25 advisors; modifying standards for witness fees; 26 27 revising departmental auditing standards and 28 scope; authorizing a three-member panel to 29 alter inpatient and outpatient reimbursement 30 levels; revising prescription dispensing fee 31 level; revising standards for authorization of

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physicians to render medical care; revising carrier obligations to pay health care providers; eliminating current practice parameters; amending s. 440.132, F.S.; revising departmental authority; repealing s. 440.134, F.S., relating to managed care; repealing s. 440.135, F.S., relating to pilot programs; amending s. 440.14, F.S.; revising calculations of average weekly wage; amending s. 440.15, F.S., revising permanent total disability indemnity reimbursement levels; defining sheltered employment; revising supplemental benefits; revising temporary total disability benefits eligibility and reimbursement levels; requiring a three-member panel to study a residual functional loss model for calculating permanent partial impairment awards; revising benefit calculation for permanent impairment benefits; eliminating permanent impairment supplemental benefits; increasing temporary partial disability benefits; repealing obligation to rehire section; amending s. 440.151, F.S.; revising the standard for establishing condensability of occupational diseases; creating s. 440.152, F.S.; establishing standard for computing fractions of a percent for determining benefits; amending s. 440.16, F.S.; increasing funeral and death benefits; amending s. 440.17, F.S.; revising departmental authority; amending s. 440.185, F.S.; revising presumption of condensability;

1 modifying employer and carrier reporting 2 standards; authorizing departmental rulemaking 3 authority for carrier reporting standards; 4 providing departmental penalty authority; 5 enhancing departmental electronic data 6 collection and processing; amending s. 440.191, 7 F.S.; eliminating the Employment Assistance Office and establishing the Early Intervention 8 9 Office; authorizing the Early Intervention 10 Office to assist injured employees; amending s. 11 440.192, F.S.; modifying the dispute resolution process; creating the Claims Bureau to accept 12 13 claims and adjudicate certain claims; creating the peer review panel process for adjudicating 14 medical disputes; establishing timelines 15 governing the peer review process; authorizing 16 17 the department to contract with peer review organizations; revising the jurisdiction of 18 19 judges of compensation claims; creating the 20 Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals; revising the procedure for appeal 21 to the First District Court of Appeal; amending 22 s. 440.1925, F.S.; revising the procedure for 23 24 resolving maximum medical improvement disputes; 25 amending s. 440.20, F.S.; revising payment health care timelines by carriers; authorizing 26 27 departmental rulemaking authority; authorizing 28 departmental penalties; expanding departmental 29 claims auditing authority; amending s. 440.24, F.S.; clarifying departmental authority; 30 31 amending s. 440.25, F.S.; revising the

1 mediation process; establishing judges of 2 compensation claims' jurisdictional authority; 3 establishing Workers' Compensation Appellate 4 Tribunal rulemaking authority; clarifying 5 appellate review rulemaking authority for 6 appeals from the Workers' Compensation 7 Appellate Tribunal; eliminating expert medical 8 advisor physical examinations; amending s. 9 440.271, F.S.; revising the appellate 10 jurisdiction of orders issued by judges of 11 compensation claims; amending s. 440.2715, F.S.; expanding the use of a state video 12 teleconferencing network; creating s. 440.2725, 13 F.S.; providing appellate review of Workers' 14 Compensation Appellate Tribunal orders to the 15 First District Court of Appeal; amending s. 16 17 440.28, F.S.; allowing peer review panels to 18 modify their orders in certain circumstances; 19 repealing s. 440.29, F.S.; eliminating certain 20 procedures before judges of compensation 21 claims; amending s. 440.30, F.S.; providing that peer review panel members are not subject 22 to deposition unless fraud has been implied; 23 24 amending s. 440.32, F.S.; providing certain conforming changes dealing with costs in 25 proceedings; amending 440.34, F.S.; revising 26 27 the calculation for attorney's fees; providing 28 when attorney's fees are due; clarifying judges 29 of compensation claims jurisdictional issues 30 pertaining to attorney's fees; amending s. 31 440.38, F.S.; modifying departmental authority

1 over the Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty 2 Association recommendations; amending s. 3 440.381, F.S.; providing the department additional payroll auditing responsibilities; 4 5 amending 440.385, F.S.; clarifying appointment 6 authority; providing conforming departmental 7 cross-references; modifying departmental 8 authority regarding employers who self-insure; 9 amending s. 440.386, F.S.; providing conforming 10 departmental cross-references; amending s. 11 440.40; F.S.; providing conforming departmental cross-references; amending s. 440.42, F.S.; 12 13 providing certain workers' compensation 14 insurance policy notice periods; amending s. 440.44, F.S.; providing certain Workers' 15 Compensation Appellate Tribunal staffing 16 17 levels; amending s. 440.442, F.S.; modifying the scope of the Code of Judicial Conduct; 18 19 amending s. 440.45, F.S.; creating a Workers' 20 Compensation Appellate Tribunal in the Department of Management Services; providing an 21 appointment method; providing jurisdictional 22 authority; providing administrative authority; 23 24 providing powers and duties; revising the statewide nominating commission membership and 25 appointment methodology; providing appointment 26 27 terms for appellate tribunal judges; creating 28 s. 440.465, F.S.; establishing claims bureau 29 personnel requirements; amending s. 440.49, 30 F.S.; clarifying Special Disability Trust Fund 31 assessment methodology; amending s. 440.50,

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           F.S.; providing conforming departmental
           cross-references; amending s. 440.501, F.S.;
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           providing conforming departmental
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           cross-references; amending 440.51, F.S.;
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           clarifying Workers' Compensation Administrative
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           Trust Fund assessment methodology; amending ss.
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           440.515, 440.52, 440.59, 440.591, F.S.;
           providing conforming departmental
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           cross-references; amending 440.593, F.S.;
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           revising electronic reporting methodology and
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           procedures; amending s. 443.036, F.S.;
           redefining the term "employee leasing company";
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           amending ss. 443.171, 443.1715, F.S.; amending
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           provisions relating to records and reports;
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           amending s. 626.989, F.S.; providing that the
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           Office of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud
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           has exclusive jurisdiction to investigate
           workers' compensation insurance fraud;
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           conforming terminology; providing for contents
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           of annual reports; amending s. 626.9891, F.S.;
           amending reporting requirements for insurers;
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           providing penalties for noncompliance; amending
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           s. 626.062, F.S.; amending criteria for filing
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           with the department certain information
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           relating to rates; amending s. 627.311, F.S.;
           revising Worker's Compensation Joint
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           Underwriting Association board of governors
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           membership and appointment method; revising
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           tiering of subclasses; providing rating
           criteria; revising association procedures;
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           revising assessment calculation methodology;
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1 amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; revising criminal 2 punishment code to apply to workers 3 compensation insurance fraud; amending s. 112.181, F.S.; revising requirements for 4 5 medical reviews for certain types of workers; 6 providing that the amendments to certain 7 sections do not affect any determination of 8 disability under other sections related to 9 certain public officers and employees; 10 requiring each workers' compensation insurer or 11 a licensed rating organization to make a rate filing reflecting the anticipated savings of 12 the act; specifying the effective date and 13 requirements for such filings; providing that 14 amendments to ss. 440.02 and 440.15, F.S., do 15 not affect certain disability determinations; 16 17 providing a type two transfer of certain full time employees' positions from the Division of 18 19 Administrative Hearings of the Department of 20 Management Services to the Department of Financial Services; transferring positions and 21 providing appropriations from the Workers' 22 Compensation Administration Trust Fund to state 23 24 attorneys in specified judicial circuits and to 25 the Department of Legal Affairs; transferring all powers, duties, functions, rules, records, 26 27 personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of 28 29 the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Fraud of 30 the Division of Insurance Fraud from the 31 Department of Financial Services to the

1 Department of Law Enforcement and redesignating 2 the bureau as the Office of Workers' 3 Compensation Insurance Fraud; providing 4 legislative intent to create a state mutual 5 insurance fund for workers' compensation, under 6 certain circumstances; providing an effective 7 date. 8 9 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 10 11 Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 20.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 12 13 20.13 Department of Insurance.--There is created a Department of Insurance. 14 (4) The Division of Insurance Fraud shall enforce the 15 provisions of s. 626.989. The division shall establish a 16 17 Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud for the sole purpose of enforcing the provisions of chapter 440 which, if 18 19 violated, would result in the commission of fraudulent 20 insurance acts. 21 Section 2. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of section 20.201, Florida Statutes, to read: 22 23 20.201 Department of Law Enforcement. --24 (2) The following programs of the Department of Law Enforcement are established: 25 26 (e) The Office of Workers' Compensation Insurance 27 Fraud. 28 Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 27.34, Florida 29 Statutes, is amended to read: 30 27.34 Salaries and other related costs of state 31 | attorneys' offices; limitations.--

1 (4) Notwithstanding s. 27.25, the Chief Financial 2 Officer shall Insurance Commissioner may contract with the 3 state attorneys attorney of the three largest any judicial circuits circuit of the state for the prosecution of criminal 4 5 violations of the Workers' Compensation Law and related crimes 6 and shall may contribute funds from the Workers' Compensation 7 Administration Trust Fund for such purposes. Such contracts 8 shall may provide for the training, salary, and expenses of 9 one or more assistant state attorneys used in the prosecution 10 of such crimes. The three participating circuits shall provide 11 an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Governor, and the 12 Department of Law Enforcement regarding the workload and 13 14 disposition of workers' compensation cases. Section 4. Section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is 15 amended to read: 16 17 (Substantial rewording of section. See s. 440.015, F.S., for present text.) 18 19 440.015 Legislative intent.--(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to 20 21 fundamentally reform workers' compensation in Florida. The 22 Legislature finds that the historical approach to workers compensation, as reflected by the prior statute and court 23 24 decisions under it, needs to be displaced by an approach more 25 suited to modern realities, including the changing composition of the workforce, the emergence of knowledge work as an 26 27 alternative to physical labor, the changing labor markets, and the increasingly competitive markets for legal and medical 28 29 services. The goals of this chapter continue to include prompt 30 provision of adequate benefits to legitimately injured workers at a reasonable cost, but the goals extend beyond that as 31

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well. This law intends to strike a precise economic balance between the economic interests of employers, employees, 2 3 personnel ancillary to the workers' compensation system, and the public at large. The statutory language is carefully 4 designed to create behavioral incentives for the participants in the system, including workers, employers, doctors, attorneys, and others, so as to minimize the total cost of job-related injuries, including the cost of administering the system.

- (2) The Legislature finds that the prior workers' compensation law was marked by several characteristics that are particularly inappropriate in these times.
- (a) Paternalism developed from the original conception of workers' compensation as social welfare legislation designed to help the victims of industrial accidents and their families, in a time when the injured workers were largely unsophisticated and had little access to legal services. Paternalism was responsible for the now-discredited notion that workers' compensation laws should be applied with a bias in favor of one party and against the other, and for the law's reticence to allow parties to make their own decisions. In the modern world, employers and employees alike are held to a standard of personal responsibility, as an essential component of a free society. It is therefore the express legislative intent to eradicate all vestiges of paternalism in the workers' compensation system, treating all parties as equally capable of making choices under the law.
- (b) The common law of damages was developed to quantify liability when a party was at fault for, and thus responsible for the entire cost of, an injury. The focus of negligence jurisprudence was on making the innocent victim

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whole. That concept has no place in workers' compensation law, where the liability is not dependent upon fault, but 2 3 rather upon the contractual relationships between employers and employees. The operative concept under this statutory, 4 5 no-fault scheme is to specify the nature and amounts of 6 benefits payable in given circumstances, such that employers 7 and employees can accurately assess the value of workers' 8 compensation benefits when they formulate the terms of employment, such as wages and benefits. The Legislature 9 10 therefore declares that the terms of this chapter are implied 11 in to each employment contract, whether written, verbal, or implicit, that exists in the state, and, as such, the terms of 12 the statute should be interpreted as if they were terms of a 13 contract. Justice and fairness in workers' compensation thus 14 consist of giving effect to the language of the statute, 15 without resort to negligence-based concepts of common law. As 16 17 in contract law generally, parties should receive and be held 18 liable for exactly what the terms of the contract require, no 19 more and no less. 20

- unpredictable, creating an incentive to excessive litigation.

 It is the express intent of the Legislature to specify
 bright-line rules that are followed in practice. The resultant reliability, stability, and predictability of the law have immeasurable value that the Legislature declares to be paramount.
- (d) The degree of expense in the worker's compensation system has become immense, without a corresponding increase in the quantity, speed, or efficiency of benefits delivered.

 There are immeasurable indirect costs as well, in the form of distortions of decisions made by employers and employees

alike, resulting from the prospect of protracted litigation, which is precisely what workers' compensation laws were intended to prevent. Since employers initially bear the cost of workers' compensation benefits, and ultimately pass those on either to consumers in the form of higher prices or to the noninjured employees in the form of lower wages, it is unfair to all classes of persons to require a workers' compensation system that costs nearly as much to operate as it provides in benefits to injured workers.

- (e) In many cases, the provision of medical care to injured workers became mired in litigation actuated by ancillary goals unrelated to advancement of the worker's return to health and productivity. A rational scheme for health care provision and a dispute resolution system that precludes extraneous considerations from governing a worker's medical care are both essential to functioning of the workers' compensation law, and this statute must be interpreted toward those ends.
- standard for permanent total disability has resulted in Florida's having a rate of permanent total disability grossly out of proportion to the number of injuries that are severe enough to warrant such a conclusion. The Legislature finds that declaring an individual permanently totally disabled is in most cases not in the person's best interest and is warranted only when the individual is unable to return to any form of gainful or sheltered employment.
- (3) To remedy the problems enumerated in subsection (2), as well as numerous others, this statute is a fundamental departure from prior law, in theory, concept, and execution.

 While practices, rules, statutes, and court decisions existing

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before the effective date of this act may be cited as persuasive authority in courts and other tribunals, they are not to be considered authoritative or binding in interpreting rights and obligations under this statute. It is the express intent of the Legislature that this new statute operate with a clean slate of decisional law. The law should be interpreted according to its plain language, without reference to technical legal denotations, as a person of reasonable intelligence would understand it, before deciding how to act under it.

(4) The workers' compensation law is declared to be an insurance statute, not social welfare legislation. The law is designed to make a fair and efficient allocation of the costs of industrial accidents, in such a way as to give employers and employees alike incentives to minimize the total cost of these accidents. At all times, the statute must be interpreted so as to maintain its status as a reasonable substitute for the common-law rights that it abridges, to the extent required by the State Constitution.

Section 5. Section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) "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 31 drugs, or a disease that manifests itself in the fear of or

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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.

- (2) "Adoption" or "adopted" means legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.
- "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care (3) Administration.
- "Carrier" means any person or fund as defined in (4)subsection (39)authorized under s. 440.38 to insure under this chapter and includes a self-insurer, and a commercial self-insurance fund authorized under s. 624.462.
- "Casual" as used in this section refers only to employments for work that is anticipated to be completed in 10 working days or less, without regard to the number of persons employed, and at a total labor cost of less than \$500.
- (6) "Child" includes a posthumous child, a child legally adopted prior to the injury of the employee, and a stepchild or acknowledged child born out of wedlock dependent upon the deceased, but does not include married children unless wholly dependent on the employee. "Grandchild" means a child as above defined of a child as above defined. "Brother" and "sister" include stepbrothers and stepsisters, half brothers and half sisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption, but does not include married brothers or married 31 sisters unless wholly dependent on the employee. "Child,"

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"grandchild," "brother," and "sister" include only persons who at the time of the death of the deceased employees are under 18 years of age, or under 22 years of age if a full-time student in an accredited educational institution.

- (7) "Compensation" means the money allowance payable to an employee or to his or her dependents as provided for in this chapter.
- (8) "Construction industry" means any for-profit activity, trade, or craft performed in the course of building, renovating, or remodeling a structure to completion and includes for-profit activities involving the carrying out of any building, clearing, filling, demolishing, excavating, and all finish and detail work excavation, or substantial improvement in the size or use of any structure or the appearance of any land. The department shall by rule specify the classifications and classification codes that are within the $definition\ of\ the\ term\ "construction\ industry."$ When appropriate to the context, "construction" refers to the act of construction or the result of construction. However, the term "construction" does shall not mean a 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 leased.
- (9) "Corporate officer" or "officer of a corporation" means any person who fills an office provided for in the corporate charter or articles of incorporation filed with the Division of Corporations of the Department of State or as permitted or required by chapter 607.
- (10) "Date of maximum medical improvement" means the date after which further recovery from, or lasting improvement $\frac{1}{2}$

to, an injury or disease can no longer reasonably be anticipated, based upon reasonable medical probability.

- (11) "Death" as a basis for a right to compensation means only death resulting from an injury.
- (12) "Department" means the Department of $\overline{\text{Financial}}$ Services $\overline{\text{Insurance}}$.
- (13) "Disability" means incapacity because of the injury to earn in the same or any other employment the wages which the employee was receiving at the time of the injury.
- (14) "Division" means the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of <u>Financial Services</u>

 Insurance.
- remuneration from an employer for performance of any work or service, 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.
- (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 department as provided in s. 440.05.
- 2. Effective January 1, 2004, as to officers of a corporation who are actively engaged in the construction industry, no more than three officers of a corporation, or of any group of affiliated corporations, each of whom purchases a limited medical benefit and disability policy with maximum

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medical benefits not less than \$100,000 as specified by the 2 department by rule may elect to be exempt from this chapter by 3 filing written notice of the election with the department as 4 provided in s. 440.05. Corporate officers must be 5 shareholders, each owning at least 10 percent of the voting 6 stock of such a corporation and must be listed as officers of 7 the corporation with the Department of State, Division of 8 Corporations at the time of requesting an exemption in order to elect to be exempt under this chapter. As used in this 9 10 chapter, the term "corporation" means an entity formed under 11 chapter 607 or chapter 608. As used in this chapter, the term affiliated means and includes one or more corporations or 12 entities, any one of which is a corporation engaged in the 13 construction industry, under the same or substantially the 14 same control of a group of business entities that are 15 connected or associated so that one entity controls or has the 16 17 power to control each of the other business entities. The term 'affiliated" includes the officers, directors, shareholders 18 19 active in management, employees, and agents of the affiliated corporation. The ownership by one business entity of a 20 controlling interest in another business entity or a pooling 21 of equipment or income among business entities shall be prima 22 facie evidence that one business is affiliated with the other. 23 24 However, any exemption obtained by a corporate officer of a 25 corporation actively engaged in the construction industry is not applicable with respect to any commercial building project 26 27 estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater.

3. An officer of a corporation who elects to be exempt from this chapter by filing a written notice of the election with the department as provided in s. 440.05 is not an 31 employee.

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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.

(c)1. "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 department 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 department 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.

- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 1., the term "employee" includes a sole proprietor or partner actively engaged in the construction industry with respect to any commercial building project estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater. Any exemption obtained is not applicable, with respect to work performed at such a commercial building project.
 - (d) "Employee" does not include:
 - 1. An independent contractor, 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, 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 or she performs or agrees to perform;
- e. The independent contractor is responsible for the satisfactory completion of work or services that he or she 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; and.
- j. The independent contractor is not engaged in the construction industry.

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30 31 However, the determination as to whether an individual included in the North American Industrial Classification Manual Industry Numbers 115112, 115113, 54194, 115115, 115116, 54169, 56173, 111421, 111998, 11531, 11331, 321912, 321211, 321212, or 321912 Standard Industrial Classification Manual of 1987, Industry Numbers 0711, 0721, 0722, 0751, 0761, 0762, 0781, 0782, 0783, 0811, 0831, 0851, 2411, 2421, 2435, 2436, 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. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph or any other provision of this chapter, with respect to any commercial building project estimated to be valued at \$250,000 or greater, a person who is actively engaged in the construction industry is not an independent contractor and is either an employer or an employee who may not be exempt from the coverage requirements of this chapter.

- 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 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 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 department; and
- b. Volunteers participating in federal programs established under Pub. L. No. 93-113.

TODELIC II

7. <u>Unless otherwise prohibited by this chapter</u>, 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 an 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.

10.11. 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.

11. Medicaid-enrolled clients under chapter 393 who are excluded from the definition of employment under s.

443.036(21)(d)5. and served by Adult Day Training Service under the Home and Community-Based Medicaid Waiver program in a sheltered workshop setting licensed by the United States

Department of Labor for the purpose of training and earning less than the federal hourly minimum wage.

(16) "Employer" means:

- (a) 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, parties in actual control of the corporation, including, but 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, and 440.107.
- (b) However, a landowner is not considered to be the employer of a person hired by the landowner to carry out construction on the landowner's own premises, if those premises are not intended to be sold, resold, or leased and the landowner is not engaged in the construction industry as defined in subsection (8).

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- (c) Facilities serving individuals under subparagraph (15)(d)11. shall be considered agents of the Agency for Health Care Administration as it relates to providing Adult Day Training Services under the Home and Community-Based Medicaid Waiver program, and not employers or third parties for the purpose of limiting or denying Medicaid benefits.
- (17)(a) "Employment," subject to the other provisions of this chapter, means any service performed by an employee for the person employing him or her.
 - (b) "Employment" includes:
- 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.
- "Employment" does not include service performed by or as:
 - Domestic servants in private homes.
- 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, 31 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 labor supervisory personnel.

- 3. 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.
- 4. Labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.
- State prisoners or county inmates, except those performing services for private employers or those enumerated in s. 948.03(8)(a).
- (18) "Misconduct" includes, but is not limited to, the following, which shall not be construed in pari materia with each other:
- (a) Conduct evincing such willful or wanton disregard of an employer's interests as is found in deliberate violation or disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of the employee; or
- (b) Carelessness or negligence of such a degree or recurrence as to manifest culpability, wrongful intent, or evil design, or to show an intentional and substantial disregard of an employer's interests or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer.
- (19) "Injury" means the existence of an objectively confirmed and clinically relevant physiological abnormality in one of the body's systems which directly and proximately resulted from an accident personal injury or death by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, and such diseases or infection as naturally or unavoidably result from 31 such injury. Damage to dentures, eyeglasses, prosthetic

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devices, and artificial limbs may be included in this definition only when the damage is shown to be part of, or in conjunction with, an accident. This damage must specifically occur as the result of an accident in the normal course of employment.

- "Parent" includes stepparents and parents by adoption, parents-in-law, and any persons who for more than 3 years prior to the death of the deceased employee stood in the place of a parent to him or her and were dependent on the injured employee.
- (21) "Partner" means any person who is a member of a partnership that is formed by two or more persons to carry on as coowners of a business with the understanding that there will be a proportional sharing of the profits and losses between them. For the purposes of this chapter, a partner is a person who participates fully in the management of the partnership and who is personally liable for its debts.
- (22) "Permanent impairment" means any anatomic or functional abnormality or loss determined as a percentage of the body as a whole, existing after the date of maximum medical improvement, which results from the injury.
- (23) "Person" means individual, partnership, association, or corporation, including any public service corporation.
 - (24) "Self-insurer" means:
- (a) Any employer who has secured payment of compensation pursuant to s. 440.38(1)(b) or (6) as an individual self-insurer;
- (b) Any employer who has secured payment of compensation through a group self-insurance fund under s. 31 624.4621;

- (c) Any group self-insurance fund established under s.
 624.4621;
- (d) A public utility as defined in s. 364.02 or s. 366.02 that has assumed by contract the liabilities of contractors or subcontractors pursuant to s. 624.46225; or
- (e) Any local government self-insurance fund established under s. 624.4622.
- (25) "Sole proprietor" means a natural person who owns a form of business in which that person owns all the assets of the business and is solely liable for all the debts of the business.
- (26) "Spouse" includes only a spouse substantially dependent for financial support upon the decedent and living with the decedent at the time of the decedent's injury and death, or substantially dependent upon the decedent for financial support and living apart at that time for justifiable cause.
- (27) "Time of injury" means the time of the occurrence of the accident resulting in the injury.
- rendered is recompensed under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the injury and includes only the wages earned and reported for federal income tax purposes on the job where the employee is injured and any other concurrent employment where he or she is also subject to workers' compensation coverage and benefits, together with the reasonable value of housing furnished to the employee by the employer which is the permanent year-round residence of the employee, and gratuities to the extent reported to the employer in writing as taxable income received in the course of employment from others than the employer and employer contributions for health insurance

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for the employee or the employee's dependents. However, housing furnished to migrant workers shall be included in wages unless provided after the time of injury. In employment in which an employee receives consideration for housing, the reasonable value of such housing compensation shall be the actual cost to the employer or based upon the Fair Market Rent Survey promulgated pursuant to s. 8 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, whichever is less. However, if employer contributions for housing or health insurance are continued after the time of the injury, the contributions are not "wages" for the purpose of calculating an employee's average weekly wage.

- (29) "Weekly compensation rate" means and refers to the amount of compensation payable for a period of 7 consecutive calendar days, including any Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and other nonworking days which fall within such period of 7 consecutive calendar days. When Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or other nonworking days immediately follow the first 7 calendar days of disability or occur at the end of a period of disability as the last day or days of such period, such nonworking days constitute a part of the period of disability with respect to which compensation is payable.
- (30) "Construction design professional" means an architect, professional engineer, landscape architect, or surveyor and mapper, or any corporation, professional or general, that has a certificate to practice in the construction design field from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (31) "Individual self-insurer" means any employer who has secured payment of compensation pursuant to s. 31 440.38(1)(b) as an individual self-insurer.

- (32) "Domestic individual self-insurer" means an individual self-insurer:
- (a) Which is a corporation formed under the laws of this state;
- (b) Who is an individual who is a resident of this state or whose primary place of business is located in this state; or
- (c) Which is a partnership whose principals are residents of this state or whose primary place of business is located in this state.
- (33) "Foreign individual self-insurer" means an individual self-insurer:
- (a) Which is a corporation formed under the laws of any state, district, territory, or commonwealth of the United States other than this state;
- (b) Who is an individual who is not a resident of this state and whose primary place of business is not located in this state; or
- (c) Which is a partnership whose principals are not residents of this state and whose primary place of business is not located in this state.
- (34) "Insolvent member" means an individual self-insurer which is a member of the Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty Association, Incorporated, or which was a member and has withdrawn pursuant to s. 440.385(1)(b), and which has been found insolvent, as defined in subparagraph (35)(a)1., subparagraph (35)(a)2., or subparagraph (35)(a)3., by a court of competent jurisdiction in this or any other state, or meets the definition of subparagraph (35)(a)4.
 - (35) "Insolvency" or "insolvent" means:
 - (a) With respect to an individual self-insurer:

- - 2. That the individual self-insurer is unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business;
 - 3. That the individual self-insurer has substantially ceased or suspended the payment of compensation to its employees as required in this chapter; or
 - 4. That the individual self-insurer has sought protection under the United States Bankruptcy Code or has been brought under the jurisdiction of a court of bankruptcy as a debtor pursuant to the United States Bankruptcy Code.
 - (b) With respect to an employee claiming insolvency pursuant to s. 440.25(5), a person is insolvent who:
 - 1. Has ceased to pay his or her debts in the ordinary course of business and cannot pay his or her debts as they become due; or
 - 2. Has been adjudicated insolvent pursuant to the federal bankruptcy law.
 - (36) "Arising out of" pertains to occupational causation. An accidental injury or death arises out of employment if work performed in the course and scope of employment is the major contributing cause of the injury or death.
 - (37) "Soft-tissue injury" means an injury that produces damage to the soft tissues, rather than to the skeletal tissues or soft organs.
 - (38) "Catastrophic injury" means a permanent impairment constituted by:
- 30 (a) Spinal cord injury involving severe paralysis of 31 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;
- (c) Severe brain or closed-head injury as evidenced by:
 - Severe sensory or motor disturbances; 1.
 - Severe communication disturbances;
- 3. Severe complex integrated disturbances of cerebral function;
 - 4. Severe episodic neurological disorders; or
- Other severe brain and closed-head injury conditions at least as severe in nature as any condition provided in subparagraphs 1.-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;
 - (e) Total or industrial blindness; or
- In addition to meeting one of the criteria in paragraphs (a)-(e), the employee's inability, according to the facts, to engage in any type of suitable gainful or sheltered employment. 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.
- (39) "Insurer" means a group self-insurers' fund authorized by s. 624.4621, an individual self-insurer authorized by s. 440.38, a commercial self-insurance fund authorized by s. 624.462, an assessable mutual insurer 31 authorized by s. 628.6011, and an insurer licensed to write

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workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance in this state. The term "carrier," as used in this chapter, means an insurer as defined in this subsection.

- (40) "Statement," for the purposes of ss. 440.105 and 440.106, includes, but is not limited to, any notice, representation, statement, proof of injury, bill for services, diagnosis, prescription, hospital or doctor record, X ray, test result, or other evidence of loss, injury, or expense.

 The statement must include the exact fraud statement language in s. 440.105(8).
- (41) "Specificity" means information on the petition for benefits sufficient to put the employer or carrier on notice of the exact statutory classification and outstanding time period of benefits being requested and includes a detailed explanation of any benefits received that should be increased, decreased, changed, or otherwise modified. If the petition is for medical benefits, the information shall include specific details as to why such benefits are being requested, why such benefit is medically necessary, and why current treatment, if any, is not sufficient.
- (42) "Compensable" means a determination by a carrier, medical peer review panel, or, in cases outside the jurisdiction of the peer review process, a judge of compensation claims, that a condition suffered by an employee resulted from an injury arising out of and in the course of employment. The work-related accident must be the major contributing cause of the injury to be compensable.
- (43) "Functional disturbance" means objectively identifiable loss of ability to perform, or difficulty in performing, tasks or activities represented in terms of limitations or restrictions.

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1 (44) "Confirmed abnormal relevant physiology" means an objectively clinically demonstrable physical change that is 2 3 inconsistent with the normal operation of the human body and that corroborates the symptoms or functional disturbance of 4 5 which the injured worker complains. 6 (45) Confirmatory consultation" means a clinical 7 evaluation or diagnostic testing for determination of the 8 necessity or reasonableness of medical care, recommendations, 9 or determinations in situations in which there has been a 10 recommendation by an authorized treating provider which has 11 been refused or disputed by the employer or carrier, or in which there has been care, a recommendation, or a 12 determination sought by a patient and refused or disputed by 13 14 the authorized provider. "Dispute" means that a benefit requested has been 15 denied, delayed, or not responded to by a carrier. 16 "Illness" means the existence of an objectively 17 confirmed and clinically relevant physiologic abnormality in 18 19 one or more of the body's systems. "Clinical dysfunction" means a manifestation of a 20 (48)21 defined and measurable component or element of an injury or 22 illness. 23 "Major contributing cause" means the cause that 24 is more than 50-percent responsible for the injury for which 25 treatment or benefits are sought. "Diagnosis" means a generic pathology-based label 26 27 or statement of medical condition in clinical terms rendered 28 by a medical provider.

(51) "Objective" means measurable or determinable

without input from the patient, such that the same sign,

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amended to read:

1 result, or outcome would be replicable by another like medical 2 provider. 3 (52) "Evidence-based criteria" means evidence-based, research-supported treatment or method of diagnosis. 4 5 "Principal treating provider" means the physician (53)6 who is authorized to provide care, clinical care coordination, referral, or testing for the patient. The type of physician 7 8 selected to be the principal treating provider must be relevant to the nature of the injury and he or she is 9 10 responsible for monitoring and coordinating all 11 recommendations for treatment to be rendered for the compensable injury by any other providers. 12 (54) "Transfer of care" means the provider making a 13 recommendation to the carrier for referral to another provider 14 because the provider has relinquished the role of principal 15 treating provider to the provider being recommended. 16 (41) "Commercial building" means any building or 17 structure intended for commercial or industrial use, or any 18 19 building or structure intended for multifamily use of more 20 than four dwelling units, as well as any accessory use structures constructed in conjunction with the principal 21 structure. The term, "commercial building," does not include 22 the conversion of any existing residential building to a 23 24 commercial building. 25 (42) "Residential building" means any building or structure intended for residential use containing four or 26 27 fewer dwelling units and any structures intended as an 28 accessory use to the residential structure. 29 Section 6. Section 440.05, Florida Statutes, is

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30 31 440.05 Election of exemption; revocation of election; notice; certification.--

- (1) Each corporate officer who elects not to accept the provisions of this chapter or who, after electing such exemption, revokes that exemption shall mail to the department in Tallahassee notice to such effect in accordance with a form to be prescribed by the department.
- (2) Each sole proprietor or partner who elects to be included in the definition of "employee" or who, after such election, revokes that election must mail to the department in Tallahassee notice to such effect, in accordance with a form to be prescribed by the department.
- Each sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is actively engaged in the construction industry 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 department on a form prescribed by the department. The notice of election to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter must be notarized and under oath. The notice of election to be exempt which is submitted to the department by the sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is allowed to elect an exemption as provided in this chapter must list the name, federal tax identification number, social security number, all certified or registered licenses issued pursuant to chapter 489 held by the person seeking the exemption, a copy of relevant documentation as to employment status filed with the Internal Revenue Service as specified by the department, a copy of the relevant occupational license in the primary jurisdiction of the business, and, for corporate officers and partners, the registration number of the corporation or

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partnership filed with the Division of Corporations of the Department of State, along with a copy of the stock certificate evidencing the required ownership under this chapter. The notice of election to be exempt 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 identification number of each such employer and the additional documentation required by this section. In addition, the notice of election to be exempt 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 corporation the officer of which elects to be exempt 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, receipt of all application fees, and a determination by the department that the notice meets the requirements of this subsection, the department shall issue a certification of the election to the sole proprietor, partner, or officer, unless the department determines that the information contained in the notice is invalid. The department shall revoke a certificate of election to be exempt from coverage upon a determination by the department that the person does not meet the requirements for exemption or that the information contained in the notice of election to be exempt is invalid. The certificate of election must list the names of the sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation listed in the request for exemption. A new 31 certificate of election must be obtained each time the person

 is employed by a new sole proprietorship, partnership, or different 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. Upon filing a notice of revocation of election, an a sole proprietor, partner, or officer who is a subcontractor or an officer of the corporate subcontractor must notify her or his contractor. Upon revocation of a certificate of election of exemption by the department, the department shall notify the workers' compensation carriers identified in the request for exemption.

- (4) The notice of election to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter must contain a notice that clearly states in substance the following: "Any person who, knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive the department or any employer or employee, insurance company, or any other person purposes program, files a notice of election to be exempt containing any false or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree." Each person filing a notice of election to be exempt shall personally sign the notice and attest that he or she has reviewed, understands, and acknowledges the foregoing notice.
- (5) A notice given under subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3) shall become effective when issued by the department or 30 days after an application for an exemption is received by the department, whichever occurs first. However, if an accident or occupational disease occurs less than 30 days after the effective date of the insurance policy under which the payment of compensation is secured or the date the employer qualified as a self-insurer, such notice

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30 31 is effective as of 12:01 a.m. of the day following the date it is mailed to the department in Tallahassee.

- (6) A construction industry certificate of election to be exempt which is issued in accordance with this section shall be valid for 2 years after the effective date stated thereon. Both the effective date and the expiration date must be listed on the face of the certificate by the department. The construction industry certificate must expire at midnight, 2 years from its issue date, as noted on the face of the exemption certificate. Any person who has received from the division a construction industry certificate of election to be exempt which is in effect on December 31, 1998, shall file a new notice of election to be exempt by the last day in his or her birth month following December 1, 1998. A construction industry certificate of election to be exempt may be revoked before its expiration by the sole proprietor, partner, or officer for whom it was issued or by the department for the reasons stated in this section. At least 60 days prior to the expiration date of a construction industry certificate of exemption issued after December 1, 1998, the department shall send notice of the expiration date and an application for renewal to the certificateholder at the address on the certificate.
- (7) Any contractor responsible for compensation under s. 440.10 may register <u>electronically</u> in writing with the <u>department</u> workers' compensation carrier for any subcontractor and shall thereafter be entitled to receive written notice from the carrier of any cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy.
- (8)(a) The department must assess a fee of \$50 with each request for a construction industry certificate of

 election to be exempt or renewal of election to be exempt under this section.

- (b) The funds collected by the department shall be used to administer this section, to audit the businesses that pay the fee for compliance with any requirements of this chapter, and to enforce compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (9) The department may by rule prescribe forms and procedures for filing an election of exemption, revocation of election to be exempt, and notice of election of coverage for all employers and require specified forms to be submitted by all employers in filing for the election of exemption. The department may by rule prescribe forms and procedures for issuing a certificate of the election of exemption.
- (10) Each sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is actively engaged in the construction industry and who elects an exemption from this chapter shall maintain business records as specified by the department division by rule, which rules must include the provision that any corporation with exempt officers and any partnership actively engaged in the construction industry with exempt partners must maintain written statements of those exempted persons affirmatively acknowledging each such individual's exempt status.
- (11) Any sole proprietor or partner actively engaged in the construction industry claiming an exemption under this section shall maintain a copy of his or her federal income tax records for each of the immediately previous 3 years in which he or she claims an exemption. Such federal income tax records must include a complete copy of the following for each year in which an exemption is claimed:

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(a) For sole proprietors, a copy of Federal Income Tax
Form 1040 and its accompanying Schedule C;

(b) For partners, a copy of the partner's Federal Income Tax Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) and Federal Income Tax Form 1040 and its accompanying Schedule E.

A sole proprietor or partner shall produce, upon request by the division, a copy of those documents together with a statement by the sole proprietor or partner that the tax records provided are true and accurate copies of what the sole proprietor or partner has filed with the federal Internal Revenue Service. The statement must be signed under oath by the sole proprietor or partner and must be notarized. The division shall issue a stop-work order under s. 440.107(5) to any sole proprietor or partner who fails or refuses to produce a copy of the tax records and affidavit required under this paragraph to the division within 3 business days after the request is made.

(12) For those sole proprietors or partners that have not been in business long enough to provide the information required of an established business, the division shall require such sole proprietor or partner to provide copies of the most recently filed Federal Income Tax Form 1040. The division shall establish by rule such other criteria to show that the sole proprietor or partner intends to engage in a legitimate enterprise within the construction industry and is not otherwise attempting to evade the requirements of this section. The division shall establish by rule the form and format of financial information required to be submitted by such employers.

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(11)(13) Any corporate officer permitted by this chapter to elect claiming an exemption under this section must be listed on the records of this state's Secretary of State, Division of Corporations, as a corporate officer. If the person who claims an exemption as a corporate officer is not so listed on the records of the Secretary of State, the individual must provide to the division, upon request by the division, a notarized affidavit stating that the individual is a bona fide officer of the corporation and stating the date his or her appointment or election as a corporate officer became or will become effective. The statement must be signed under oath by both the officer and the president or chief operating officer of the corporation and must be notarized. The department division shall issue a stop-work order under s. 440.107(1) to any corporation who employs a person who claims to be exempt as a corporate officer but who fails or refuses to produce the documents required under this subsection to the department division within 5 3 business days after the request is made.

- (12) A certificate of election to be exempt issued under subsection (3) applies only to the corporate officer named on the notice of election to be exempt and applies only within the scope of the business or trade listed on the notice of election to be exempt.
- (13) A notice of election to be exempt and a certificate of election to be exempt are subject to revocation if, at any time after the filing of the notice or the issuance of the certificate, the person named on the notice or certificate no longer meets the requirements of this section for issuance of a certificate. The department shall revoke a

certificate at any time for failure of the person named on the certificate to meet the requirements of this section.

- (14) Any corporate officer who is an affiliated person of a person who is delinquent in paying a stop-work order and penalty assessment order issued pursuant to s. 440.107, or owed pursuant to a court order, is ineligible for an election of exemption. The stop-work order and penalty assessment shall be in effect against any such affiliated person. As used in this subsection, the term "affiliated person" means:
 - 1. The spouse of such other person;
- 2. Any person who directly or indirectly owns or controls, or holds with the power to vote, 10 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of such other person;
- 3. Any person who directly or indirectly owns 10 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities that are directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or held with the power to vote by such other person;
- 4. Any person or group of persons who directly or indirectly control, are controlled by, or are under common control with such other person;
- <u>5. Any person who directly or indirectly acquires all</u> or substantially all of the other assets of such other person;
- 6. Any officer, director, trustee, partner, owner, manager, joint venturer, or employee of such other person or a person performing duties similar to persons in such positions; or
- 7. Any person who has an officer, director, trustee, partner, or joint venturer in common with such person.
- Section 7. Section 440.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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440.06 Failure to secure compensation; effect.--Every employer who fails to secure the payment of compensation under this chapter as provided in s. 440.10 by failing to meet the requirements of 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 8. Section 440.077, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.077 When a corporate officer sole proprietor, partner, or officer rejects chapter, effect. -- An A sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation who is permitted to elect to be exempt under this chapter actively engaged in the construction industry and who elects to be exempt from the provisions of this chapter may not recover benefits under this chapter.

Section 9. 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 31 | manifestation of an injury compensable under this section

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shall be demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence. In 2 cases involving occupational disease or repetitive exposure, 3 both causation and sufficient exposure to support causation must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. 4

- (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.
- (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 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 31 provided in this chapter.

- (2) Benefits are not payable in respect of the disability or death of any employee covered by the Federal Employer's Liability Act, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act, the Defense Base Act, or the Jones Act.
- (3) Compensation is not payable if the injury was occasioned primarily by the intoxication of the employee; by the influence of any drugs, barbiturates, or other stimulants not prescribed by a physician; or by the willful intention of the employee to injure or kill himself, herself, or another.
- (4) (a) An employee shall not be entitled to receive or retain compensation or benefits under this chapter if any judge of compensation claims, administrative law judge, court, or jury convened in this state determines that the employee has knowingly or intentionally engaged in any of the acts described in s. 440.105 on or after January 1, 1994, or any criminal act, for the purpose of securing workers' compensation benefits. As used in this section, the term intentional includes, but is not limited to, pleas of guilty or nolo contendere in criminal matters. This section applies to accidents, regardless of the date of accident. For injuries occurring before January 1, 1994, the section pertains to the acts of the employee described in s. 440.105 occurring subsequent to August 1, 2003.
- (b) A judge of compensation claims, administrative law judge, or court of this state shall take judicial notice of a finding of insurance fraud by a court of competent jurisdiction and shall terminate benefits.
- (c) Upon a finding of guilt of insurance fraud, a judge of compensation claims has jurisdiction to order any benefits payable to the employee to be paid into the court

registry or an escrow account during the pendency of an appeal or until the time in which to file an appeal has expired.

- (5) If injury is caused by the knowing refusal of the employee to use a safety appliance or observe a safety rule required by statute or lawfully adopted by the <u>department</u> division, and brought prior to the accident to the employee's knowledge, or if injury is caused by the knowing refusal of the employee to use a safety appliance provided by the employer, the compensation as provided in this chapter shall be reduced 25 percent.
- (6) Except as provided in this chapter, a construction design professional who is retained to perform professional services on a construction project, or an employee of a construction design professional in the performance of professional services on the site of the construction project, is not liable for any injuries resulting from the employer's failure to comply with safety standards on the construction project for which compensation is recoverable under this chapter, unless responsibility for safety practices is specifically assumed by contracts. The immunity provided by this subsection to a construction design professional does not apply to the negligent preparation of design plans or specifications.
- (7)(a) To ensure that the workplace is a drug-free environment and to deter the use of drugs and alcohol at the workplace, if the employer has reason to suspect that the injury was occasioned primarily by the intoxication of the employee or by the use of any drug, as defined in this chapter, which affected the employee to the extent that the employee's normal faculties were impaired, and the employer has not implemented a drug-free workplace pursuant to ss.

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30 31 440.101 and 440.102, the employer may require the employee to submit to a test for the presence of any or all drugs or alcohol in his or her system.

(b) If the employee has, at the time of the injury, a blood alcohol level equal to or greater than the level specified in s. 316.193, or if the employee has a positive confirmation of a drug as defined in this act, it is presumed that the injury was occasioned primarily by the intoxication of, or by the influence of the drug upon, the employee. If the employer has implemented a drug-free workplace, this presumption may be rebutted only by evidence that there is no reasonable hypothesis that the intoxication or drug influence contributed to the injury. In the absence of a drug-free workplace program, this presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that the intoxication or influence of the drug did not contribute to the injury. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood must be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. If the results are positive, the testing facility must maintain the specimen for a minimum of 90 days. Blood serum may be used for testing purposes under this chapter; however, if this test is used, the presumptions under this section do not arise unless the blood alcohol level is proved to be medically and scientifically equivalent to or greater than the comparable blood alcohol level that would have been obtained if the test were based on percent by weight of alcohol in the blood. However, if, before the accident, the employer had actual knowledge of and expressly acquiesced in the employee's presence at the workplace while under the influence of such alcohol or drug, the presumptions specified in this subsection do not apply.

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- (c) If the injured worker refuses to submit to a drug test, it shall be presumed in the absence of clear and convincing evidence to the contrary that the injury was occasioned primarily by the influence of drugs.
- (d) The agency shall provide by rule for the authorization and regulation of drug-testing policies, procedures, and methods. Testing of injured employees shall not commence until such rules are adopted.
- (8) If, by operation of s. 440.04, benefits become payable to a professional athlete under this chapter, such benefits shall be reduced or setoff in the total amount of injury benefits or wages payable during the period of disability by the employer under a collective bargaining agreement or contract for hire.
- Section 10. Section 440.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 440.10 Liability for compensation. --
- (1)(a) Every employer coming within the provisions of this chapter, including any brought within the chapter by waiver of exclusion or of exemption, shall be liable for, and shall secure, 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) Subject to s. 440.38, any employer who has employees engaged in work in this state shall obtain for such employees a Florida policy or endorsement that utilizes Florida class codes, rates, rules, and manuals that are in

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compliance with and approved under this chapter and the Insurance Code. The department shall adopt rules for construction industry and non-construction industry employers with regard to the activities that constitute being "engaged in work" in this state, using the following standards:

- 1. For employees of non-construction industry employers who have their headquarters outside Florida and also operate in Florida and who are routinely crossing state lines, but usually return to their state of residence each night, the employee shall be assigned to the headquarters' state. However, the construction industry employees performing new construction or alterations in Florida shall be assigned to Florida even if the employees return to their state of residence each night.
- 2. The payroll associated with executive supervisors who visit a Florida location but who are not in direct charge of a Florida location shall be assigned to the state in which the headquarters is located.
- 3. For construction contractors who maintain a permanent staff of employees and superintendents, if any of these employees or superintendents are assigned to a job that is located in Florida either for the duration of the job or any portion thereof, their payroll shall be assigned to Florida rather than the headquarters' state.
- 4. Employees who are hired for a specific project in Florida shall be assigned to Florida.
- (c)(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 31 | shall be deemed to be employed in one and the same business or

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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.

(d) (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 that is a corporation and that has an officer who elects electing to be exempt as permitted under this chapter a sole proprietor, partner, or officer of a corporation shall provide a copy of his or her certificate of election to be exempt to the contractor.

(e) $\frac{d}{d}$ 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.

If a contractor or third-party payor becomes liable for the payment of compensation to the corporate officer 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 claimantpartnership, 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 31 compensation to the employees of another subcontractor on such

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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 fails to secure compensation as required by this chapter, the department 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 department to not meet the criteria for an independent contractor that are set forth in s. 440.02. The division shall adopt rules to administer the provisions of this paragraph.

(f)(q) 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; 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 department.

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 and a certificate of exemption is not an employee under s. 440.02 and may not recover benefits under this chapter. For purposes 31 of determining the appropriate premium for workers'

compensation coverage, carriers may not consider any officer 2 of a corporation person who validly meets the requirements of 3 this subsection paragraph to be an employee. (2) Compensation shall be payable irrespective of 4 5 fault as a cause for the injury, except as provided in s. 6 440.09(3). 7 Section 11. Section 440.1025, Florida Statutes, is 8 amended to read: 9 440.1025 Consideration of public employer workplace 10 safety program in rate-setting; program requirements; 11 rulemaking.--For an a public employer to be eligible for receipt of specific identifiable consideration under s. 12 13 627.0915 for a workplace safety program in the setting of rates, the public employer must have a workplace safety 14 program. At a minimum, the program must include a written 15 safety policy and safety rules, and make provision for safety 16 17 inspections, preventative maintenance, safety training, first-aid, accident investigation, and necessary 18 19 recordkeeping. For purposes of this section, "public employer" 20 means any agency within state, county, or municipal government employing individuals for salary, wages, or other 21 remuneration. The department shall adopt by rule specific 22 components of a qualifying employer workplace safety program, 23 to be used by division may promulgate rules for insurers to 24 25 determine utilize in determining public employer compliance with the requirements of this section and by the department to 26 27 determine self-insurer compliance with this section. 28 Section 12. Section 440.103, Florida Statutes, is 29 amended to read: 30 440.103 Building permits; identification of minimum 31 premium policy.--Except as otherwise provided in this chapter,

Every employer shall, as a condition to applying for and receiving a building permit, show proof and certify to the 2 3 permit insurer that it has secured compensation for its 4 employees under this chapter as provided in ss. 440.10, and 5 440.38, and 440.107(2). Such proof of compensation must be 6 evidenced by a certificate of insurance coverage issued by the 7 carrier, a valid exemption certificate approved by the 8 department or the former Division of Workers' Compensation of 9 the Department of Labor and Employment Security, or a copy of 10 the employer's authority to self-insure and must be presented 11 each time the employer applies for a building permit. Prior to issuing a building permit, such proof of compensation must be 12 verified by confirming coverage through the department's 13 proof-of-coverage database. Each certificate of insurance must 14 indicate the states for which the coverage applies. As 15 provided in s. 627.413(5), each certificate of coverage must 16 17 show, on its face, whether or not coverage is secured under the minimum premium provisions of rules adopted by rating 18 19 organizations licensed by the department. The words "minimum 20 premium policy" or equivalent language shall be typed, 21 printed, stamped, or legibly handwritten. Section 13. Subsection (6) of section 440.104, Florida 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 23 24 440.104 Competitive bidder; civil actions.--25 (6) A person may not recover any amounts under this section if the defendant in the action establishes by a 26 27 preponderance of the evidence that the plaintiff: 28 $\frac{(a)}{(a)}$ was in violation of s. 440.10, s. 440.105, or s. 29 440.38 at the time of making the bid on the contract. 7 or 30

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          (b) Was in violation of s. 440.10, s. 440.105, or s.
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    440.38 with respect to any contract performed by the plaintiff
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    within 1 year before making the bid on the contract.
           Section 14. Section 440.105, Florida Statutes, is
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    amended to read:
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           440.105 Prohibited activities; reports; penalties;
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    limitations.--
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           (1)(a) Any insurance carrier, any individual
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    self-insured, any commercial or group self-insurance fund, any
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   professional practitioner licensed or regulated by the
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    Department of Health Business and Professional Regulation,
    except as otherwise provided by law, any medical review
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    committee as defined in s. 766.101, any private medical review
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    committee, any peer review organization as provided for in s.
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    440.192(9), and any insurer, agent, or other person licensed
   under the insurance code, or any employee thereof, having
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   knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent act or any other
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    act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony
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    or misdemeanor under this chapter is being or has been
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    committed must shall send to the Department of Law Enforcement
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   Division of Insurance Fraud, Office Bureau of Workers'
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    Compensation Insurance Fraud, a report or information
   pertinent to such knowledge or belief and such additional
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    information relative thereto as the office bureau may require.
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    The office bureau shall review such information or reports and
    select such information or reports as, in its judgment, may
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    require further investigation. It shall then cause an
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    independent examination of the facts surrounding such
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    information or report to be made to determine the extent, if
   any, to which a fraudulent act or any other act or practice
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under this chapter is being committed. The office bureau shall report any alleged violations of law which its investigations disclose to the appropriate licensing agency and state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to any such violations of this chapter. If prosecution by the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to such violation is not begun within 60 days of the office's bureau's report, the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to such violation shall inform the office bureau of the reasons for the lack of prosecution.

- (b) In the absence of fraud or bad faith, a person is not subject to civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort by virtue of filing reports, without malice, or furnishing other information, without malice, required by this section or required by the office bureau, and no civil cause of action of any nature shall arise against such person:
- 1. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent acts furnished to or received from law enforcement officials, their agents, or employees;
- 2. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent acts furnished to or received from other persons subject to the provisions of this chapter; or
- 3. For any such information relating to suspected fraudulent acts furnished in reports to the <u>office</u> bureau, or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- (2) Whoever violates any provision of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

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- (a) It shall be unlawful for any employer to knowingly:
- 1. Coerce or attempt to coerce, as a precondition to employment or otherwise, an employee to obtain a certificate of election of exemption pursuant to s. 440.05.
- 2. Discharge or refuse to hire an employee or job applicant because the employee or applicant has filed a claim for benefits under this chapter.
- 3. Discharge, discipline, or take any other adverse personnel action against any employee for disclosing information to the department or any law enforcement agency relating to any violation or suspected violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or rules promulgated hereunder.
- 4. Violate a stop-work order issued by the department pursuant to s. 440.107.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any insurance entity to revoke or cancel a workers' compensation insurance policy or membership because an employer has returned an employee to work or hired an employee who has filed a workers' compensation claim.
- (3) Whoever violates any provision of this subsection commits a <u>felony of the third degree</u> misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (a) It shall be unlawful for any employer to knowingly fail to update applications for coverage as required by s. 440.381(1) and rules adopted by the Department of Financial Services within 5 days after the end of the quarter in which the change occurred Insurance rules, or to post notice of coverage or certificate of insurance pursuant to s. 440.40.

- (b) It is unlawful for any attorney or other person, in his or her individual capacity or in his or her capacity as a public or private employee, or for any firm, corporation, partnership, or association to receive any fee or other consideration or any gratuity from a person on account of services rendered for a person in connection with any proceedings arising under this chapter, unless such fee, consideration, or gratuity is approved by a judge of compensation claims or by the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims.
- (4) Whoever violates any provision of this subsection commits insurance fraud, punishable as provided in paragraph (f).
- (a) It shall be unlawful for any employer to knowingly:
- 1. Present or cause to be presented any false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement to any person as evidence of compliance with s. 440.38.
- 2. Make a deduction from the pay of any employee entitled to the benefits of this chapter for the purpose of requiring the employee to pay any portion of premium paid by the employer to a carrier or to contribute to a benefit fund or department maintained by such employer for the purpose of providing compensation or medical services and supplies as required by this chapter.
- 3. Fail to secure payment of compensation if required to do so by this chapter.
 - (b) It shall be unlawful for any person:
- 1. To knowingly make, or cause to be made, any false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement for the

 purpose of obtaining or denying any benefit or payment under this chapter.

- 2. To present or cause to be presented any written or oral statement as part of, or in support of, a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to any provision of this chapter, knowing that such statement contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning any fact or thing material to such claim.
- 3. To prepare or cause to be prepared any written or oral statement that is intended to be presented to any employer, insurance company, or self-insured program in connection with, or in support of, any claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to any provision of this chapter, knowing that such statement contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning any fact or thing material to such claim.
- 4. To knowingly assist, conspire with, or urge any person to engage in activity prohibited by this section.
- 5. To knowingly make any false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement, or to knowingly omit or conceal material information, required by s. 440.185 or s. 440.381, for the purpose of obtaining workers' compensation coverage or for the purpose of avoiding, delaying, or diminishing the amount of payment of any workers' compensation premiums.
- 6. To knowingly misrepresent or conceal payroll, classification of workers, or information regarding an employer's loss history which would be material to the computation and application of an experience rating modification factor for the purpose of avoiding or diminishing the amount of payment of any workers' compensation premiums.

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false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement to any person as evidence of compliance with s. 440.38, as evidence of eligibility for a certificate of exemption under s. 440.05. 8. To knowingly violate a stop-work order issued by

To knowingly present or cause to be presented any

- the department under s. 440.107.
- To knowingly present or cause to be presented any false, fraudulent, or misleading oral or written statement to any person as evidence of identity for the purpose of obtaining employment or filing or supporting a claim for workers' compensation benefits.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any physician licensed under chapter 458, osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 459, chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461, optometric physician licensed under chapter 463, or any other practitioner licensed under the laws of this state to knowingly and willfully assist, conspire with, or urge any person to fraudulently violate any of the provisions of this chapter.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person or governmental entity licensed under chapter 395 to maintain or operate a hospital in such a manner so that such person or governmental entity knowingly and willfully allows the use of the facilities of such hospital by any person, in a scheme or conspiracy to fraudulently violate any of the provisions of this chapter.
- (e) It shall be unlawful for any attorney or other person, in his or her individual capacity or in his or her capacity as a public or private employee, or any firm,

corporation, partnership, or association, to knowingly assist, conspire with, or urge any person to fraudulently violate any of the provisions of this chapter.

- (f) If the <u>monetary value</u> amount of any claim or workers' compensation insurance premium involved in any violation of this subsection:
- 1. Is less than \$20,000, the offender commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. Is \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, the offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. Is \$100,000 or more, the offender commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (5) It shall be unlawful for any attorney or other person, in his or her individual capacity or in his or her capacity as a public or private employee or for any firm, corporation, partnership, or association, to unlawfully solicit any business in and about city or county hospitals, courts, or any public institution or public place; in and about private hospitals or sanitariums; in and about any private institution; or upon private property of any character whatsoever for the purpose of making workers' compensation claims. Whoever violates any provision of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.085.
- (6) This section <u>does not</u> shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of criminal law that applies or may apply to any transaction.

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(7) For the purpose of the section, the term

'statement" includes, but is not limited to, any notice,

representation, statement, proof of injury, bill for services,

diagnosis, prescription, hospital or doctor records, X ray,

test result, or other evidence of loss, injury, or expense.

(7) The carrier shall obtain the personal signature of the injured employee or any other party making a claim under this chapter, attesting that he or she has reviewed, understands, and acknowledges $\frac{1}{2}$ in this chapter shall contain a notice that clearly states in substance the following statement: "Any person who, knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any employer or employee, insurance company, or self-insured program, files a statement of claim containing any false or misleading information commits insurance fraud, punishable as provided in s. 817.234." If the injured employee refuses to sign the statement attesting that he or she has reviewed, understands, and acknowledges the statement, the injured employee is ineligible for benefits under this chapter until such signature is obtained. Each claimant shall personally sign the claim form and attest that he or she has reviewed, understands, and acknowledges the foregoing notice.

- (8) All workers' compensation payment checks issued by a carrier pursuant to any claim under this chapter must contain the fraud statement provided in subsection (7).
- (9) As a condition of receiving compensation, as provided in this chapter, an employee shall execute a waiver authorizing the carrier or self-insured employer to verify or determine through the Division of Unemployment Compensation whether an employing unit is reporting such an employee as an

employee while the carrier is concurrently paying workers' compensation benefits to the employee.

Section 15. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 440.1051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.1051 Fraud reports; civil immunity; criminal penalties.--

- (1) The <u>Office</u> Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud of the <u>Division of Insurance Fraud</u> of the Department of <u>Law Enforcement</u> Insurance shall establish a toll-free telephone number to receive reports of workers' compensation fraud committed by an employee, employer, insurance provider, physician, attorney, or other person.
- (2) Any person who reports workers' compensation fraud to the division or the office under subsection (1) is immune from civil liability for doing so, and the person or entity alleged to have committed the fraud may not retaliate against him or her for providing such report, unless the person making the report knows it to be false.

Section 16. Section 440.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1) The Legislature finds that the failure of an employer to comply with the workers' compensation coverage requirements under this chapter poses an immediate danger to public health, safety, and welfare. The Legislature authorizes the department to secure employer compliance with the workers' compensation coverage requirements and authorizes the department to conduct investigations for the purpose of ensuring employer compliance.

1 (2) As used in this section, the term "to secure the payment of workers' compensation" means to obtain coverage 2 3 that meets the requirements of this chapter and the Florida Insurance Code. However, if at any time an employer 4 5 materially understates or conceals payroll, materially 6 misrepresents or conceals employee duties so as to avoid proper classification for premium calculations, or materially 7 8 misrepresents or conceals information pertinent to the computation and application of an experience rating 9 modification factor, the employer is considered to have failed 10 11 to secure payment of workers' compensation required under this chapter and is subject to the sanctions set forth in this 12 section. A stop-work order issued because an employer is 13 considered to have failed to secure the payment of workers' 14 compensation required under this chapter because the employer 15 has materially understated or concealed payroll, has 16 17 materially misrepresented or concealed employee duties so as to avoid proper classification for premium calculations, or 18 19 has materially misrepresented or concealed information pertinent to the computation and application of an experience 20 21 rating modification factor has no effect upon an employer's or carrier's duty to provide benefits under this chapter or 22 upon any of the employer's and carrier's rights and defenses 23 24 under this chapter, including exclusive remedy. 25 (3) The department shall enforce workers' compensation 26 coverage requirements, including the requirements that the 27 employer secure the payment of workers' compensation coverage, provide the carrier with information to accurately determine 28 29 payroll, and correctly assign employee classification codes. 30 In addition to any other powers under this chapter, the department may: 31

1	(a) Conduct investigations for the purpose of ensuring
2	employer compliance;
3	(b) Enter and inspect any place of business at any
4	reasonable time for the purpose of investigating employer
5	compliance;
6	(c) Examine and copy business records;
7	(d) Administer oaths and affirmations;
8	(e) Certify to official acts;
9	(f) Issue and serve subpoenas for attendance of
10	witnesses or production of business records, books, papers,
11	correspondence, memoranda, and other records;
12	(g) Issue stop-work orders, penalty-assessment orders,
13	and any other orders necessary for the administration of this
14	section;
15	(h) Enforce the terms of a stop-work order;
16	(i) Levy and pursue actions to recover penalties; and
17	(j) Seek injunctions and other appropriate relief.
18	(4) The department shall designate representatives who
19	may serve subpoenas and other process of the department issued
20	under this section.
21	(5) The department shall specify by rule the business
22	records that employers must maintain and produce to comply
23	with this section. The department and its authorized
24	representatives may enter and inspect any place of business at
25	any reasonable time for the limited purpose of investigating
26	compliance with workers' compensation coverage requirements
27	under this chapter. Each employer shall keep true and accurate
28	business records that contain such information as the
29	department prescribes by rule. The business records must
30	contain information necessary for the department to determine

31 compliance with workers' compensation coverage requirements

and must be maintained within this state by the business, in such a manner as to be accessible within a reasonable time upon request by the department. The business records must be open to inspection and be available for copying by the department at any reasonable time and place and as often as necessary. The department may require from any employer any sworn or unsworn reports, pertaining to persons employed by that employer, deemed necessary for the effective administration of the workers' compensation coverage requirements.

(3) In discharging its duties, the department may administer oaths and affirmations, certify to official acts, issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records deemed necessary by the department as evidence in order to ensure proper compliance with the coverage provisions of this chapter.

(6)(4) If a person has refused to obey a subpoena to appear before the department or its authorized representative, to and produce evidence requested by the department, or to give testimony about the matter that is under investigation, a court has jurisdiction to issue an order requiring compliance with the subpoena if the court has jurisdiction in the geographical area where the inquiry is being carried on or in the area where the person who has refused the subpoena is found, resides, or transacts business. Failure to obey such a court order may be punished by the court as contempt, either civilly or criminally.

(7)(a) Whenever the department 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

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failed to secure the payment of workers' compensation required by this chapter or to produce required business records pursuant to subsection (5) within 5 business days after the written request of the department do so, such failure shall be deemed an immediate serious danger to public health, safety, or welfare sufficient to justify service by the department of a stop-work order on the employer, requiring the cessation of all business operations at the place of employment or job site. If the department division makes such a determination, the department division shall issue a stop-work order within 72 hours. The order shall take effect when served upon the date of service upon the employer or, for a particular employer work site, when served at that work site, unless the employer provides evidence satisfactory to the department of having secured any necessary insurance or self-insurance and pays a civil penalty to the department, to be deposited by the department 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. In addition to serving a stop-work order at a particular work site which shall be effective immediately, the department shall immediately proceed with service upon the employer which shall be effective upon all employer work sites in the state. A stop-work order may be served with regard to an employer's work site by posting a copy of the stop-work order in a conspicuous location at the work site. The order shall remain in effect until the department issues an order releasing the stop-work order upon the finding that the employer has come into compliance with the coverage requirements of this chapter and has paid any penalty assessed under this section. The department may require an employer who is found to have failed

to comply with the coverage requirements of s. 440.38 to file with the department, as a condition of release from a stop-work order, periodic reports for a probationary period that shall not exceed 2 years of demonstrating continued compliance with this chapter. The department shall by rule specify the reports required and the time for filing under this subsection.

- (b) Stop-work orders and penalty-assessment orders issued under this section against a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship shall be in effect against any successor corporation or business entity that has one or more of the same principals or officers as the corporation or partnership against which the stop-work order was issued and are engaged in the same or related enterprise.
- (c) The department shall assess a penalty of \$1,000 per day against an employer for each day that the employer conducts business operations that are in violation of a stop-work order.
- (d)1. In addition to any penalty, stop-work order, or injunction, the department shall assess against any employer who has failed to secure the payment of compensation as required by this chapter a penalty of five times the amount the employer would have paid in premium when applying approved manual rates to the employer's payroll during periods it failed to secure the payment of workers' compensation required by this chapter in the preceding 3-year period, or \$1,000, whichever is greater.
- 2. Any subsequent violation within 5 years of the most recent violation shall, in addition, to the penalty set forth in this subsection, be considered a knowing act within the meaning of s. 440.105.

(e) When an employer fails to provide business records sufficient to enable the department to determine the employer's payroll for the period requested for the calculation of the penalty provided in paragraph (d), remuneration shall be imputed, for penalty calculation purposes, as follows: for each employee, corporate officer, sole proprietor, or partner, the imputed weekly payroll for each such individual shall be the statewide average weekly wage as defined in s. 440.12(2) multiplied by 1.5.

(f) In addition to any other penalties provided for in this chapter, the department may assess against the employer a penalty of \$5,000 for each employee of that employer who the employer represents to the department or carrier as an independent contractor but who is determined by the department not to be an independent contractor as defined in s. 440.02.

(8)(6) In addition to filing a stop-work order under subsection (7), the department may file a complaint in the circuit court in and for Leon County to enjoin any employer, who has failed to secure the payment of workers' compensation as required by this chapter, from employing individuals and from conducting business until the employer presents evidence satisfactory to the department of having secured the payment of workers' for compensation required by this chapter and pays a civil penalty assessed by to the department under this section, to be deposited by the department 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.

(9)(7) In addition to any penalty, stop-work order, or injunction, the department shall assess against any employer,

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who has failed to secure the payment of compensation as required by this chapter, a penalty in the following amount:

- (a) An amount equal to at least the amount that the employer would have paid or up to twice the amount the employer would have paid during periods it illegally failed to secure payment of compensation in the preceding 3-year period based on the employer's payroll during the preceding 3-year period; or
 - (b) One thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

Any penalty assessed under this subsection is due within 30 days after the date on which the employer is notified, except that, if the department has posted a stop-work order or obtained injunctive relief against the employer, payment is due, in addition to those conditions set forth in this section, as a condition to relief from a stop-work order or an injunction. Interest shall accrue on amounts not paid when due at the rate of 1 percent per month. The department division shall adopt rules to administer this section.

(10) (8) The department may bring an action in circuit court to recover penalties assessed under this section, including any interest owed to the department pursuant to this section. In any action brought by the department pursuant to this section in which it prevails, the circuit court shall award costs, including the reasonable costs of investigation and a reasonable attorney's fee.

(11) (9) Any judgment obtained by the department and any penalty due pursuant to the service of a stop-work order or otherwise due under this section shall, until collected, constitute a lien upon the entire interest of the employer, legal or equitable, in any property, real or personal,

tangible or intangible; however, such lien is subordinate to claims for unpaid wages and any prior recorded liens, and a lien created by this section is not valid against any person who, subsequent to such lien and in good faith and for value, purchases real or personal property from such employer or becomes the mortgagee on real or personal property of such employer, or against a subsequent attaching creditor, unless, with respect to real estate of the employer, a notice of the lien is recorded in the public records of the county where the real estate is located, and with respect to personal property of the employer, the notice is recorded with the Secretary of State.

(12)(10) Any law enforcement agency in the state may, at the request of the department, render any assistance necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, including, but not limited to, preventing any employee or other person from remaining at a place of employment or job site after a stop-work order or injunction has taken effect.

(13)(11) Agency action Actions by the department under this section must be contested as provided in chapter 120. All civil penalties assessed by the department must be paid into the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund. The department shall return any sums previously paid, upon conclusion of an action, if the department fails to prevail and if so directed by an order of court or an administrative hearing officer. The requirements of this subsection may be met by posting a bond in an amount equal to twice the penalty and in a form approved by the department.

(14)(12) If the <u>department</u> 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

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workers'the compensation provided for by this chapter to his or her employees has failed to do so, the department division shall immediately notify the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 17. Section 440.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.12 Time for commencement and limits on weekly rate of compensation. --

- (1) No compensation shall be allowed for the first 7 calendar days of the disability, except benefits provided for in ss.s.440.13 and 440.134. However, if the injury results in disability and payment of any compensation benefits for of more than 21 calendar days, compensation shall be allowed from the commencement of the disability. Calendar days of disability do not have to be consecutive. All weekly compensation payments, except for the first payment, shall be paid by check or, if authorized by the employee, deposited directly into the employee's account at a financial institution. As used in this subsection, the term "financial institution" means a financial institution as defined in s. 655,005(1)(h).
- (2) Compensation for disability resulting from injuries which occur after December 31, 1974, shall not be less than \$20 per week. However, if the employee's wages at the time of injury are less than \$20 per week, he or she shall receive his or her full weekly wages. If the employee's wages at the time of the injury exceed \$20 per week, compensation shall not exceed an amount per week which is:
- (a) Equal to 100 percent of the statewide average weekly wage, determined as hereinafter provided for the year 31 in which the accident injury occurred regardless of whether

the employee thereafter returns to employment of any description and regardless of any subsequent date upon which the employee becomes disabled, except specifically in cases of occupational disease in which the date of disability may be synonymous with date of accident; however, the increase to 100 percent from 66 2/3 percent of the statewide average weekly wage shall apply only to injuries occurring on or after August 1, 1979; and

(b) Adjusted to the nearest dollar.

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For the purpose of this subsection, the "statewide average weekly wage means the average weekly wage paid by employers subject to the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law as reported to the Agency for Workforce Innovation for the four calendar quarters ending each June 30, which average weekly wage shall be determined by the Agency for Workforce Innovation on or before November 30 of each year and shall be used in determining the maximum weekly compensation rate with respect to injuries occurring in the calendar year immediately following. The statewide average weekly wage determined by the Agency for Workforce Innovation shall be reported annually to the Legislature and published by the division.

(3) The provisions of this section as amended effective July 1, 1951, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries suffered prior to July 1, 1959. The provisions of this section as amended effective July 1, 1959, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries suffered after June 30, 1959, and prior to January 1, 1968. The provisions of this section as amended effective January 1, 1968, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries 31 suffered after December 31, 1967, and prior to July 1, 1970.

 The provisions of this section as amended effective July 1, 1970, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries suffered after June 30, 1970, and prior to July 1, 1972. The provisions of this section as amended effective July 1, 1972, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries suffered after June 30, 1972, and prior to July 1, 1973. The provisions of this section, as amended effective July 1, 1973, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries suffered after June 30, 1973, and prior to January 1, 1975.

Section 18. Section 440.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.125 Medical records and reports; identifying

440.125 Medical records and reports; identifying information in employee medical bills; confidentiality.—Any medical records and medical reports of an injured employee and any information identifying an injured employee in medical bills which are provided to the department, pursuant to s. 440.13, are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided by this chapter. The department may share any such confidential and exempt records, reports, or information received pursuant to s. 440.13 with the Agency for Health Care Administration and the Department of Education in furtherance of their official duties under ss. 440.13 and 440.134. The agency and the department shall maintain the confidential and exempt status of such records, reports, and information received.

Section 19. Effective March 1, 2004, section 440.13, Florida Statutes, 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 1 2 treatment or health care provider. 3 (a) (b) "Attendant care" means care rendered by trained 4 professional attendants after the date of execution of a 5 written prescription or order therefor by an authorized 6 provider which is beyond the scope of household duties. 7 Attendant care does not include housecleaning, meal 8 preparation, or home or yard maintenance, except in cases of a 9 severity that the injured worker would be confined to a 10 nursing facility as the only alternative to the provision of 11 such care. Family members may provide nonprofessional attendant care, but may not be compensated under this chapter 12 13 for care that falls within the scope of household duties and 14 other services normally and gratuitously provided by family members. "Family member" means a spouse, father, mother, 15 brother, sister, child, grandchild, father-in-law, 16 17 mother-in-law, aunt, or uncle. (c) "Carrier" means, for purposes of this section, 18 19 insurance carrier, self-insurance fund or individually self-insured employer, or assessable mutual insurer. 20 21 $(b)\frac{d}{d}$ "Catastrophic injury" means an injury as defined in s. 440.02. 22 (c)(e) "Certified health care provider" means a health 23 24 care provider who has been certified by the department in accordance with department rules for qualification agency or 25 who has entered an agreement with a licensed managed care 26 organization to provide treatment to injured workers under 27 28 this section. Certification of such health care provider must 29 include documentation that the health care provider has read, and is familiar with, and has committed to comply with, the 30

31 portions of the statute, impairment guides, standards of care,

course of employment.

licensed under chapter 400.

includes a health care facility.

prescribed by the department.

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30 31 the actual work being performed for the preinjury employer, including, but not limited to, whether the employee is working for the employer, working in the preinjury job or a different

services and care as defined in s. 395.002.

for the employer, working in the preinjury job or a different job, working full-time or part-time, and working regular duty or modified duty.

practice guidelines and parameters, and rules which govern the

or judge of compensation claims that a condition suffered by

an employee results from an injury arising out of and in the

(e)(h) "Health care facility" means any hospital

licensed under chapter 395 and any health care institution

(f) "Compensable" means a determination by a carrier

(d)(g) "Emergency services and care" means emergency

(f) (i) "Health care provider" means a physician or any

(g) "Employment status" means terms and conditions of

recognized practitioner who provides skilled services pursuant

to a prescription or under the supervision or direction of a

physician and who has been certified by the department agency

as a health care provider. The term "health care provider"

provision of remedial treatment, care, and attendance, as

(j) "Independent medical examiner" means a physician selected by either an employee or a carrier to render one or more independent medical examinations in connection with a

dispute arising under this chapter.

(k) "Independent medical examination" means an objective evaluation of the injured employee's medical condition, including, but not limited to, impairment or work

status, performed by a physician or an expert medical advisor at the request of a party, a judge of compensation claims, or the agency to assist in the resolution of a dispute arising under this chapter.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ "Instance of overutilization" means a specific inappropriate service or level of service provided to an injured employee.

(i) "Limitations" means specific statements of maximum abilities, which have been objectively and actually measured.

(j)(m) "Medically necessary" means any medical service or medical supply which is used to identify or treat an illness or injury, is appropriate to the patient's diagnosis and status of recovery, and is consistent with the location of service, the level of care provided, and 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 service must not be of an experimental, investigative, or of a 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.

(k) (n) "Medicine" means a drug prescribed by an authorized <u>physician</u> health care provider and includes only generic drugs or single-source patented drugs for which there is no generic equivalent, unless the authorized health care provider writes or states that the brand-name drug as defined in s. 465.025 is medically necessary, or is a drug appearing

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on the schedule of drugs created pursuant to s. 465.025(6), or is available at a cost lower than its generic equivalent.

(1)(o) "Palliative care" means noncurative medical services that mitigate the conditions, effects, or pain of an injury.

(m) (p) "Pattern or practice of overutilization" means repetition of instances of overutilization within a specific medical case or multiple cases by a single health care provider.

(q) "Peer review" means an evaluation by two or more physicians licensed under the same authority and with the same or similar specialty as the physician under review, of the appropriateness, quality, and cost of health care and health services provided to a patient, based on medically accepted standards.

 $(n)\frac{(r)}{(r)}$ "Physician" or "doctor" means a physician licensed under chapter 458, an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 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, each of whom must be certified by the department agency as a health care provider.

(o) (s) "Reimbursement dispute" means any disagreement between a health care provider or health care facility and carrier concerning payment for medical treatment.

- (p) "Relevant" means correlating with subjective complaints and reported functional disturbances presented by the patient.
- (q) "Restrictions" means functional parameters assigned by a physician, based on a clinical protocol and objective medical findings, and which describe activities that

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are medically contraindicated as a result of a specific 2 injury. Restrictions may be temporary or permanent, and the 3 expected probable duration should be expressed when they are 4 assigned.

(n)(t) "Utilization control" means a systematic process of implementing measures that assure overall management and cost containment of services delivered, including compliance with standards of care and practice as provided for in this chapter and department rule.

(s) (u) "Utilization review" means the evaluation of the appropriateness of both the level and the quality of health care and health services provided to a patient, including, but not limited to, evaluation of the appropriateness of treatment, hospitalization, or office visits based on compliance with standards of care and practice parameters as provided for in this chapter and department rule medically accepted standards. Such evaluation must be accomplished by means of a system that identifies the utilization of medical services based on compliance with standards of care and practice parameters as provided for in this chapter and department rule medically accepted standards as established by medical consultants with qualifications similar to those providing the care under review, and that refers patterns and practices of overutilization to the department agency.

- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH. --
- (a) Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of 31 recovery may require, including medicines, medical supplies,

durable medical equipment, orthoses, prostheses, and other medically necessary apparatus.

- (b) All remedial treatment, care, and attendance must be rendered in accordance with the following standards of care:
- 1. Remedial treatment, care, and attendance, including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation

 Facilities or Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a principal treating provider physician as defined in this chapter.
- 2. Each facility shall maintain outcome data in a format determined and published by the department as specified by rule, including work status at discharges, total program charges, total number of visits, and length of stay. The department shall utilize such data and report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of such program, no less frequently than every 5 years later than October 1, 1994.
- 3. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 36 18 treatments or rendered 16 8 weeks beyond the date of the initial chiropractic treatment, whichever comes first, unless the carrier authorizes additional treatment or the employee is catastrophically injured.
- 4. The injured employee shall be presumed normal until there is confirmed abnormal relevant physiology as determined by objective, relevant physical exam findings or diagnostic

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testing, or both. The assignment of restrictions or
    limitations requires confirmed abnormal relevant physiology,
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    except during the reasonable period necessary to determine the
   presence or absence of a confirmed abnormal relevant
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    physiology in an expeditious manner. During the period of
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    time necessary for the authorized treating provider to make a
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    determination on the presence or absence of confirmed relevant
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    physiology, the carrier may pay compensation benefits in
    accordance with s. 440.20(4) if the authorized treating
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    physician provides written confirmation of limitations or
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    restrictions. The presence of abnormal relevant physiology
    cannot be confirmed by pain or other subjective complaints
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    alone. Pain or other subjective complaints alone shall also
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    not be the basis for establishing an injury, illness or
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    functional disturbance. Medical treatment, care, and
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    attendance must include evaluation, diagnostic testing, and
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    assessment necessary until the authorized treating provider
    can reasonably determine the presence or absence of confirmed
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    abnormal relevant physiology. Upon completion of that
    determination, medically necessary remedial treatment, care,
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    and attendance shall be provided only in the presence of
    confirmed abnormal relevant physiology. Abnormal anatomical
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    findings alone, in the absence of confirmed abnormal relevant
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    physiology, shall not be an indicator of injury, illness, or
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    functional disturbance and shall not be justification for
    provision of remedial medical care or assignment of
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    restrictions, nor foundation for limitations.
           5. At all times during evaluation and treatment, the
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    provider shall act on the premise that returning to work is an
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    integral part of the treatment plan. The goal of removing all
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   restrictions and limitations as early as is appropriate should
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be part of the treatment plan on a continuous basis. The assignment of restrictions and limitations should be reviewed with each patient examination and upon receipt of new information such as progress reports from physical therapists and other providers. Consideration should be given to upgrading or removing the restrictions and limitations with each patient examination, based upon the presence or absence of confirmed abnormal relevant physiology.

- 6. The presence of confirmed abnormal relevant physiology does not necessarily equate to an automatic limitation or restriction in function. Functional limitations must be measured directly, and correlated clinically. Clinical substantiation is achieved when the provider can connect the measured functional limitation to the relevant physiologic findings. Prescribed functional restrictions must also correlate directly to the relevant physiologic findings.
- 7. All medical and related decisions including, but not limited to, diagnosis, treatment recommendations, consults and referrals, authorization for clinical services, and medical dispute resolution, shall be based on evidence-based criteria as documented by at least one of the three acceptable standards:
- a. Research support, as represented through published scientific studies in widely accepted juried journals.
- b. Professional consensus as represented by published practice guidelines or related documentation of major relevant medical or research associations and societies, as recognized by the Health Care Oversight Board.
- c. Principle-based, as indicated through the documented inherent logic of correlating universally accepted principles of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and clinical

phenomena to the assessment and management of the injured
worker.

- 8. Reasonable necessary medical care of injured employees must:
- a. Be provided in a process of clinical management which is progressive in practice and acknowledges that case outcomes worsen as case duration increases. Clinical management should be based on a "sports medicine" approach, using a high-intensity, short-duration treatment approach that focuses on early activation and restoration of function wherever possible.
- b. Include reassessment of the treatment plans, regimes, therapies, prescriptions, and functional limitations/restrictions prescribed by the provider at least every 30 days.
- c. Be problem-based, thereby focusing on treatment of the individual employee's specific clinical dysfunction or status, and not based upon non-descriptive diagnostic labels.
- d. All treatment must be inherently scientifically logical, and the evaluation or treatment procedure must match the documented physiologic and clinical problem.
- e. Treatment must match the type, intensity, and duration of service required by the problem identified.
- 9. The department shall adopt practice parameters that, upon adoption, shall become an integrated portion of the contract between the department and each health care provider upon certification under this chapter. Practice outside these parameters should be denied when disputed unless found by clear and convincing evidence to be medically necessary as defined in this chapter.

1	10. Return to work, employment status, and work
2	modifications shall be determined solely by the employer and
3	employee. The role of physicians and other relevant
4	clinicians and health care practitioners is limited to
5	providing information regarding restrictions or limitations as
6	defined in this section, including predictions of further
7	recovery expected and, before reaching maximum medical
8	improvement, predicted duration of restrictions and
9	limitations.
LO	11. If an accidental injury occurs, the need for
L1	medical treatment shall be presumed to be the work-related
L2	accident. The burden shall be on the employer to rebut this
L3	presumption by the preponderance of the evidence. This
L4	presumption does not apply if the clinical condition is one of
L5	the scheduled list of conditions requiring specific
L6	confirmation of causality, including:
L7	a. Carpal tunnel syndrome;
L8	b. Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy;
L9	c. Myofascial pain syndromes;
20	d. Spondylolisthesis;
21	e. Sexual dysfunction;
22	f. Emotional/psychological dysfunction and psychiatric
23	disorders;
24	g. Headache;
25	h. Fibromyalgia;
26	<u>i. Inguinal hernia;</u>
27	j. Circulatory failure or dysfunction, including
28	stroke or heart attack.
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30	This presumption does not apply to illness or injury involving
31	environmental exposure, inhalation or ingestion of any

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substance, or repetitive trauma. Instead, the employee must prove the condition is work-related by clear and convincing evidence.

- 12. Upon the allegation of accident or injury, the employee is entitled, without exception, to an evaluation and examination by a principal treating provider selected by the employer or carrier. Diagnostic testing, treatment, care, or therapy, after this initial evaluation, is not medically necessary unless it is recommended by the principal treating provider and authorized by the carrier.
- 13. Upon written request from the employee, the employee is entitled to a one-time per accident transfer of care to a different provider of the employee's choice from a list of not fewer than three alternatives provided by the carrier. The new provider will serve in the same capacity as the previous provider; i.e., a principal treating provider replaces a principal treating provider, and a treating provider replaces a treating provider of the same specialty. Upon the granting of a change of physician, the originally authorized physician in the same specialty as the replacement physician shall become deauthorized upon written notification by the employer or carrier. Within 5 days after the request for an alternative physician has been made, the carrier must authorize the alternative physician, who may not be professionally affiliated with the previous physician. If the carrier fails to provide a change of physician as requested by the employee, the employee may select the physician, and the physician is considered to be authorized if the treatment being provided is compensable and medically necessary. Failure of the carrier to timely comply with this subsection

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is a violation of this chapter and is subject to penalties as provided for in s. 440.425.

14. The principal treating provider may request consultation with an authorized specialist for clarification of issues or care and may retain the role of principal treating provider. The principal treating provider may alternatively recommend to the carrier the transfer of care of the employee, completely or for some portion of the injuries, to the authorized specialist for evaluation or ongoing care. A full transfer suspends or terminates the transferring physician's role as an authorized provider and as principal treating provider and vests the authority of being the principal treating provider in the physician to whom the employee has been transferred. The physician who was originally the principal treating provider may resume that role only if the new principal treating provider transfers the employee back to him or her and the carrier authorizes the transfer.

15. If the employee disagrees with the diagnosis, treatment plan, or restrictions assigned, the employee is entitled to a discretionary confirmatory consultation with a provider of her or his choice who is within the same specialty as the provider with whom the employee disagrees. A confirmatory consultation provider is ineligible to become an authorized provider or principal treating provider absent the mutual consent of the employee and carrier. The employee and the employer or carrier are limited to one discretionary confirmatory consultation each, without exception, for each accident or exposure except that, in addition to the discretionary consultation, the employee and carrier are also

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each entitled to a confirmatory consultation under the
following circumstances:

- a. If a principal treating provider or authorized physician has recommended a surgical procedure, the party challenging the recommendation is entitled to a confirmatory consultation on the question of whether surgery, or what surgery, is medically necessary;
- b. If there is a dispute regarding functional restrictions or limitations at the time the injured worker reaches maximum medical improvement, the party challenging the functional restrictions or limitations is entitled to a confirmatory consultation on the question of what restrictions and limitations are appropriate; or
- c. If the employee and carrier mutually agree that a confirmatory consultation is needed.

17 A confirmatory consultation may only be used by the party disputing the recommendation or finding of the principal 18 19 treating provider. In any clinical or functional dispute, the providers or the parties may confer to resolve the issue. If 20 the employee is the disputing party and seeks such a 21 confirmatory consultation, the confirmatory consultation must 22 be with a provider of her or his choice who is within the same 23 24 specialty as the provider with whom the employee disagrees. If 25 an injured worker requests to exercise his or her option for a transfer of care, the carrier must provide the injured worker 26 27 with a list of at least three choices within the appropriate

specialty and within an appropriate geographical area, as
specified by the department by rule. Neither the confirmatory
consultation nor the transfer of care option may be used to

31 circumvent the result of a completed dispute resolution

process. If the issue has already been appropriately addressed through the dispute resolution process, an injured worker may not use either discretionary provider option to attempt to get a particular treatment, or referral to a different specialist.

- 16. The remedial treatment, care, and attendance must be consistent with the macro framework of patient classification:
- a. Level I: Patient has a well-defined, work-related clinical condition associated with a specific physiologic dysfunction or dysfunctions; there are no significant psychological or vocational factors; and there is no discordance between physical findings and the reported complaints.
- b. Level II: Patient is defined by the presence of systemic abnormalities such as deficits in strength, flexibility, endurance, motor control (coordination); the patient may or may not have a well-defined, specific physiologic dysfunction or dysfunctions; and there are no significant psychological or vocational factors.
- c. Level III: Patient is defined by the presence of significant, associated psychological or vocational issues; typically, the patient does have systemic deficits; the patient may or may not have specific physiologic dysfunctions.

The following periods are guidelines for the three levels of
patient classification for determination of the
appropriateness of clinical services as documented by the
treating providers. The guideline for Level I is the time
period following the reported work-related injury or exposure.

31 the report of work-related injury or exposure. The guideline

The guideline for Level II is 30-90 days (or more) following

for Level III is 3-6 months (or more) following the reported work-related injury or exposure.

- 17. The remedial treatment, care, and attendance must acknowledge that psycho-social factors are an important component of clinical management of a work related injury or illness, commensurate with the specifics of each case.

 Therefore, if determined by the treating physicians/providers to be clinically indicated, and if appropriately documented consistent with this statute and department rules, psychological support services or management may be authorized if the support services are:
 - a. Of short duration;
- b. Provided in conjunction with the primary management of the principal injury; and
- c. Limited to the specific psychological and behavioral aspects of the work-related injury or illness.

These issues should not be factored into the determination of disability or of eligibility for indemnity benefits.

(c)(b) The employer shall provide appropriate professional or nonprofessional attendant care performed only as prescribed or ordered in writing by a principal treating provider and authorized by the carrier. Such care shall only be the responsibility of the carrier after such a written order or prescription has been provided to the carrier, and such care and attendance shall be performed at the direction and control of the principal treating provider a physician when such care is medically necessary. The value of nonprofessional attendant care provided by a family member must be determined as follows:

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- If the family member is not employed or if employed and providing attendant care services during hours that he or she is not engaged in employment, the per-hour value equals the federal minimum hourly wage.
- If the family member is employed and elects to leave that employment to provide attendant or custodial care, 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. 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 or for more than 40 hours per week.
- If the employer fails to provide treatment or care required by this section after request by the injured employee or recommendation by the principal treating provider, the employee may file a petition for benefits in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. obtain such treatment at the expense of the employer, if the Such treatment is compensable and medically necessary unless a peer review panel determines that it is not compensable. There must be a specific request for the treatment or recommendation by a principal treatment provider, and the employer or carrier must be given a reasonable time period, of no less than 5 business days, within which to provide the treatment or care. However, the employee is not entitled to recover any amount personally expended for the treatment or service unless he or she has requested the carrier employer to furnish that treatment or service and the carrier employer has failed, refused, or neglected to do so within 5 business days a reasonable time or 31 unless the nature of the injury requires such treatment,

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nursing, and services and the employer or his or her superintendent or foreman, having knowledge of the injury, has neglected to provide the treatment or service.

(e)(d) The carrier shall has the right to transfer the care of an injured employee from the principal treating attending health care provider if a peer review panel, pursuant to a request by the employer or carrier in accordance with s. 440.192, an independent medical examination determines that the employee is not making appropriate progress in recuperation as defined by the principal treating provider focusing on early activation and restoration of function with the treatment rendered matching the type, intensity, and duration of service required by the problem identified. This transfer does not constitute a discretionary change of provider.

(f) (e) Except in emergency situations and for treatment rendered by a managed care arrangement, after any initial examination and diagnosis by a physician providing remedial treatment, care, and attendance, and before a proposed course of medical treatment begins, each insurer shall review, in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and the practice parameters adopted by the department, the proposed course of treatment, to determine whether such treatment would be recognized as reasonably prudent. The review must be in accordance with all applicable workers' compensation practice parameters. The insurer must accept any such proposed course of treatment unless the insurer notifies the physician of its specific objections to the proposed course of treatment by the close of the tenth business day after notification by the physician, or a supervised designee 31 of the physician, of the proposed course of treatment.

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(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 accident. The employee shall be entitled to select another physician from among not fewer than three carrier-authorized physicians who are not professionally affiliated.

- (3) PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY; AUTHORIZATION. --
- (a) As a condition to eligibility for payment under this chapter, a health care provider who renders services must be a certified health care provider and must receive authorization from the carrier or the employer before providing treatment as designated in s. 440.13(2)(a). This paragraph does not apply to emergency care. The department agency shall adopt rules to implement the certification of health care providers.
- (b) A health care provider who renders emergency care must notify the carrier by the close of the third business day after it has rendered such care. If the emergency care results in admission of the employee to a health care facility, the health care provider must notify the carrier by telephone within 24 hours after initial treatment. Emergency care is not compensable under this chapter unless the injury requiring emergency care arose as a result of a work-related accident. Pursuant to chapter 395, all licensed physicians and health care providers in this state shall be required to make their services available for emergency treatment of any employee eligible for workers' compensation benefits. To refuse to make such treatment available is cause for revocation of a license.
- (c) A health care provider may not refer the employee to another health care provider, diagnostic facility, therapy center, or other facility without prior authorization from the

 carrier, except when emergency care is rendered. Any referral must be to a health care provider that has been certified by the <u>department</u> agency, unless the referral is for emergency treatment.

- (d) A carrier must respond, by telephone or in writing, to a request for authorization by the close of the fifth 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 by an authorized physician and must be communicated in writing by the authorized physician to the carrier. Notice to the carrier does not include notice to the employer does not constitute notice, constructive or otherwise, to the carrier.
- (e) Carriers shall adopt procedures for receiving, reviewing, documenting, and responding to requests for authorization. Such procedures shall be for a health care provider certified under this section.
- (f) By accepting payment under this chapter for treatment rendered to an injured employee or for peer review determinations, a health care provider and a peer review provider and panel member as provided in s. 440.192 consent consents to the jurisdiction of the department agency as established in subsection (11) and to the submission of all records and other information concerning such treatment or determination to the department agency in connection with a reimbursement dispute, a medical dispute as defined by s. 440.192, an audit, or a review as provided by this section subject to s. 440.192. The health care provider and peer

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review panel must further agree to comply with any decision of the department agency rendered under this section.

- (g) The employee is not liable for payment for medical treatment or services provided pursuant to this section except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (h) The provisions of s. 456.053 are applicable to referrals among health care providers, as defined in subsection (1), treating injured workers.
- (i) Notwithstanding paragraph (d), a claim for specialist consultations, surgical operations, physiotherapeutic or occupational therapy procedures, X-ray examinations, or special diagnostic laboratory tests that cost more than \$1,000 and other specialty services that the department agency identifies by rule is not valid and reimbursable unless the services have been expressly authorized by the carrier, or unless the carrier has failed to respond within 5 10 days to a written request for authorization, or unless emergency care is required. The insurer shall not refuse to authorize such consultation or procedure unless the health care provider or facility is not authorized or certified or unless a peer review panel an expert medical advisor has determined that the consultation or procedure is not medically necessary or otherwise compensable under this chapter. Authorization of medical treatment by the carrier and subsequent provision of such treatment constitutes a binding commitment to pay the cost of such medical treatment pursuant to the fee schedule established in this section. Authorization of a treatment plan does not constitute express authorization for purposes of this section, except to the extent the carrier provides otherwise in its authorization 31 procedures. This paragraph does not limit the carrier's

 obligation to identify and disallow overutilization or billing errors.

- (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 agency, an employer, or a carrier, or any agent or representative of the agency, 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.
- (4) NOTICE OF TREATMENT TO CARRIER; FILING WITH DEPARTMENT.--
- (a) Any health care provider providing necessary remedial treatment, care, or attendance to any injured worker shall submit a treatment record treatment reports to the carrier in a format prescribed by the department, following each medical treatment or appointment, and a medical status form to the employee and carrier as provided by rule in consultation with the agency. Status forms must be provided to the employee and carrier within 2 business days after each appointment. A claim for medical or surgical treatment is not valid or enforceable against such employer or employee, unless, by the close of the fifth third business day following the first treatment, the physician providing the treatment furnishes to the employer and the or carrier a preliminary notice of the injury and treatment on forms prescribed by the department in consultation with the agency and, within 15 days

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thereafter, furnishes to the employer or carrier a complete report, and subsequent thereto furnishes progress reports, if requested by the employer or insurance carrier, at intervals of not less than 3 weeks apart or at less frequent intervals if requested on forms prescribed by the department in consultation with the agency.

- 7 (b) Upon the request of the department or agency, each 8 medical report or bill obtained or received by the employer, 9 the carrier, or the injured employee, or the attorney for the 10 employer, carrier, or injured employee, with respect to the 11 remedial treatment, care, and attendance of the injured employee, including any report of an examination, diagnosis, 12 or disability evaluation, must be produced by the health care 13 provider to filed with the department or agency pursuant to 14 rules adopted by the department in consultation with the 15 agency. The health care provider shall also furnish to the 16 injured employee, the employer, and the carrier, or to the his 17 or her attorney representing any of them, on demand, a copy of 18 19 his or her office chart, records, and reports, and may charge the injured employee no more than 50 cents per page for 20 21 copying the records and the actual direct cost to the health care provider or health care facility for x-rays, microfilm, 22 or other non-paper records for the requested copies other than 23 24 the forms specified in paragraph (a) an amount authorized by the department for the copies. Each such health care provider 25 shall provide to the agency or department information about 26 27 the remedial treatment, care, and attendance which the agency 28 or department reasonably requests.
- (c) It is the policy for the administration of the workers' compensation system that there shall be reasonable 31 access to medical information by all parties to facilitate the

self-executing features of the law. An employee who reports an 2 injury or illness alleged to be work-related waives any 3 physician-patient privilege with respect to any condition or complaint reasonably related to the condition for which the 4 5 employee claims compensation. Notwithstanding the limitations 6 in s. 456.057 and subject to the limitations in s. 381.004, 7 upon the request of the employer, the carrier, an authorized qualified rehabilitation provider, the department, or the 8 9 attorney for the employer or carrier, the medical records 10 reports, and information concerning of an injured employee 11 which are relevant to the particular injury or illness for which compensation is sought must be furnished to those 12 13 persons and the medical condition of the injured employee must be discussed with those persons. Release of medical 14 information by the health care provider or other physician 15 does not require the authorization of the injured employee. 16 17 If medical records, reports, and information concerning an injured employee are sought from health care providers who are 18 19 not subject to the jurisdiction of this state, the injured 20 employee shall sign an authorization allowing for the employer or carrier to obtain the medical records, reports, or 21 22 information., if the records and the discussions are restricted to conditions relating to the workplace injury. Any 23 24 such discussions or release of information may be held before 25 or after the filing of a claim or petition for benefits without the knowledge, consent, or presence of any other party 26 or his or her agent or representative. A health care provider 27 28 who willfully refuses to provide medical records or to discuss 29 the medical condition of the injured employee, after a reasonable request is made for such information pursuant to 30 31 this subsection, shall be subject by the department agency to

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one or more of the penalties set forth in paragraph (8)(b). The department may adopt rules necessary to administer this section.

(5) HEALTH CARE OVERSIGHT BOARD.--

There is created within the Department of Financial Services the Health Care Oversight Board. The board shall be composed of 11 members, each of whom has knowledge of or experience with the workers' compensation system, including representatives of the following categories currently licensed by this state: 1 board-certified orthopedist who is an MD or a DO; 1 fellowship-trained, board-certified spine surgeon who is an MD or a DO; 1 board-certified occupational-medicine specialist who is an MD or a DO; 1 physical therapist; 1 board-certified physical medicine specialist who is an MD or a DO; 1 board-certified neurologist or anesthesiologist specializing in pain medicine who is an MD or a DO; 1 chiropractor; 1 masters-level or doctoral-level, university-based clinical research scientist or academician; 1 registered nurse who is certified in quality assurance; 1 representative of a professional utilization review organization that has been accredited by the Utilization Review Accreditation Commission; and the Chief Financial Officer or his or her designee.

(b) POWERS AND DUTIES:

1. The board shall assist the department in monitoring and auditing peer review organizations to determine compliance with this chapter, including, but not limited to, compliance with standards of care, practice parameters, and other statutory provisions governing medical disputes, and with applicable provisions in contracts between the department and the peer review organizations. The board shall also review

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other aspects of the medical delivery system and dispute resolution process and determinations and make recommendations to the three-member panel for regulatory or statutory changes needed to assure the efficiency and effectiveness of the medical delivery system.

- 2. Develop, and update as necessary, recommendations for practice parameters to be utilized by health care providers certified under this chapter. The practice parameters must augment the "evidence-based" framework and standards of care provided in this chapter.
- 3. When considering new protocols and technologies, the board should assure that new procedures have achieved at least comparable "evidence-based" support to existing and related procedures, but not be required to have superior support in order to be utilized by providers.
- 4. Recommend changes in the list of clinical conditions to be considered as occupational diseases.
- The board shall deliver its recommendations to the three-member panel. The three-member panel shall consider the board's recommendations and adopt practice parameters as necessary. The department shall adopt by rule practice parameters adopted by the three-member panel.
- (c) The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint the members of the board.
- 2. The Chief Financial Officer may remove a board member for cause.
- 3. All members should have substantial experience or knowledge, or both, in work-related injuries and illnesses.
- Except for the Chief Financial Officer, each member shall serve for a period of 3 years and may serve no more than two consecutive terms. However, upon initial creation of this 31

board, five of the members shall be appointed to serve for an initial 2-year term and five members for 3-year terms. 2 3 5. The members shall choose a chair. The division shall provide administrative support 4 5 to the board. 6 (d) Travel expenses shall be reimbursed by the 7 department in accordance with state law. 8 (e) A medical opinion other than the opinion of an 9 authorized treating provider is inadmissible in proceedings before the Claims Bureau, the peer review panel, or the judges 10 11 of compensation claims. INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS .--(a) In any dispute concerning overutilization, medical 12 benefits, compensability, or disability under this chapter, 13 the carrier or the employee may select an independent medical 14 examiner. The examiner may be a health care provider treating 15 or providing other care to the employee. An independent 16 17 medical examiner may not render an opinion outside his or her 18 area of expertise, as demonstrated by licensure and applicable 19 practice parameters. 20 (b) Each party is bound by his or her selection of an 21 independent medical examiner and is entitled to an alternate 22 examiner only if: 23 1. The examiner is not qualified to render an opinion 24 upon an aspect of the employee's illness or injury which is 25 material to the claim or petition for benefits; 26 2. The examiner ceases to practice in the specialty 27 relevant to the employee's condition; 3. The examiner is unavailable due to injury, death, 28 29 or relocation outside a reasonably accessible geographic area; 30 or

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4 5 Any party may request, or a judge of compensation claims may require, designation of an agency 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).

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(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 independent medical evaluations under this subsection.

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28 29 independent medical examination without good cause and fails to advise the physician at least 24 hours before the scheduled date for the examination that he or she cannot appear, the employee is barred from recovering compensation for any period

during which he or she has refused to submit to such examination. Further, the employee shall reimburse the carrier 50 percent of the physician's cancellation or no-show fee unless the carrier that schedules the examination fails to

timely provide to the employee a written confirmation of the date of the examination pursuant to paragraph (c) which includes an explanation of why he or she failed to appear. The

(d) If the employee fails to appear for the

employee may appeal to a judge of compensation claims for reimbursement when the carrier withholds payment in excess of

30 the authority granted by this section.

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(e) No medical opinion other than the opinion of a medical advisor appointed by the judge of compensation claims or agency, an independent medical examiner, or an authorized treating provider is admissible in proceedings before the judges of compensation claims.

- (f) Attorney's fees incurred by an injured employee in connection with delay of or opposition to an independent medical examination, including, but not limited to, motions for protective orders, are not recoverable under this chapter.
- (6) UTILIZATION REVIEW. -- Carriers shall review all bills, invoices, and other claims for payment submitted by health care providers in order to identify overutilization and billing errors, or and may hire peer review consultants accredited by the Utilization Review Accreditation Commission for Workers' Compensation or other comparable qualifications adopted by the department by rule, to identify overutilization and billing errors, conduct prospective and retrospective reviews, and conduct other recognized forms of utilization review or conduct independent medical evaluations. Such consultants, including peer review organizations, are immune from liability in the execution of their functions under this subsection to the extent provided in s. 766.101. If a carrier finds that overutilization of medical services or a billing error has occurred, it must disallow or adjust payment for such services or error without order of a judge of compensation claims or the department agency, if the carrier, in making its determination, has complied with this section and rules adopted by the department agency.
 - (7) UTILIZATION AND REIMBURSEMENT DISPUTES. --
- (a) Any health care provider, carrier, or employer who 31 elects to contest the disallowance or adjustment of treatment

or payment by a carrier under subsection (6) must, within 30 days after receipt of notice of disallowance or adjustment of payment, petition the <u>department</u> agency to resolve the dispute. The petitioner must serve a copy of the petition on the carrier and on all affected parties by certified mail. The petition must be accompanied by all documents and records that support the allegations contained in the petition. Failure of a petitioner to submit such documentation to the <u>department</u> agency results in dismissal of the petition.

- (b) The carrier must submit to the <u>department</u> agency within 10 days after receipt of the petition all documentation substantiating the carrier's disallowance or adjustment. Failure of the carrier to submit the requested documentation to the <u>department</u> agency within 10 days constitutes a waiver of all objections to the petition.
- (c) Within 60 days after receipt of all documentation, the <u>department</u> agency must provide to the petitioner, the carrier, and the affected parties a written determination of whether the carrier properly adjusted or disallowed payment. The <u>department</u> agency must be guided by standards and policies set forth in this chapter, including all applicable reimbursement schedules, in rendering its determination.
- (d) If the <u>department</u>, as a result of utilization review as defined in this subsection, agency finds an improper disallowance or improper adjustment of <u>treatment or</u> payment by an insurer, the insurer shall reimburse the health care provider, facility, insurer, or employer within 30 days, subject to the penalties provided in this subsection.
- (e) The <u>department</u> agency shall adopt rules to carry out this subsection which are consistent with this section.

 The rules may include, but are not limited to, provisions for

consolidating petitions filed by a petitioner and expanding the timetable for rendering a determination upon a consolidated petition.

- (f) Any carrier that engages in a pattern or practice of arbitrarily or unreasonably disallowing or reducing payments to health care providers may be subject to one or more of the following penalties imposed by the <u>department</u> agency:
- 1. Repayment of the appropriate amount to the health care provider.
- 2. An administrative fine assessed by the agency in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per instance of improperly disallowing or reducing payments.
- 3. Award of the health care provider's costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, for prosecuting the petition.
 - (8) PATTERN OR PRACTICE OF OVERUTILIZATION. --
- (a) Carriers must report to the <u>department</u> agency all instances in which the carrier disallows or adjusts payment or a determination has been made that the provided or recommended treatment is in excess of the standards of care and practice parameters provided for in this chapter or by department rule of overutilization including, but not limited to, all instances in which the carrier disallows or adjusts payment. The <u>department</u> agency shall determine whether a pattern or practice of overutilization exists.
- (b) If the <u>department</u> agency determines that a health care provider has engaged in a pattern or practice of overutilization or a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the <u>department</u>, including a pattern or practice of providing treatment in excess of the standards of care or

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practice parameters agency, it may impose one or more of the following penalties:

- 1. An order of the department agency barring the provider from payment under this chapter;
 - 2. Deauthorization of care under review;
 - 3. Denial of payment for care rendered in the future;
- Decertification of a health care provider certified as an expert medical advisor under subsection (9) or of a rehabilitation provider certified under s. 440.49;
- An administrative fine assessed by the department agency in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per instance of overutilization or violation; and
- 6. Notification of and review by the appropriate licensing authority pursuant to s. 440.106(3).
 - (9) EXPERT MEDICAL ADVISORS. --
- (a) The agency shall certify expert medical advisors in each specialty to assist the agency and the judges of compensation claims within the advisor's area of expertise as provided in this section. The agency shall, in a manner prescribed by rule, in certifying, recertifying, or decertifying an expert medical advisor, consider the qualifications, training, impartiality, and commitment of the health care provider to the provision of quality medical care at a reasonable cost. As a prerequisite for certification or recertification, the agency shall require, at a minimum, that an expert medical advisor have specialized workers' compensation training or experience under the workers' compensation system of this state and board certification or board eligibility.
- (b) The agency shall contract with or employ expert 31 | medical advisors to provide peer review or medical

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consultation to the agency or to a judge of compensation claims in connection with resolving disputes relating to reimbursement, differing opinions of health care providers, and health care and physician services rendered under this chapter. Expert medical advisors contracting with the agency shall, as a term of such contract, agree to provide consultation or services in accordance with the timetables set forth in this chapter and to abide by rules adopted by the agency, including, but not limited to, rules pertaining to procedures for review of the services rendered by health care providers and preparation of reports and recommendations for submission to the agency.

(c) If there is disagreement in the opinions of the health care providers, if two health care providers disagree on medical evidence supporting the employee's complaints or the need for additional medical treatment, or if two health care providers disagree that the employee is able to return to work, the agency may, and the judge of compensation claims shall, upon his or her own motion or within 15 days after receipt of a written request by either the injured employee, the employer, or the carrier, order the injured employee to be evaluated by an expert medical advisor. The opinion of the expert medical advisor is presumed to be correct unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary as determined by the judge of compensation claims. The expert medical advisor appointed to conduct the evaluation shall have free and complete access to the medical records of the employee. An employee who fails to report to and cooperate with such evaluation forfeits entitlement to compensation during the period of failure to report or cooperate.

 (d) The expert medical advisor must complete his or her evaluation and issue his or her report to the agency or to the judge of compensation claims within 45 days after receipt of all medical records. The expert medical advisor must furnish a copy of the report to the carrier and to the employee.

(e) An expert medical advisor is not liable under any theory of recovery for evaluations performed under this section without a showing of fraud or malice. The protections of s. 766.101 apply to any officer, employee, or agent of the agency and to any officer, employee, or agent of any entity with which the agency has contracted under this subsection.

(f) If the agency or a judge of compensation claims determines that the services of a certified expert medical advisor are required to resolve a dispute under this section, the carrier must compensate the advisor for his or her time in accordance with a schedule adopted by the agency. The agency may assess a penalty not to exceed \$500 against any carrier that fails to timely compensate an advisor in accordance with this section.

(9)(10) WITNESS FEES.--Any health care provider who gives a deposition shall be allowed a witness fee for the reasonable time spent preparing for and rendering testimony. The amount charged by the witness may not exceed \$200 per hour. An expert witness who has never provided direct professional services to a party but has merely reviewed medical records and provided an expert opinion or has provided only direct professional services that were unrelated to the workers' compensation case may not be allowed a witness fee in excess of \$200 per day.

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30 31 (10)(11) AUDITS BY THE DIVISION OF WORKERS'

COMPENSATION AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION AND THE

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE; JURISDICTION.--

(a) The Division of Workers' Compensation Agency for Health Care Administration may investigate health care providers to determine whether providers are complying with this chapter and with rules adopted by the department agency, whether the providers are engaging in overutilization, and whether providers are engaging in improper billing practices, and whether providers are adhering to standards of care, practice parameters, and protocols in accordance with this chapter and department rule. If the department agency finds that a health care provider has improperly billed, overutilized, or failed to comply with department agency rules or the requirements of this chapter, including, but not limited to, standards of care, practice parameters, and protocols in accordance with this chapter and department rule, it must notify the provider of its findings and may determine that the health care provider may not receive payment from the carrier or may impose penalties as set forth in subsection (8) or other sections of this chapter. If the health care provider has received payment from a carrier for services that were improperly billed, for services that constitute overutilization or that were outside standards of care, practice parameters, and protocols in accordance with this chapter and department rule, or for overutilization, it must return those payments to the carrier. The department agency may assess a penalty not to exceed \$500 for each overpayment that is not refunded within 30 days after notification of overpayment by the department agency or carrier.

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(b) The department shall monitor and audit carriers, third-party administrators, and other claims-handling entities as provided in s. 624.3161 and this chapter, to determine if medical bills are paid in accordance with this section and department rules. Any employer, if self-insured, or carrier, third-party administrator, or other claims-handling entity found by the department division not to be within 90 percent compliance as to the payment of medical bills after July 1, 1994, must be assessed a fine not to exceed 1 percent of the prior year's assessment levied against such entity under s. 440.51, as provided by rule for every quarter in which the entity fails to attain 90-percent compliance. The department shall fine or otherwise discipline an employer, or carrier, third-party administrator, or other claims-handling entity pursuant to this chapter, the insurance code, or rules adopted by the department, for each late payment of compensation that is below the minimum 90-percent performance standard. Any carrier, third-party administrator, or other claims-handling entity that is found to be not in compliance in subsequent consecutive quarters must implement a medical-bill review program approved by the department division, and the carrier, third-party administrator, or other claims-handling entity is subject to disciplinary action by the department under this chapter and by the Office of Insurance Regulation under the Insurance Code of Insurance. Subject to s. 440.192(7), the department The

agency has exclusive jurisdiction to decide any matters concerning reimbursement, to resolve any overutilization dispute under subsection (7), and to decide any question concerning overutilization under subsection (8), which 31 question or dispute arises after January 1, 1994.

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- The following department agency actions do not constitute agency action subject to review under ss. 120.569 and 120.57 and do not constitute actions subject to s. 120.56: a referral for peer review in accordance with s. 440.192, and the determination of a peer review panel in accordance with s. 440.192 referral by the entity responsible for utilization review; a decision by the agency to refer a matter to a peer review committee; establishment by a health care provider or entity of procedures by which a peer review committee reviews the rendering of health care services; and the review proceedings, report, and recommendation of the peer review committee.
- (12) CREATION OF THREE-MEMBER PANEL; GUIDES OF MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCES. --
- (a) A three-member panel is created, consisting of the Chief Financial Officer Insurance Commissioner, or the Chief Financial Officer's 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 31 by the three-member panel no later than March 1, 1994, to be

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used in conjunction with a precertification manual as 2 determined by the department agency. All compensable charges 3 for hospital outpatient care shall be reimbursed at 75 percent 4 of usual and customary charges, except as provided in 5 paragraph (b). Until the three-member panel approves a 6 schedule of per diem rates for inpatient hospital care and it becomes effective, all compensable charges for hospital 7 8 inpatient care must be reimbursed at 75 percent of their usual and customary charges. Annually, the three-member panel shall 9 10 adopt schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for 11 physicians, hospital inpatient care, hospital outpatient care, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening programs, and pain 12 programs. However, the maximum percentage of increase in the 13 individual reimbursement allowance may not exceed the 14 percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for the 15 previous year. An individual physician, hospital, ambulatory 16 17 surgical center, pain program, or work-hardening program shall be reimbursed either the usual and customary charge for 18 19 treatment, care, and attendance, the agreed-upon contract 20 price, or the maximum reimbursement allowance in the appropriate schedule, whichever is less. 21

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to increase the schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances for selected physicians effective January 1, 2004, and to pay for the increases through reductions in payments to hospitals. These payment revisions must not result in any increase in aggregate medical payments but must be cost-neutral to the carriers, employers, or insurers. Revisions developed under this paragraph are limited to the following:
- 1. Maximum reimbursement allowances for neurologists,
 orthopedic physicians, and primary care physicians treating

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injured workers shall be increased to 125 percent of the Medicare allowable fee schedule;

- 2. Payments for outpatient physical, occupational, and speech therapy provided by hospitals shall be reduced to the schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances for these services which applies to nonhospital providers.
- Payments for scheduled outpatient nonemergency radiological and clinical laboratory services that are not provided in conjunction with a surgical procedure shall be reduced to the schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances for these services which applies to nonhospital providers.

(c)(b) As to reimbursement for a prescription medication, the reimbursement amount for a prescription shall be the average wholesale price times 1.2 plus\$2\$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.

(d)(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 31 examinations performed by health care providers under this

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chapter. Until the three-member panel approves a uniform 2 schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances and it becomes 3 effective, all compensable charges for treatment, care, and 4 attendance provided by physicians, ambulatory surgical 5 centers, work-hardening programs, or pain programs shall be 6 reimbursed at the lowest maximum reimbursement allowance 7 across all 1992 schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances 8 for the services provided regardless of the place of service. 9 In determining the uniform schedule, the panel shall first 10 approve the data which it finds representative of prevailing 11 charges in the state for similar treatment, care, and attendance of injured persons. Each health care provider, 12 health care facility, ambulatory surgical center, 13 14 work-hardening program, or pain program receiving workers' 15 compensation payments shall maintain records verifying their usual charges. In establishing the uniform schedule of maximum 16 17 reimbursement allowances, the panel must consider:

- The levels of reimbursement for similar treatment, care, and attendance made by other health care programs or third-party providers;
- 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;
- 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 31 | maximum reimbursement allowances must be reasonable, must

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30 31 promote health care cost containment and efficiency with respect to the workers' compensation health care delivery system, and must be sufficient to ensure availability of such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance to injured workers; and

The most recent average maximum allowable rate of increase for hospitals determined by the Health Care Board under chapter 408.

(e) (d) In addition to establishing the uniform schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances, the panel shall:

- 1. Take testimony, receive records, and collect data to evaluate the adequacy of the workers' compensation fee schedule, nationally recognized fee schedules and alternative methods of reimbursement to certified health care providers and health care facilities for inpatient and outpatient treatment and care.
- Survey certified health care providers and health care facilities to determine the availability and accessibility of workers' compensation health care delivery systems for injured workers.
- Survey carriers to determine the estimated impact on carrier costs and workers' compensation premium rates by implementing changes to the carrier reimbursement schedule or implementing alternative reimbursement methods.
- Submit recommendations on or before January 1, 2003, and biennially thereafter, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on methods to improve the workers' compensation health care delivery system.

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The department division shall provide data to the panel, as required by the panel, to produce maximum reimbursement allowances, including, but not limited to, utilization trends in the workers' compensation health care delivery system. The department division shall provide the panel with an annual report regarding the resolution of medical reimbursement disputes and any actions pursuant to s. 440.13(8). The department division shall provide administrative support and service to the panel to the extent requested by the panel.

- (13) REMOVAL OF PHYSICIANS FROM LISTS OF THOSE AUTHORIZED TO RENDER MEDICAL CARE. -- The department agency shall remove from the list of physicians or facilities authorized to provide remedial treatment, care, and attendance under this chapter the name of any physician or facility found after reasonable investigation to have:
- (a) Engaged in professional or other misconduct or incompetency in connection with medical services rendered under this chapter;
- (b) Exceeded the limits of his or her or its professional competence in rendering medical care under this chapter, or to have made materially false statements regarding his or her or its qualifications in his or her application;
- (c) Failed to transmit copies of medical reports or forms required under this section to the employer or carrier, or failed to submit full and truthful medical reports of all his or her or its findings to the employees, employer, or carrier as required under this chapter;
- (d) Solicited, or employed another to solicit for himself or herself or itself or for another, professional treatment, examination, or care of an injured employee in 31 | connection with any claim under this chapter;

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- (e) Refused to appear before, or to answer upon request of, the department agency or any duly authorized officer of the state, any legal question, or to produce any relevant book or paper concerning his or her conduct under any authorization granted to him or her under this chapter;
- (f) Self-referred in violation of this chapter or other laws of this state; or
- (q) Engaged in a pattern of practice of overutilization or a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the department; or agency.
- (h) Otherwise refused or failed to comply with any substantive provision of this chapter.
 - (14) PAYMENT OF MEDICAL FEES.--
- (a) Except for emergency care treatment, fees for medical services are payable only to a health care provider certified and authorized to render remedial treatment, care, or attendance under this chapter. Carriers shall pay, or disallow or deny payment to, health care providers in the manner and times set forth in this chapter and by department rule.A health care provider may not collect or receive a fee from an injured employee within this state, except as otherwise provided by this chapter. Such providers have recourse against the employer or carrier for payment for services rendered in accordance with this chapter.
- (b) Reimbursement Fees charged for remedial treatment, care, and attendance, except for independent medical examinations, may not exceed or be less than the applicable fee schedules adopted under this chapter, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this 31 chapter, following overall maximum medical improvement from an

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injury compensable under this chapter, the employee is 2 obligated to pay a copayment of \$10 per visit for medical 3 services. The copayment shall not apply to emergency care 4 provided to the employee. 5

(15) PRACTICE PARAMETERS.--

- (a) The Agency for Health Care Administration, in conjunction with the department and appropriate health professional associations and health-related organizations shall develop and 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 lower-back injuries must be developed by December 31, 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 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 31 on the latest outcomes data, research findings, technological

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advancements, and clinical experiences, at least once every 3 2 years. 3

(d) Practice parameters developed under this section must be used by carriers and the agency in evaluating the appropriateness and overutilization of medical services provided to injured employees.

Section 20. Section 440.132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.132 Investigatory records relating to workers' compensation managed care arrangements; confidentiality .--

- (1) All investigatory records of the department Agency for Health Care Administration made or received pursuant to s. 440.134 and any examination records necessary to complete an investigation are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until the investigation is completed or ceases to be active, except that portions of medical records which specifically identify patients must remain confidential and exempt. An investigation is considered "active" while such investigation is being conducted by the department agency with a reasonable, good faith belief that it may lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. An investigation does not cease to be active if the department agency is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and there is good faith belief that action may be initiated by the department agency or other administrative or law enforcement agency.
- (2) The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that these investigatory and examination records be held confidential and exempt during an investigation in order 31 | not to compromise the investigation and disseminate

potentially inaccurate information. To the extent this information is made available to the public, those persons being investigated will have access to such information which would potentially defeat the purpose of the investigation. This would impede the effective and efficient operation of investigatory governmental functions.

Section 21. <u>Section 440.134, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.

Section 22. <u>Section 440.135, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>

Section 23. 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 on the date of accident and not the date of disability 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 on the date of accident at the time of the injury, whether for the same or another employer, during substantially the whole of the 13 work weeks immediately preceding the accident injury, her or his average weekly wage shall be one-thirteenth of the total amount of wages earned in such employment during the 13 work weeks divided by the number of weeks actually worked. As used in this paragraph, the term "substantially the whole of 13 work weeks" means the calendar shall be deemed to mean and refer to a constructive period of 13 work weeks as a whole, which shall be defined as the 13 work weeks before the

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accident date, excluding the work week during which the accident occurred. As used in this paragraph, the term "work" means the 7 consecutive calendar day payroll period defined by the employer's payroll practices. The a consecutive period of 91 days, and The term "during substantially the whole of 13 work weeks means shall be deemed to mean during not less than 75 90 percent of the total customary full-time hours of employment within such period considered as a whole. Raises received during the aforementioned 13-work-week period are only to be factored into the average weekly wage from the actual date the raise became effective.

- If the injured employee has not worked in such employment during substantially the whole of 13 weeks immediately preceding the accident, the actual daily earnings of the employee shall be computed for the actual day or days worked, and the resulting average daily wage shall be multiplied by 5 days, except as provided in paragraph (c) injury, the wages of a similar employee in the same employment who has worked substantially the whole of such 13 weeks shall be used in making the determination under the preceding paragraph. The result is the employee's average weekly wage.
- (c) If an employee is a seasonal worker and the foregoing method cannot be fairly applied in determining the average weekly wage, then the employee may use, instead of the 13 weeks immediately preceding the accident injury, the calendar year or the 52 weeks immediately preceding the accident injury. The employee will have the burden of proving that this method will be more reasonable and fairer than the method set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) and, further, must document prior earnings with W-2 forms, written wage 31 statements, or income tax returns. The employer shall have 30

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days following the receipt of this written proof to adjust the compensation rate, including the making of any additional payment due for prior weekly payments, based on the lower rate compensation.

(d) If any of the foregoing methods cannot reasonably and fairly be applied, the full-time weekly wages of the injured employee shall be used, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e) or paragraph (f).

(d)(e) If it is established that the injured employee was under 22 years of age when the accident occurred injured and that under normal conditions her or his wages should be expected to increase during the period of disability, the fact may be considered in arriving at her or his average weekly wages.

(e)(f) If it is established that the injured employee was a part-time worker on the date of the accidentat the time of the injury, that she or he had adopted part-time employment as a customary practice, and that under normal working conditions she or he probably would have remained a part-time worker during the period of disability, the number of days used to calculate an average weekly wage from the average daily wage, if the employee did not work substantially the whole of the 13 weeks before the accident, shall be the average days actually worked by the employee per week for the employer at the time of the accident these factors shall be considered in arriving at her or his average weekly wages. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "part-time worker" means an individual who customarily works less than the full-time hours or full-time workweek of a similar employee in the same employment.

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(f) (g) If compensation is due for a fractional part of the week, the compensation for such fractional part shall be determined by dividing the weekly compensation rate by the number of days employed per week to compute the amount due for each day.

- (2) If, during the period of disability, the employer continues to provide consideration, including board, rent, housing, or lodging, the value of such consideration shall be deducted when calculating the average weekly wage of the employee so long as these benefits continue to be provided.
- (3) The department shall establish by rule a form which shall contain a simplified checklist of those items which may be included as "wage" for determining the average weekly wage. If the department requests wage documentation from the employer and the employer fails to provide proper documentation to the department within 14 days after the request by the department, the department may reasonably impute an injured worker's wages and value of fringe benefits pursuant to this section from documentation provided by the employee or by using average wage information available from the Agency for Workforce Innovation. If the employer initially fails to provide proper documentation to the department and does so later, and the department determines that adjustments to the average weekly wage are appropriate, the adjustment will be effective only for compensation paid after the date the proper documentation was received by the department.
- (4) Upon termination of the employee or upon termination of the payment of fringe benefits of any employee who is collecting indemnity benefits pursuant to s. 440.15(2) 31 or (3)(b), the employer shall within 7 days of such

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termination file a corrected 13-week wage statement reflecting the wages paid and the fringe benefits that had been paid to the injured employee, as provided in s. 440.02(27).

- (5)(a) If the lost wages from concurrent employment are used in calculating the average weekly wage, the employee is responsible for providing information concerning the loss of earnings from the concurrent employment.
- The employee waives any entitlement to interest, penalties, and attorney's fees during the period in which the employee has not provided information concerning the loss of earnings from concurrent employment. Carriers are not subject to penalties by the department division under s. 440.20(8)(b) and (c) for unpaid compensation related to concurrent employment during the period in which the employee has not provided information concerning the loss of earnings from concurrent employment.

Section 24. Section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is 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 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 31 permanent total benefits. In no other case may permanent total

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disability be awarded. No compensation shall be payable under paragraph (a) if the employee is engaged in or is physically capable of engaging in any work, including sheltered employment. As used in this paragraph, the term "sheltered employment" means work unavailable in the open labor market which is offered to the employee or which is actually performed by the employee. The burden is on the employee to establish that he or she is unable to work, even part-time, as a result of the industrial accident, if such work is available within a 50-mile radius of the employee's residence or such greater distance as the judge determines to be reasonable under the circumstances. Such benefits shall be payable until the employee reaches age 75.

- (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.
- 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 31 adjudicated as entitled to compensation under this chapter.

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This right includes, but is not limited to, instances in which such evaluations or tests are recommended by a treating physician 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 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.
- 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 4 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 31 cease at age 62 if the employee is eligible for social

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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 department 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 department shall provide by rule for the periodic reporting to the department 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 department 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 department in the manner prescribed by such rules.
- b. The department 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.

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- CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

- 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.
 - (2) TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY. --
- (a) In case of disability total in character but temporary in quality, 66 2/3 percent of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, not to exceed 104 weeks except as provided in this subsection, s. 440.12(1), and s. 440.14(3). This time limitation for temporary benefits shall be presumed sufficient unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary as determined by the judge of compensation claims. In no event shall temporary benefits exceed 260 weeks. Once the employee reaches the maximum number of weeks allowed, or the employee reaches the date of maximum medical improvement, whichever occurs earlier, temporary disability benefits shall cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment shall be determined.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), an employee who has sustained the loss of an arm, leg, hand, or foot, has been rendered a paraplegic, paraparetic, quadriplegic, or quadriparetic, or has lost the sight of both eyes shall be paid temporary total disability of 80 percent of her or his average weekly wage. The increased temporary total disability compensation provided for in this paragraph must not extend beyond 6 months from the date of the accident. The compensation provided by this paragraph is not subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), but instead is subject to a maximum weekly compensation rate of \$700. If, at the 31 conclusion of this period of increased temporary total

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disability compensation, the employee has not reached maximum medical improvement and is medically restricted in her or his work abilities is still temporarily totally disabled, the employee shall continue to receive temporary total disability compensation as set forth in paragraphs (a) and (c). The period of time the employee has received this increased compensation will be counted as part of, and not in addition to, the maximum periods of time for which the employee is entitled to compensation under paragraph (a) but not paragraph (c).

- (c) Temporary total disability benefits paid pursuant to this subsection shall include such period as may be reasonably necessary for training in the use of artificial members and appliances, and shall include such period as the employee may be receiving training and education under a program pursuant to s. 440.491. Notwithstanding s. 440.02, the date of maximum medical improvement for purposes of paragraph (3)(b) shall be no earlier than the last day for which such temporary disability benefits are paid.
- (d) The department shall, by rule, provide for the periodic reporting to the department, employer, or carrier of all earned income, including income from social security, by the injured employee who is entitled to or claiming benefits for temporary total disability. The employer or carrier is not required to make any payment of benefits for temporary 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 the rules. The rule must require the claimant to personally sign the claim form and attest that she or he has reviewed, understands, and acknowledges the foregoing.

1 (3) RESIDUAL FUNCTIONAL LOSS AND PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT 2 AND WAGE-LOSS BENEFITS. --3 (a) Intent to establish residual benefits.--The Legislature finds that eligibility for 4 5 permanent partial disability benefits, or "residual benefits," 6 should, in all cases that do not qualify for permanent total 7 disability pursuant to subsection (1), be based upon actual 8 loss of earning capacity which directly results from residual restrictions or limitations directly attributable to the work 9 injury. Permanent impairment ratings are not a valid measure 10 11 of loss of earning capacity, but such ratings have historically been used for the measure of disability. Loss of 12 earning capacity is the loss of access to the labor market due 13 to the work-related injury and includes consideration of an 14 individual's restrictions or limitations, education, skills, 15 age, and employment history. Access to the labor market 16 17 involves access to job classifications, as well as a consideration of the relative presence of those job 18 19 classifications in the Florida economy. The Legislature believes that, upon reaching maximum medical improvement 20 (MMI), each employee who has residual restrictions or 21 limitations should be evaluated to determine if the employee 22 has experienced a loss of earning capacity. That information 23 24 would then be used to determine if the employee would be eligible for residual benefits. The Legislature finds that, 25 in order to eliminate the current system of basing this 26 27 indemnity benefit eliqibility on permanent impairment, it needs to take time to determine the most appropriate 28 29 methodology to use to quantify an employee's loss of earning 30 capacity and then calculate the type and amount of post-MMI 31 indemnity benefits those injured workers should receive.

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1 2. It is the intent of the Legislature to codify into law, no later than July 1, 2005, these premises. Therefore, 2 3 the three-member panel shall: Take testimony, receive records, and collect data 4 5 to evaluate all of the issues surrounding movement to a system 6 of indemnity based on residual functional loss. 7 b. Strong consideration must be given to the following 8 premises: 9 (I) Developing recommendations for a system in which 10 the eligibility period for maximum residual benefits is 401 11 weeks. (II) Computing functional loss benefits by multiplying 12 the calculated percentage of lost earning capacity by the 13 maximum functional loss benefit, and basing entitlement to 14 functional loss benefits for up to that number of weeks, 15 payable for any week in which the employee earns less than 80 16 17 percent of the pre-injury average weekly wage; or recommendations may be made for some other methodology. 18 19 (III) Investigating the existence and efficacy of any other scientific or statistical database of occupations which 20 21 measures positions in terms of education/training and physical demand level. The three-member panel may include 22 recommendations for adopting a commercial software program as 23 24 the official process for making the calculations and determinations of percentage of opportunity loss, or the 25 establishment of proprietary software for this purpose. 26 27 The three-member panel shall, on or before January 1, 2005, subject to the President of the Senate and the 28

recommendations on the use or development of a uniform data

Speaker of the House of Representatives the panel's

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30 31 injured workers' pre-injury and post-injury earning capacity, a methodology for calculating the length of time for which benefits should be received, and a process for the evaluation and quantification process.

(b) (a) Impairment benefits.--

- 1. For accidents that occur after July 1, 1994, once the employee has reached the date of maximum medical improvement, impairment benefits are due and payable within 14 days after the carrier has knowledge of the impairment.
- The three-member panel, in cooperation with the department, shall establish and use The Florida Guides to a uniform Permanent Impairment as the approved 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 rule of a uniform disability rating agency schedule, the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedule shall be used unless that

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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 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. For accidents occurring after July 1994 and before July 1, 2003, impairment income benefits are paid weekly at the rate of 50 percent of the employee's 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 of3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
 - b. The death of the employee.
- 4. For accidents occurring on or after July 1, 2003, and until the adoption of a residual functional loss program, impairment income benefits are paid biweekly at 75 percent of the employee's temporary total disability benefit amount.

 Impairment assigned for psychiatric or psychological injury

shall not in any circumstance be included in the impairment rating for the purpose of this section or for any purpose in cases of accident or injury occurring on or after July 1, 2003, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. 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 for the following periods:

- Two weeks of benefits are to be paid to the employee for each percentage point of impairment from 1 percent up to 11 percent.
- b. For each percentage point of impairment from 11 percent up to 16 percent, 3 weeks of benefits are to be paid.
- c. For each percentage point of impairment from 16 percent up to 21 percent, 4 weeks of benefits are to be paid.
- d. For each percentage point of impairment above 21 percent, 6 weeks of benefits are to be paid.

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Impairment benefits end with the death of the employee.

(c)4. After the employee has been certified by a doctor as having reached maximum medical improvement or 6 weeks before the expiration of temporary benefits, whichever occurs 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. If the certification and evaluation are performed by a doctor other than the principal treating provider employee's treating doctor, the certification and evaluation must be 31 submitted to the principal treating provider, the employee,

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and the carrier within 10 days after the evaluation treating doctor, and the principal treating provider treating doctor must indicate agreement or disagreement with the certification and evaluation. The principal treating provider certifying doctor shall issue a written report to the department, the employee, and the carrier certifying that maximum medical improvement has been reached, stating the impairment rating to the body as a whole, and providing any other information required by the department by rule. Within 14 days after the carrier obtains knowledge of each maximum medical improvement date and impairment rating to the body as a whole, the carrier shall report information as requested by the department in a format as set forth by rule. If the employee has not been certified as having reached maximum medical improvement before the expiration of 98 102 weeks after the date temporary total disability benefits begin to accrue, the carrier shall notify the treating doctor of the requirements of this section.

 $\underline{(d)}$ 5. The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.

(e)6. The department 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.--

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 20 percent or more as determined pursuant to this chapter;

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30 31 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 work.

returned to work earning less than 80 percent of the

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:

b. The employee has not returned to work or has

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 4. Notwithstanding any other provision, if an employee is not entitled to supplemental benefits for 12

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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. 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 department. The department 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.

5. 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.

6. 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

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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.

- 7. 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.
- 8. The department may by rule define terms that are 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.
 - (4) TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY. --
- (a) If a compensable injury results in physical limitations or restrictions prior to maximum medical improvement, the employee may be entitled to temporary partial disability benefits.
- (b) If the employee returns to work for the employer at which the accident or injury occurred, the employee shall be entitled to temporary partial benefits equal to 85 percent of the difference between 80 percent of the employee's average

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weekly wage and the salary, wages, and other remuneration the employee is able to earn, as compared weekly; however, the weekly benefits may not exceed an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of the employee's average weekly wage at the time of injury.

- (c) If the employer at which the accident or injury occurred offers the employee employment within the physical restrictions and the employee refuses the written offer, the employee will be deemed able to earn the offered earnings, which will be applied in calculating the temporary partial benefits due.
- (d) If the employer at which the accident or injury occurred does not offer employment within the employee's restrictions, the employee shall be entitled to temporary partial benefits equal to 85 percent of the difference between 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage and the salary, wages, and other remuneration the employee is able to earn, as compared weekly; however, the weekly benefits may not exceed an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of the employee's average weekly wage at the time of injury.
- (e) If the employer at which the accident or injury occurred does not offer employment within the employee's restrictions, the employer shall not apply any sum as deemed earnings. In case of temporary partial disability, compensation shall be equal to 80 percent of the difference between 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage and the salary, wages, and other remuneration the employee is able to earn, as compared weekly; however, the weekly benefits may not exceed an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of the employee's average weekly wage at the time of injury. In order to simplify the comparison of the preinjury average weekly

wage with the salary, wages, and other remuneration the employee is able to earn, the department may by rule provide for the modification of the weekly comparison so as to coincide as closely as possible with the injured worker's pay periods. The amount determined to be the salary, wages, and other remuneration the employee is able to earn shall in no case be less than the sum actually being earned by the employee, including earnings from sheltered employment.

(f)(b) Temporary partial disability Such benefits

(f)(b) Temporary partial disability Such benefits shall be paid during the continuance of such disability, not to exceed a period of 104 weeks, as provided by this subsection and subsection (2). This time limitation for temporary benefits shall be presumed sufficient unless there is clear and convincing evidence to the contrary as determined by the judge of compensation claims. In no event shall temporary benefits exceed 260 weeks. Once the injured employee reaches the maximum number of weeks, temporary disability benefits cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment must be determined. The department may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method of payment of temporary disability benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.

(g) In order to simplify the comparison of the preinjury average weekly wage with the salary, wages, and other remuneration that the employee is able to earn, the department may by rule provide for the modification of the weekly comparison so as to coincide as closely as possible with the injured worker's pay periods. The amount determined to be the salary, wages, and other remuneration that the employee is able to earn must not be less than the sum

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actually being earned by the employee, including earnings from sheltered employment.

- SUBSEQUENT INJURY. --(5)
- The fact that an employee has suffered previous disability, impairment, anomaly, or disease, or received compensation therefor, shall not preclude her or him from benefits for a subsequent aggravation or acceleration of the preexisting condition nor preclude benefits for death resulting therefrom, except that no benefits shall be payable if the employee, at the time of entering into the employment of the employer by whom the benefits would otherwise be payable, falsely represents herself or himself in writing as not having previously been disabled or compensated because of such previous disability, impairment, anomaly, or disease and the employer detrimentally relies on the misrepresentation. Compensation for temporary disability, medical benefits, and wage-loss benefits shall not be subject to apportionment.
- (b) If a compensable permanent impairment, or any portion thereof, is a result of aggravation or acceleration of a preexisting condition, or is the result of merger with a preexisting impairment, an employee eligible to receive impairment benefits under paragraph (3)(a) shall receive such benefits for the total impairment found to result, excluding the degree of impairment existing at the time of the subject accident or injury or which would have existed by the time of the impairment rating without the intervention of the compensable accident or injury. The degree of permanent impairment attributable to the accident or injury shall be compensated in accordance with paragraph (3)(a). As used in this paragraph, the term "merger" means the combining of a 31 preexisting permanent impairment with a subsequent compensable

permanent impairment which, when the effects of both are considered together, result in a permanent impairment rating which is greater than the sum of the two permanent impairment ratings when each impairment is considered individually.

(6) OBLIGATION TO REHIRE.—If the employer has not in good faith made available to the employee, within a 100-mile radius of the employee's residence, work appropriate to the employee's physical limitations within 30 days after the carrier notifies the employer of maximum medical improvement and the employee's physical limitations, the employer shall pay to the department for deposit into the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund a fine of \$250 for every \$5,000 of the employer's workers' compensation premium or payroll, not to exceed \$2,000 per violation, as the department requires by rule. The employer is not subject to this subsection if the employee is receiving permanent total disability benefits or if the employer has 50 or fewer employees.

(6)(7) EMPLOYEE REFUSES EMPLOYMENT.--If an injured employee refuses employment suitable to the capacity thereof, offered to or procured therefor, such employee shall not be entitled to any compensation at any time during the continuance of such refusal unless at any time in the opinion of the judge of compensation claims such refusal is justifiable.

(7)(8) EMPLOYEE LEAVES EMPLOYMENT.--If an injured employee, when receiving compensation for temporary partial disability, leaves the employment of the employer by whom she or he was employed at the time of the accident for which such compensation is being paid, the employee shall, upon securing employment elsewhere, give to such former employer an

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affidavit in writing containing the name of her or his new employer, the place of employment, and the amount of wages being received at such new employment; and, until she or he gives such affidavit, the compensation for temporary partial disability will cease. The employer by whom such employee was employed at the time of the accident for which such compensation is being paid may also at any time demand of such employee an additional affidavit in writing containing the name of her or his employer, the place of her or his employment, and the amount of wages she or he is receiving; and if the employee, upon such demand, fails or refuses to make and furnish such affidavit, her or his right to compensation for temporary partial disability shall cease until such affidavit is made and furnished.

(8)(9) EMPLOYEE BECOMES INMATE OF INSTITUTION.--In case an employee becomes an inmate of a public institution, then no compensation shall be payable unless she or he has dependent upon her or him for support a person or persons defined as dependents elsewhere in this chapter, whose dependency shall be determined as if the employee were deceased and to whom compensation would be paid in case of death; and such compensation as is due such employee shall be paid such dependents during the time she or he remains such inmate.

- (9)(10) EMPLOYEE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS UNDER THIS CHAPTER AND FEDERAL OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE ACT. --
- (a) Weekly compensation benefits payable under this chapter for disability resulting from injuries to an employee who becomes eligible for benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. 423 shall 31 be reduced to an amount whereby the sum of such compensation

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 benefits payable under this chapter and such total benefits otherwise payable for such period to the employee and her or his dependents, had such employee not been entitled to benefits under this chapter, under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423, does not exceed 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage. However, this provision shall not operate to reduce an injured worker's benefits under this chapter to a greater extent than such benefits would have otherwise been reduced under 42 U.S.C. s. 424(a). This reduction of compensation benefits is not applicable to any compensation benefits payable for any week subsequent to the week in which the injured worker reaches the age of 62 years.

- (b) If the provisions of 42 U.S.C. s. 424(a) are amended to provide for a reduction or increase of the percentage of average current earnings that the sum of compensation benefits payable under this chapter and the benefits payable under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423 can equal, the amount of the reduction of benefits provided in this subsection shall be reduced or increased accordingly. The department may by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method for calculating and administering the offset of benefits payable under this chapter and benefits payable under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423. The department shall have first priority in taking any available social security offsets on dates of accidents occurring before July 1, 1984.
- (c) No disability compensation benefits payable for any week, including those benefits provided by paragraph (1)(f), shall be reduced pursuant to this subsection until the Social Security Administration determines the amount otherwise payable to the employee under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423 and the employee has begun receiving such social security benefit

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payments. The employee shall, upon demand by the department, the employer, or the carrier, authorize the Social Security Administration to release disability information relating to her or him and authorize the Division of Unemployment Compensation to release unemployment compensation information relating to her or him, in accordance with rules to be adopted by the department prescribing the procedure and manner for requesting the authorization and for compliance by the employee. Neither the department nor the employer or carrier shall make any payment of benefits for total disability or those additional benefits provided by paragraph (1)(f) for any period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to authorize the release of information in the manner and within the time prescribed by such rules. The authority for release of disability information granted by an employee under this paragraph shall be effective for a period not to exceed 12 months, such authority to be renewable as the department may prescribe by rule.

- (d) If compensation benefits are reduced pursuant to this subsection, the minimum compensation provisions of s. 440.12(2) do not apply.
- (10)(11) EMPLOYEE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS UNDER THIS CHAPTER WHO HAS RECEIVED OR IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.--
- (a) No compensation benefits shall be payable for temporary total disability or permanent total disability under this chapter for any week in which the injured employee has received, or is receiving, unemployment compensation benefits.
- (b) If an employee is entitled to temporary partial benefits pursuant to subsection (4) and unemployment compensation benefits, such unemployment compensation benefits

shall be primary and the temporary partial benefits shall be supplemental only, the sum of the two benefits not to exceed the amount of temporary partial benefits which would otherwise be payable.

(11)(12) FULL-PAY STATUS FOR CERTAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.—Any law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), or (3) who, while acting within the course of employment as provided by s. 440.091, is maliciously or intentionally injured and who thereby sustains a job-connected disability compensable under this chapter shall be carried in full-pay status rather than being required to use sick, annual, or other leave. Full-pay status shall be granted only after submission to the employing agency's head of a medical report which gives a current diagnosis of the employee's recovery and ability to return to work. In no case shall the employee's salary and workers' compensation benefits exceed the amount of the employee's regular salary requirements.

(12)(13) REPAYMENT.--If an employee has received a sum as an indemnity benefit under any classification or category of benefit under this chapter to which she or he is not entitled, the employee is liable to repay that sum to the employer or the carrier or to have that sum deducted from future benefits, regardless of the classification of benefits, payable to the employee under this chapter; however, a partial payment of the total repayment may not exceed 20 percent of the amount of the biweekly payment.

Section 25. Subsections (2) and (6) of section 440.151, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.151 Occupational diseases.--

(2) As Whenever used in this section, the term "occupational disease" shall be construed to mean only a

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disease which is due to causes and conditions which are 2 characteristic of and peculiar to a particular trade, 3 occupation, process, or employment, and to exclude all 4 ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is 5 exposed, unless the incidence of the disease is substantially higher in the particular trade, occupation, process, or employment than for the general public. An occupational disease or an injury or exposure caused by exposure to a toxic substance, including, but not limited to, fungus and mold, is 10 not an injury by accident arising out of the employment unless 11 there is clear and convincing evidence establishing that exposure to the specific substance involved, at the levels to 12 which the employee was exposed, can cause the injury or 13 14 disease sustained by the employee.

(6) The time for notice of injury or death provided in s. 440.185(1) shall be extended in cases of occupational diseases to a period of 30 90 days.

Section 26. Section 440.152, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.152 Computation of fractions of a percent.--When computing fractions of a percent as required to determine benefits under this chapter, the applicable percentage must be rounded to the nearest one ten-thousandth, for example, 66 2/3 percent equals .6667.

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 440.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.16 Compensation for death.--

(1) If death results from the accident within 1 year thereafter or follows continuous disability and results from the accident within 5 years thereafter, the employer shall 31 pay:

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- (a) Within 14 days after receiving the bill, actual funeral expenses not to exceed\$7,500\$5,000.
- Compensation, in addition to the above, in the following percentages of the average weekly wages to the following persons entitled thereto on account of dependency upon the deceased, and in the following order of preference, subject to the limitation provided in subparagraph 2., but such compensation shall be subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), shall not exceed\$200,000 $\frac{$100,000}{}$, and may be less than, but shall not exceed, for all dependents or persons entitled to compensation, 66 2/3 percent of the average wage:
- To the spouse, if there is no child, 50 percent of the average weekly wage, such compensation to cease upon the spouse's death.
- To the spouse, if there is a child or children, the compensation payable under subparagraph 1. and, in addition, 16 2/3 percent on account of the child or children. However, when the deceased is survived by a spouse and also a child or children, whether such child or children are the product of the union existing at the time of death or of a former marriage or marriages, the judge of compensation claims may provide for the payment of compensation in such manner as may appear to the judge of compensation claims just and proper and for the best interests of the respective parties and, in so doing, may provide for the entire compensation to be paid exclusively to the child or children; and, in the case of death of such spouse, 33 1/3 percent for each child. However, upon the surviving spouse's remarriage, the spouse shall be entitled to a lump-sum payment equal to 26 weeks of compensation at the rate of 50 percent of the average weekly 31 | wage as provided in s. 440.12(2), unless the \$100,000 limit

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30 31 provided in this paragraph is exceeded, in which case the surviving spouse shall receive a lump-sum payment equal to the remaining available benefits in lieu of any further indemnity benefits. In no case shall a surviving spouse's acceptance of a lump-sum payment affect payment of death benefits to other dependents.

- 3. To the child or children, if there is no spouse, 33 1/3 percent for each child.
- 4. To the parents, 25 percent to each, such compensation to be paid during the continuance of dependency.
- 5. To the brothers, sisters, and grandchildren, 15 percent for each brother, sister, or grandchild.
- (c) To the surviving spouse, payment of postsecondary student fees for instruction at any area technical center established under s. 1001.44 for up to 1,800 classroom hours or payment of student fees at any community college established under part III of chapter 1004 for up to 80 semester hours. The spouse of a deceased state employee shall be entitled to a full waiver of such fees as provided in ss. 1009.22 and 1009.23 in lieu of the payment of such fees. The benefits provided for in this paragraph shall be in addition to other benefits provided for in this section and shall terminate 7 years after the death of the deceased employee, or when the total payment in eligible compensation under paragraph (b) has been received. To qualify for the educational benefit under this paragraph, the spouse shall be required to meet and maintain the regular admission requirements of, and be registered at, such area technical center or community college, and make satisfactory academic progress as defined by the educational institution in which the student is enrolled.

 Section 28. Section 440.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.17 Guardian for minor or incompetent.--Prior to the filing of a claim, the <u>department</u> <u>division</u>, and after the filing of a claim, a judge of compensation claims, may require the appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, for any person who is mentally incompetent or a minor, of a guardian or other representative to receive compensation payable to such person under this chapter and to exercise the powers granted to or to perform the duties required of such person under this chapter; however, the judge of compensation claims, in the judge of compensation claims' discretion, may designate in the compensation award a person to whom payment of compensation may be paid for a minor or incompetent, in which event payment to such designated person shall discharge all liability for such compensation.

Section 29. Section 440.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.185 Notice of injury or death; reports; penalties for violations.--

(1) An employee who suffers an injury arising out of and in the course of employment shall advise his or her employer of the injury within 30 days after the date of or initial manifestation of the accident injury. If the employee reports the accident within 7 days, the accident shall be presumed to be compensable so long as it otherwise meets the requirements of this chapter, and the burden shall be on the employer to disprove the compensability of the injury. If the employee fails to comply with this section, the burden shall be on the employee to prove the compensability of the injury by clear and convincing evidence. The burden of proof

 for proving the compensability of an illness or occupational disease shall be governed by s. 440.151. Failure to so advise the employer of an accident, illness, or occupational disease shall bar a petition under this chapter unless:

- (a) The employer or the employer's agent had actual knowledge of the injury;
- (b) The cause of the injury could not be identified without a medical opinion and the employee advised the employer within 30 days after obtaining a medical opinion indicating that the injury arose out of and in the course of employment; or
- (c) The employer did not put its employees on notice of the requirements of this section by posting notice pursuant to s. 440.055. or
- (d) Exceptional circumstances, outside the scope of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) justify such failure.

In the event of death arising out of and in the course of employment, the requirements of this subsection shall be satisfied by the employee's agent or estate. Documents prepared by counsel in connection with litigation, including but not limited to notices of appearance, petitions, motions, or complaints, shall not constitute notice for purposes of this section.

(2) Within 7 days after actual knowledge of injury or death, the employer shall report such injury or death to its carrier, in a format prescribed by the department, and shall provide a copy of such report to the employee or the employee's estate. If the employer reports the injury to the carrier by telephone or electronically, the carrier shall, within 3 business days after its receipt of such telephonic or

electronic report of injury or death, mail to the employee or the employee's estate, and to the employer, a paper copy of a report of injury or death. The paper copy of a report of injury or death must be in a form prescribed by the department. The report of injury from the employer to the carrier, regardless of the method of reporting, must shall contain the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and business of the employer;
- (b) The name, social security number, street, mailing address, telephone number, and occupation of the employee;
 - (c) The cause and nature of the injury or death;
- (d) The year, month, day, and hour when, and the particular locality where, the injury or death occurred; and
- (e) Such other information as the department requires by rule may require. In addition, if the employee's employment status changes after the employer's submission of the original report of injury to the carrier, the employer shall notify the carrier by telephone, by facsimile, or electronically, of the injured employee's change in employment status within 3 business days after the change.
- (f) The department shall provide by rule for a carrier reporting system to identify the types of indemnity claims for which the carrier must file first report of injury or death information with the department and the time periods for reporting.
- (g) The employer shall record those injuries needing first-aid only. The department shall by rule provide for a reporting system to be used by employers to report to carriers those injuries needing professional medical attention, for which the employee does not receive compensation for disability.

The carrier shall, within 14 days after the employer's receipt of the form reporting the injury, file the information required by this subsection with the department. However, the department may by rule provide for a different reporting system for those types of injuries which it determines should be reported in a different manner and for those cases which involve minor injuries requiring professional medical attention in which the employee does not lose more than 7 days of work as a result of the injury and is able to return to the job immediately after treatment and resume regular work.

- (3) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2), the employer shall notify the department and the carrier within 24 hours by telephone, by facsimile, or electronically or telegraph of any injury resulting in death. However, this special notice shall not be required when death results subsequent to the submission to the department and the carrier of a previous report of the injury pursuant to subsection (2).
- (4) Within 3 <u>business</u> days after the employer or the employee informs the carrier of an injury the carrier shall mail to the injured worker an informational brochure approved by the department which sets forth in clear and understandable language an explanation of the rights, benefits, procedures for obtaining benefits and assistance, criminal penalties, and obligations of injured workers and their employers under the Florida Workers' Compensation Law. Annually, the carrier or its third-party administrator shall mail to the employer an informational brochure approved by the department which sets forth in clear and understandable language an explanation of the rights, benefits, procedures for obtaining benefits and assistance, criminal penalties, and obligations of injured

 workers and their employers under the Florida Workers'
Compensation Law. All such informational brochures shall
contain a notice that clearly states in substance the
following: "Any person who, knowingly and with intent to
injure, defraud, or deceive any employer or employee,
insurance company, or self-insured program, files a statement
of claim containing any false or misleading information
commits a felony of the third degree."

- (5)(a) Within 30 calendar days after the date the bill was paid, the carrier shall provide to the department, in a format and in the manner prescribed by the department by rule, each paid medical, dental, and hospital bill received from a health care provider or facility, the employer, or the employee, with respect to the treatment, care, and attendance of the injured employee, including any bill for examination, diagnosis, or disability evaluation and the amounts paid, in a format and manner specified by the department by rule.
- (b) The department may require from the carrier, employer, employee, or healthcare provider or facility additional reports in a format prescribed by the department, and in a manner and time prescribed by rule, with respect to an employee's injury or claim, including reports on initial payment, funeral expenses, claim costs, changes in claims data, denials, and wage statements.

(c) (5) Additional reports with respect to such injury and of the condition of such employee, including copies of medical reports, funeral expenses, and wage statements, shall be filed by the employer or carrier to the department at such times and in such manner as the department may prescribe by rule. In carrying out its responsibilities under this chapter, The department or agency may by rule require from the carrier,

employer, employee, or healthcare provider or facility the provision of information and documentation in response to a request for information with respect to the employee's injury or claim, including copies of provide for the obtaining of any medical reports and records relating to medical treatment provided pursuant to this chapter, notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 90.503 and 395.3025(4).

- (d) Failure to respond to requests for information in the manner and time prescribed by department rule subjects the carrier, employer, employee, or health care provider or facility to an administrative penalty not to exceed \$100 per failure to respond.
- (6) In the absence of a stipulation by the parties, reports provided for in subsection (2), subsection (4), or subsection (5) shall not be evidence of any fact stated in such report in any proceeding relating thereto, except for medical reports which, if otherwise qualified, may be admitted at the discretion of the judge of compensation claims.
- (7) Every insurer carrier shall file with the department, within 30 21 days after the effectuation of coverage, the effective date of a policy reinstatement, or policy endorsement, issuance of a policy or contract of insurance such policy information as the department requires by rule, including notice of whether the policy is a minimum premium policy. The department may require by rule that the insurer identify large deductible policies. Information regarding a notice of cancellation, notice of nonrenewal, or expiration of a policy pursuant to as set out in s. 440.42(3) shall be filed with mailed to the department in accordance with rules adopted by the department under chapter 120. Third-party vendors that submit The department may contract

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with a private entity for the collection of policy information required to be filed by insurers carriers under this subsection and the receipt of notices of cancellation or expiration of a policy required to be filed by carriers under s. 440.42(3) must be approved by the department. The insurer shall notify the department if the insurer's third-party vendor for the submission of policy information has changed or the insurer's third-party vendor status has changed, in accordance with the procedures and timeframe set forth in department rule. The submission by a third-party vendor of information required to be filed by an insurer does not alter the time requirements set forth in this chapter or department rule. The timely filing of required information shall be determined by the date the department receives the required information, either directly from the insurer or from the third-party vendor. The submission of policy information or notices of cancellation or expiration to the contracted private entity satisfies the filing requirements of this subsection and s. 440.42(3). (8)(a) When a claimant, employer, or carrier has the right, or is required, to submit mail a report or notice with required copies within the times prescribed in subsection (2), subsection (4), or subsection (5), submission of paper documents must be completed and must be in compliance with the rules adopted by the department, and will be considered timely such mailing will be completed and in compliance with this section if it is postmarked and mailed prepaid to the appropriate recipient prior to the expiration of the time

(b) Submission of information in department-approved

periods prescribed in this section.

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is acknowledged by the department as having passed edits in accordance with rules adopted by the department and is sent within the times set forth in this chapter and department rule.

- 1. If an electronic transaction is initially timely submitted but is acknowledged by the department as having failed edits, the carrier must resubmit a corrected electronic transaction that passes edits within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the initial electronic acknowledgement was sent by the department to the carrier.
- <u>a. If the carrier timely resubmits a corrected</u>

 <u>electronic transaction that passes edits, the carrier is not</u>

 subject to the penalties set forth in subsection (9).
- b. If the carrier timely resubmits a corrected electronic transaction, but the resubmission does not pass edits, the carrier is subject to a penalty in accordance with subsection (9) based on the number of days from the date the original resubmission was due in accordance with sub-subparagraph 1. through the date the resubmission was received by the department and passes edits.
- c. If the carrier untimely resubmits a corrected electronic transaction within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the initial electronic acknowledgment was sent by the department to the carrier, the carrier is subject to a penalty in accordance with subsection 9) based on the number of days from the date the resubmission was originally due through the date the resubmission was received by the department and passes edits.
- 2. If the initial electronic transaction is both untimely submitted as set forth in this chapter and department rule and acknowledged by the department as having failed

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edits, the carrier shall resubmit a corrected electronic transaction that passes edits within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the initial electronic acknowledgement was sent by the department.

- a. If the carrier timely resubmits a corrected electronic transaction that passes edits within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the initial electronic acknowledgment was sent by the department to the carrier, the carrier is subject to a penalty in accordance with subsection (9) for only the duration of time the initial electronic transaction was untimely filed.
- b. If the carrier timely resubmits a corrected electronic transaction within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the initial electronic acknowledgment was sent by the department to the carrier, but the resubmission does not pass edits, the carrier is subject to a penalty in accordance with subsection (9) based on the number of days from the date the initial resubmission was due in accordance with sub-subparagraph 2. through the date the resubmission was received by the department and passes edits.
- c. If the carrier untimely resubmits a corrected electronic transaction within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the initial electronic acknowledgment was sent by the department to the carrier, the carrier is subject to a penalty in accordance with subsection 9). Such a penalty shall be based on the combined number of days from the date the initial submission was due through the date the initial submission was received, and the date the resubmission was initially due through the date the resubmission was finally received by the department and passes 31 edits.

- 3. If the carrier submits an electronic transaction that does not pass edits as set forth in department rule and the carrier does not resubmit the electronic transaction in accordance with department rule, in addition to penalties assessed pursuant to subsection (9), the carrier is subject to a failure to file penalty as follows:
- a. If the carrier has not resubmitted the electronic transaction within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the electronic acknowledgement was sent to the carrier, the carrier is subject to a penalty of \$50 for each 30-day period the carrier has failed to resubmit the electronic transaction.
- b. If the electronic transaction has not been resubmitted within timeframes specified by the department by rule from the date the electronic acknowledgement was sent to the carrier, the department may refer the insurer to the Office of Insurance Regulation for action under s. 624.308, or may take appropriate action for a self-insurer in accordance with s. 440.38.
- (c) Submission by a third-party vendor of information required to be filed by an insurer does not alter the time requirements set forth in law or department rule.
- (9)(a) For each electronic transaction, form, report, bill, or notice, other than the first report of injury, required by this section to be filed with the department, the department shall impose an administrative penalty for each such failure to timely file with the department in accordance with this chapter and department rule. The carrier shall pay to the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund a penalty of:

1. Twenty-five dollars for every electronic transaction, form, report, bill, or notice that is filed with the department 7 through 13 calendar days after the date it was required to be filed in accordance with this chapter and department rule.

- 2. Fifty dollars for every electronic transaction, form, report, bill or notice that is filed with the department 14 through 20 calendar days after the date it was required to be filed in accordance with this chapter and department rule.
- 3. One hundred dollars for every electronic transaction, form, report, bill, or notice that is filed with the department 21 or more calendar days after the date it was required to be filed in accordance with this chapter and department rule.

If an electronic transaction, form, report, bill, or notice is untimely filed, but is filed no more than 6 calendar days after the date it is due, the filer is not subject to a penalty under this section, but the untimely filing shall be considered in evaluating patterns and practices under s. 440.525.

(b) For every first report of injury required under s. 440.185(2), the department shall impose an administrative penalty for each such failure to file the first report of injury in accordance with this section and department rule.

The carrier shall pay to the Workers' Compensation

Administration Trust Fund a penalty of:

1. One hundred dollars for every first report of injury that is filed with the department 3 through 6 calendar days after the date the report was required to be filed in accordance with this chapter and department rule.

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- 2. Two hundred dollars for every first report of injury that is filed with the department 7 through 13 calendar days after the date the report was required to be filed in accordance with this chapter and department rule.
- 3. Five hundred dollars for every first report of injury that is filed with the department 14 or more calendar days after the date the report was required to be filed in accordance with this chapter and department rule.
- (c) However, if an employer fails to notify the carrier of the injury or change in the employee's employment status as set forth in subsection (2) and in the times and formats prescribed by the department, and the carrier fails to so timely file the injury information with the department, the employer is subject to an administrative penalty as set forth in paragraph (a), which must be paid by the employer and not by the carrier. Once the carrier receives notification of the injury, failure by the employer to meet its obligations under subsection (2) does not relieve the carrier from the administrative penalty if it fails to comply with the filing requirements set forth in subsections (4), (5), and (8) and department rule. Any employer or carrier who fails or refuses to timely send any form, report, or notice required by this section shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$500 for each such failure or refusal. However, any employer who fails to notify the carrier of the injury on the prescribed form or by letter within the 7 days required in subsection (2) shall be liable for the civil penalty, which shall be paid by the employer and not the carrier. Failure by the employer to meet its obligations under subsection (2) shall not relieve the carrier from liability for the civil penalty if it fails to comply with subsections (4) and (5).

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1 (10) The department may by rule prescribe the format 2 forms and procedures governing the submission of the change in 3 claims administration, report and the risk class codes, and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes code and standard industry code report for all lost time and denied lost-time cases. The department may by rule define terms that are necessary for the effective administration of this section. (11) Any information in a report of injury or illness 10 filed pursuant to this section that would identify an ill or 11 injured employee is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State 12 Constitution. This subsection is subject to the Open 13 Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 in accordance with s. 14 119.15, and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2003, unless 15 reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the 16 17 Legislature. 18

- (12) A carrier shall initiate an investigation upon receiving notification that a work-related injury may have occurred to an employee of an insured employer. The notification may come from the employee, the employer, the health care provider, or the department.
- (13) A carrier shall report to the department any information possessed by the carrier which the carrier relies on or could rely on in applying premium against an insured based on the payroll of a person who possesses a certificate of exemption.

Section 30. Section 440.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 440.191, F.S., for present text.)

440.191 Early Intervention Office. --

- (1) The Early Intervention Office is created within the department in order to facilitate the self-executing features of the Workers' Compensation Law and to conduct early intervention programs.
- (a) The primary responsibility of the Early

 Intervention Office is to provide information to educate

 employees, employers, carriers, and health care providers

 about their rights, responsibilities, and obligations under

 this chapter and to facilitate the avoidance or resolution of

 disagreements as provided in this section.
- (b) Upon receiving a notice of injury or death, or upon obtaining by any other means, knowledge that an accident or injury has occurred, the Early Intervention Office may initiate contact with the injured employee to discuss his or her rights, responsibilities, and obligations. The Early Intervention Office shall facilitate access to its services through the establishment of a toll-free hotline.
- (c) The Early Intervention Office shall contact and assist the parties in avoiding or resolving any disagreement regarding the benefits under this chapter upon request for assistance from an injured worker, provider, employer, or carrier indicating that a potential disagreement regarding the provision of benefits under this chapter exists. Such assistance may only be rendered when there is no petition for benefits filed for that date of accident.
- (d) The Early Intervention Office may obtain and review documents, conduct interviews and conferences, and collect other information necessary to assist the office in facilitating the resolution of the disagreement. All parties shall cooperate with the Early Intervention Office. Failure of

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a party to provide information pursuant to this subsection constitutes failure to comply with s. 440.185(5)(c). Upon request, all parties shall provide requested documents or participate in an interview or conference within 7 calendar days after the request.

- (e) If, in the course of carrying out its duties as set forth in this section, the Early Intervention Office identifies that a party has failed to comply with this chapter, the office shall refer the failure to comply to the appropriate regulator.
- (f) The dollar value of any benefits that are provided or secured as a result of the Early Intervention Office's facilitation efforts may not be included in any subsequent award pursuant to s. 440.34(2).
- The department may by rule specify forms and procedures for administering this section.

Section 31. Section 440.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.--

- (1) Effective March 1, 2004 Subject to s. 440.191, any employee seeking a benefit under this chapter shall make a request upon the employer or carrier for provision of the benefit with specificity. Within 14 days after receiving the request, the carrier shall pay the benefits requested or send a written denial to the employee.
- (b) Any employee involved in a dispute, as defined in s. 440.02, with a carrier 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 31 Judges of Compensation Claims a petition for benefits which

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meets the requirements of this section and serve a copy upon the employer and carrier. Each petition served and filed must have attached all documentation and evidence that supports that all benefits sought in the petition are ripe. A petition for benefits may contain a claim for past benefits and continuing benefits in any benefit category, but is limited to those ripe on the date the petition is filed. The department by rule shall define what documentation is required to accompany a petition for particular benefits. A petition shall require more than "notice pleading," and shall instead be required to satisfy a higher burden. The Claims Bureau shall notify the carrier of the filing of the petition by electronic means. The Claims Bureau shall maintain an Internet web page upon which the information contained in the petition for benefits files shall be viewable. (c) Within 21 days after the Claims Bureau notifies the carrier that a petition for benefits is filed, the carrier

(c) Within 21 days after the Claims Bureau notifies the carrier that a petition for benefits is filed, the carrier must pay the requested benefits without prejudice to its right to deny within 120 days after receipt of the petition or file a response to petition with the Claims Bureau and submit any evidence under its possession and control or that it could otherwise access in support of its position. The carrier must list all benefits requested but not paid and explain its justification for 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 which 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.

- (d) Any records not sent to the bureau by either the claimant with the petition or carrier with the response may not later be used as a basis for overturning a decision of the peer review panel, except as otherwise provided.
- (e) The Claims Bureau may, by order of the Chief
 Financial Officer, strike those portions of the petition or
 dismiss any petition if the petition or underlying request
 does not meet the requirements for specificity or ripeness,
 without prejudice. Any dismissal based on lack of ripeness or
 lack of specificity by the Claims Bureau may be appealed to a
 deputy chief judge of compensation claims within 10 days after
 the date of the order. If the deputy chief judge of
 compensation claims reinstates the petition, the 21-day period
 for the carrier to pay or deny the requested benefits shall
 commence on the date of the deputy chief judge's order.
- (f) Any petition not prosecuted as defined in Rule

 1.420(e), Florida Rules of Civil Procedure shall be dismissed,

 except that the dismissal shall occur after 210 days, rather
 than 1 year in the manner established in Rule 1.420, Florida
 Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (g) The bureau shall review accepted petitions and administer the resolution of disputed claims within such petitions by:
- 1. Resolving the dispute through administrative determination based upon the evidence submitted, in accordance with rules established by the bureau;
- 2. Referring a claim or claims to the offices of the judge of compensation claims for adjudication; or

1 3. Referring a claim or claims to a medical peer 2 review panel for adjudication of a medical dispute.

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The bureau shall make the initial determination of which issues are appropriate for which type of determination or adjudication and shall determine whether some issues require determination before other issues can be determined. The Claims Bureau shall inform the petitioner and the employer or carrier of the category and the priority of each claim.

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(h) When the Claims Bureau determines that peer review is necessary for a petition or an issue or claim contained in a petition, the bureau shall refer the medical dispute to a peer review panel and electronically transfer records as provided in this chapter.

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Issues distributed to the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall be docketed as such by the Claims Bureau and referred to the district office of the Judges of Compensation Claims that is responsible for the adjudication of claims for that district in which the accident or injury occurred. The department 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 means approved by the Deputy Chief Judge, upon the employer and the employer's carrier. The Deputy Chief Judge shall refer the petitions to the judges of compensation claims.

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(2) Upon receipt, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims Bureau shall review each petition and shall dismiss each petition or any portion of such a petition, 31 upon the judge's own motion or upon the motion of any party,

 that does not on its face specifically identify or itemize the following:

- (a) Name, address, telephone number, and social security number of the employee.
- (b) Name, address, and telephone number of the 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.
- (e) The time period for which compensation and the specific classification of compensation were not timely provided, with documentation signed by an authorized medical provider or confirmatory consultation provider to support the ripeness of the claim for compensation and the medical relationship of such loss of earnings to the compensable accident.
- (f) Date of maximum medical improvement, character of disability, and specific statement of all benefits or compensation that the employee is seeking.
- (g) All specific travel costs to which the employee believes she or he is entitled, including dates of travel, destination, and purpose of travel, means of transportation, and mileage and including the date the request for mileage was filed with the carrier and a copy of the request filed with the carrier.
- (h) 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. $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{T}}}$

- (i) The type or nature of treatment care or attendance sought and the justification for such treatment, with documentation signed by an authorized medical provider or confirmatory consultation provider to support the ripeness of the claim for treatment or care and medical necessity of the treatment or care.
- (j) Specific explanation of any other disputed issue that a judge of compensation claims will be called to rule upon.
- (k) Any other information necessary to identify the benefits being sought and the reason the benefits are being sought, and documentation to support provision of those benefits.

The dismissal of any petition or portion of such a petition under this section is without prejudice and does not require a hearing.

- 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.
- (3)(4) The petition must include a certification by the claimant or, if the claimant is represented by counsel, the claimant's attorney, stating that the claimant, or

attorney if 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 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 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.
- (4)(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 440.34, a judge of compensation claims may not award Attorney's fees are not 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.
- (5) When the Claims Bureau determines that a minor dispute, including, but not limited to, a dispute concerning average weekly wage, penalties and interest on uncontested benefits, medical mileage disputes, and processing of stipulated settlements, should be resolved through

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administrative determination, the Claims Bureau shall make a determination in accordance with the following:

- (a) The Claims Bureau's investigation and determination shall be informal in process and not subject to rules of evidence. During the course of an investigation and determination, the Claims Bureau may order the parties and witnesses to participate in interviews and may require records to be produced to the Claims Bureau as required by departmental rule. Any record in existence but not provided to the Claims Bureau may not be used as a basis for overturning a determination by the Claims Bureau. The bureau may sever any parts of any petition and render a separate determination as to each matter at issue.
- (b) As to each issue within the Claims Bureau's jurisdiction, the Claims Bureau shall have 45 days to render an administrative determination, deciding that:
- The carrier should provide the benefit as requested;
- 2. The benefit requested is not ripe, due, or owing; or
- The carrier should provide the requested benefit with modification.
- (6)(a) As used in regard to medical disputes, the term:
- "Peer review organization" means one or more qualified entities selected by and contracted with the department which employs or contracts with panel members who are qualified to address medical disputes.
- "Panel member" means, at a minimum, a health care provider, licensed in good standing to practice in the United 31 States, who has an active patient practice at least 8 hours

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per week, who is not practicing in the State of Florida, and who is employed by or, under contract with, a peer review organization that provides contract services to the department to determine medical disputes for the Florida Workers' Compensation system.

- "Peer review panel" means the three panel members to whom a particular medical dispute has been referred by the peer review organization after receipt from the Claims Bureau.
- (b) The department shall contract, by January 1, 2004, 10 with one or more peer review organizations for the performance 11 of peer review of medical issues to final adjudication, the cost of which shall be borne by the carrier. Contracted peer 12 review organizations shall be fully accredited by the 13 Utilization Review Accreditation Commission or another 14 comparable nationally recognized organization, shall maintain 15 an office in this state, shall be subject to the jurisdiction 16 of this state, and shall be responsible for properly credentialing and educating panel members and ensuring 18 19 compliance with this section. Peer review organizations and panel members are immune from liability in the execution of 20 their peer review functions to the extent provided in s. 21 766.101. All information received by the peer review 22 organization or panel member shall be confidential to the 23 extent provided for in s. 440.102(8) except if such 24 information is admitted into evidence before a judge of 25 compensation claims as provided in this section. 26
 - (c) Medical disputes, including issues of fact, shall be decided in a summary manner by the peer review panel from the records and pleadings submitted by the claimant with the petition and by the employer or carrier with the response. The peer review process shall depend upon the employee and carrier

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each explaining the nature of the dispute and upon providing
    sufficient documentation for resolution of the issue or claim.
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    The carrier must submit, as provided herein, its records and
    documentation that support its denial. The peer review panel
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    may consider any documents timely submitted by either party
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    subject only to the requirements of this chapter. Chapter 90
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    does not apply to proceedings before the medical review panel.
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    The peer review panel, within 7 days after the peer review
    organization receives the referral from the Claims Bureau,
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    shall issue a written report, concurred in by at least two
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    members of the peer review panel, that includes a statement of
    the issues posed, the documents or evidence reviewed, findings
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    of fact regarding the medical issue, and the determination and
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    adjudication by the panel regarding the issues. If the peer
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    review panel determines that a nonmedical issue must be
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    resolved before making a determination and adjudication of the
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    medical dispute, the peer review panel shall remand the issue
    to the Claims Bureau. The peer review panel shall consider the
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    entire record created before the bureau, and not examine the
    claimant or otherwise seek to gather additional information. A
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    peer review panel may not make a finding of a degree of
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    permanent impairment which is greater than the greatest
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    permanent impairment rating given the claimant by any
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    examining or treating physician, except upon stipulation of
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    the parties. Applying the standards of care, applicable
    practice parameters, and other relevant provisions of this
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    chapter, the peer review panel shall make an initial
    determination and adjudication, pursuant to its contract with
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    the department, of the medical merits of the dispute.
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          (d) The peer review panel shall transmit its decision
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1 (e) Any party is entitled to a reconsideration of any initial adjudication by a peer review panel. Such party shall 2 3 invoke that right by filing a request for reconsideration with the Claims Bureau, also serving a copy of the request on all 4 5 other parties, on a form prescribed by the bureau, within 10 6 days after the decision being certified as mailed or otherwise 7 transmitted by the bureau to the parties. In the event of a 8 reconsideration, any party may conduct discovery, including medical records requests, depositions of authorized medical 9 providers, confirmatory consultation providers, or factual 10 11 witnesses. Peer review panel members are not subject to discovery except as provided in this section. Any depositions 12 taken for this purpose may be presented in transcribed format, 13 videotaped format, or both. The rules of evidence do not apply 14 to what evidence is discoverable from these sources or 15 admissible before the medical peer review panel except as 16 regards privileges. No privilege shall be waived by operation 17 of this section, and no privileged material shall be 18 19 admissible through operation of this section. The parties shall complete discovery and submit all such discovery as 20 21 permitted herein to the Claims Bureau within 90 days after filing the request with the Claims bureau. No evidence 22 submitted after the 90-day period shall be considered by the 23 24 peer review panel. The reconsideration shall be adjudicated by the same peer review panel that issued the original 25 determination, if possible. If a member of the original panel 26 27 is unavailable, the contracting organization shall substitute a provider of like qualifications and of like specialty to 28 29 replace the unavailable member. The peer review panel shall consider the entire record created by the parties in the 30 reconsideration period. The peer review panel may not examine 31

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the claimant or otherwise seek to gather additional information for reconsideration. Applying the standards of care, applicable practice parameters, and other relevant provisions of this chapter, the peer review panel shall make a final determination and final adjudication, pursuant to its contract with the department, of the medical merits of the dispute within 25 days after receipt of all information upon which the peer review panel is to make its adjudication.

- (f) Any party may appeal the decision or findings of the Claims Bureau, the final adjudication of the peer review panel, or the order of the Office of the judge of compensation claims to the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal.
- (7)(a) An administrative determination by the Claims Bureau becomes final and enforceable 14 days after it is rendered unless an appeal is filed with the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal. Final adjudications of a peer review panel and orders of the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall become final and enforceable 30 days after the final adjudication or order is entered.
- After the Claims Bureau issues a determination and recommendation on administrative issues, the bureau may assign issues to the judge of compensation claims to take evidence and hold a hearing for the purpose of deciding a claimant's entitlement to disputed benefits.
- (c) Any records or documentation reasonably available to a party and otherwise authorized and admissible under this chapter, which are not provided to the claims bureau within the 21-day period, shall not be used in any proceeding as a basis for challenging a peer review determination.
- (8)(a) The judge may direct pretrial procedure, discovery, and all other procedural issues, subject to rules 31

adopted by the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal. The judge may issue subpoenas and such other orders as necessary to compel production of evidence; however, an employee or agent of the Claims Bureau or of any peer review panel may not be subject to subpoena or otherwise called to testify unless there is first adduced other evidence that the individual is complicit in a fraud. Hearings before the judge of compensation claims shall be open to the public. A judge of compensation claims does not have jurisdiction to resolve a medical dispute.

- (b) Each motion to dismiss must state with particularity the basis for the motion. Any petition not prosecuted as defined in Rule 1.420(e), Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, shall be dismissed, except that the dismissal shall occur after 210 days, rather than 1 year. 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 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 30 days after receipt of the petition for benefits are waived.
- an order within 30 days. The order must contain a decree that enumerates each benefit sought and the judge's decision to grant or deny the benefits, along with any other order or resolution directed by the judge. The order may also contain findings of fact and conclusions of law. An order containing a decree without findings of fact and conclusions of law becomes

final 30 days after rendition unless a party files a request for findings of fact and conclusions of law within 10 days 2 3 after rendition, in which case the decree is vacated by operation of law. An order containing findings of fact and 4 5 conclusions of law along with a decree becomes final 30 days after rendition unless it is appealed to the Workers' 6 7 Compensation Appellate Tribunal as provided in this chapter. 8 (10) A party may obtain review of a final order of a 9 judge of compensation claims by filing a notice of appeal with the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal and serving a 10 11 copy upon the judge of compensation claims who rendered the decision, within 30 days after the rendition. The notice must 12 state with specificity what issues are being appealed. The 13 Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall conduct 14 plenary, on-the-record review, exercising power judicial in 15 nature to the maximum extent permitted by the State 16 17 Constitution. The Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall not have jurisdiction to declare a statute or any part 18 19 thereof unconstitutional, but shall apply the statute with due 20 regard for the due process rights of the parties. (11) Any party seeking review of a decision rendered 21 by the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal may petition 22 the First District Court of Appeal within 30 days after the 23 24 decision by the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal. The First District Court of Appeal may grant certiorari or 25 otherwise review decisions of the Workers' Compensation 26 27 Appellate Tribunal only to the extent necessary to protect the rights of the parties under the State Constitution. 28 29 (12) Procedural rules for administrative determination 30 of claims by the Claims Bureau, including the determinations of peer review panels, shall be governed by rules adopted by 31

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the Department of Financial Services. Procedural rules for conduct of proceedings before judges of compensation claims and for practice before the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall be adopted by the department. In determining the scope of rulemaking authority under this section, the department shall have and be guided by the scope of rulemaking authority exercised by the Supreme Court in making rules for civil procedure and appellate procedure respectively.

(8) Within 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 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 requested but not paid and explain its justification for 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.

Section 32. Section 440.1925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.1925 Procedure for resolving maximum medical improvement or permanent impairment disputes .--

(1) Notwithstanding the limitations on carrier independent medical examinations in s. 440.13, an employee or carrier who wishes to obtain an opinion other than the opinion 31 of the treating physician or a confirmatory consultant an

agency advisor on the issue of permanent impairment may obtain one <u>confirmatory consultation</u> independent medical examination, except that the employee or carrier who selects the treating physician is not entitled to obtain an alternate opinion on the issue of permanent impairment, unless the parties otherwise agree. This section and s. 440.13(2) do not permit an employee or a carrier to obtain an additional medical opinion on the issue of permanent impairment by requesting an alternate treating physician pursuant to s. 440.13.

- (2) A dispute as to the date of maximum medical improvement, or degree of permanent impairment, or extent of functional loss of impairment which is not subject to dispute resolution according to rules promulgated pursuant to s.

 440.134 shall be resolved according to the procedure set out in this section.
- (3) Disputes shall be resolved under this section when:
- (a) A carrier that is entitled to obtain a determination of an employee's date of maximum medical improvement or permanent impairment, or extent of functional loss or impairment, has done so;
- (b) The confirmatory consultation providers independent medical examiner's opinion on the date of the employee's maximum medical improvement, and degree of or permanent impairment, or extent of functional loss or disability, or any combination thereof, differs from the opinion of the employee's treating physician on either of those issues, or from the opinion of another confirmatory consultation provider the expert medical advisor appointed by the agency on the degree of permanent impairment or extent of functional loss or disability, or both; or

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- (c) The carrier denies any portion of an employee's claim petition for benefits due to disputed issues concerning maximum medical improvement, or permanent impairment, or extent of functional loss or impairment, or any combination thereof issues.
- (4) Only opinions of the employee's treating physician or those of a confirmatory consultation provider, an agency medical advisor, or an independent medical examiner are admissible in proceedings before a peer review panel or judge of compensation claims to resolve disputes about maximum medical improvement or impairment or about extent of functional loss or disability disputes.
- The peer review panel judge of compensation claims shall first resolve any dispute concerning the date on which the employee reached maximum medical improvement. The peer review panel judge shall then determine the degree of the employee's permanent impairment or of functional loss or disability, which shall be either the highest or lowest estimate of permanent impairment which is in evidence before the judge of compensation claims.

Section 33. Section 440.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.20 Time for payment of compensation; penalties for late payment. --
- (1)(a) Unless it denies compensability or entitlement to benefits, the carrier shall pay compensation directly to the employee as required by ss. 440.14, 440.15, and 440.16, in accordance with the obligations set forth in such sections. If authorized by the employee, the carrier's obligation to pay compensation directly to the employee is satisfied when the carrier directly deposits, by electronic transfer or other

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30 31 means, compensation into the employee's account at a financial institution. As used in this paragraph, the term "financial institution" means a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005(1)(h). Compensation by direct deposit is considered paid on the date the funds become available for withdrawal by the employee.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, all insurance carriers, group self-insurance funds, assessable mutual insurers, and the Joint Underwriting Association authorized to write workers' compensation insurance in this state shall make available a notice in writing to the employer the fact that a state-authorized deductible plan is available. Under this plan, an employer may pay, for each injury for which an employee files a claim under this chapter as a deductible, up to the first \$2,500 of the total amount payable under compensable claims related to such injury. An employer shall not be reimbursed for any amount paid under this paragraph; however, the reporting requirements of the employer, relating to injuries required under any provision under this chapter, are not altered or alleviated. The rate base of any workers' compensation insurance offered pursuant to this chapter shall include the deductible provision authorized by this paragraph. Any amounts paid by an employer pursuant to this paragraph shall not apply in any way to such employer's experience rating for injury.
- (2)(a) The carrier must pay the first installment of compensation or deny compensability no later than the 14th calendar day after the employer receives notification notice of the injury or death, when disability is immediate and continuous for 8 calendar days or more after the injury. If the first 7 days of disability are nonconsecutive or delayed,

the first installment of compensation is due on the sixth day after the first 8 calendar days of disability. The carrier shall thereafter pay compensation in biweekly installments or as otherwise provided in s. 440.15, unless the judge of compensation claims determines or the parties agree that an alternate installment schedule is in the best interests of the employee.

- (b) The carrier must pay, disallow, or deny all medical, dental, pharmacy, and hospital bills submitted to the carrier in accordance with department rule no later than 45 calendar days after the carrier's receipt of the bill.
- (3) Upon making <u>initial</u> payment <u>of indemnity benefits</u>, or upon suspension or cessation of payment for any reason, the carrier shall immediately notify the department that it has commenced, suspended, or ceased payment of compensation. The department may require such notification <u>to the injured</u> <u>employee</u>, the employer, and the department in <u>the any</u> format and manner it deems necessary to obtain accurate and timely notification <u>reporting</u>.
- (4) If the carrier is uncertain of its obligation to provide benefits or compensation, it may initiate payment without prejudice and without admitting liability. the carrier shall immediately and in good faith commence investigation of the employee's entitlement to benefits under this chapter and shall admit or deny compensability within 120 days after the initial provision of compensation or benefits as required under subsection (2) or s. 440.192(8). In addition, the carrier shall initiate payment and continue the provision of all benefits and compensation as if the claim had been accepted as compensable, without prejudice and without admitting liability. Upon commencement of payment as required

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30 31 under subsection (2) or s. 440.192(8), the carrier shall provide written notice to the employee that it has elected to pay all or part of the claim pending further investigation, and that it will advise the employee of claim acceptance or denial within 120 days. A carrier that fails to deny compensability within 120 days after the initial provision of benefits or payment of compensation as required under subsection (2) or s. 440.192(8) waives the right to deny compensability, unless the carrier can establish material facts relevant to the issue of compensability that it could not have discovered through reasonable investigation within the 120-day period. The initial provision of compensation or benefits, for purposes of this subsection, means the first installment of compensation or benefits to be paid by the carrier under subsection (2) or pursuant to a petition for benefits under s. 440.192(8).

- (5) If the employer has advanced compensation payments or benefits to the employee, the carrier shall reimburse the employer for the advanced payments if the employee is entitled to compensation and benefits pursuant to this chapter. The carrier may deduct such reimbursements from the employee's compensation installments or, if applicable, from payments to the employee ordered by a judge of compensation claims.
- (6) (a) If any installment of compensation for death or dependency benefits, or for disability, permanent impairment, or wage loss benefits payable without an award is not paid within 7 days after it becomes due, as provided in subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4), there shall be added to such unpaid installment a punitive penalty of an amount equal to 20 percent of the unpaid installment or \$5, which shall be paid at the same time as, but in addition to, such

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installment of compensation. This penalty does not apply for late payments resulting, unless notice is filed under subsection (4) or unless such nonpayment results from conditions over which the employer or carrier had no control. When any installment of compensation payable without an award has not been paid within 7 days after it became due and the claimant concludes the prosecution of the claim before a judge of compensation claims without having specifically claimed additional compensation in the nature of a penalty under this section, the claimant will be deemed to have acknowledged that, owing to conditions over which the employer or carrier had no control, such installment could not be paid within the period prescribed for payment and to have waived the right to claim such penalty. However, during the course of a hearing, the judge of compensation claims shall on her or his own motion raise the question of whether such penalty should be awarded or excused. The department may assess without a hearing the punitive penalty against either the employer or the insurance carrier, depending upon who was at fault in causing the delay. The insurance policy cannot provide that this sum will be paid by the carrier if the department or the judge of compensation claims determines that the punitive penalty should be paid made by the employer rather than the carrier. Any additional installment of compensation paid by the carrier pursuant to this section shall be paid directly to the employee by check or, if authorized by the employee, by direct deposit into the employee's account at a financial institution. As used in this subsection, the term "financial institution" means a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005(1)(h).

- (b) For dates of service on or after January 1, 2004, the department shall require that all medical, hospital, pharmacy, or dental bills that have been properly submitted by the provider in accordance with department rule are timely paid, disallowed, or denied by the carrier or its authorized vendor within 45 calendar days after the carrier's receipt of the bill. The carrier shall pay, to the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund, a penalty of:
- 1. Twenty-five dollars for every bill below 95 percent and equal to or greater than 90 percent which is untimely paid, disallowed, or denied.
- 2. Fifty dollars for every bill below 90 percent which is untimely paid, disallowed, or denied.
- $\underline{\mbox{(c)}}$ The department may adopt rules to administer this section.
- (7) If any compensation, payable under the terms of an award, is not paid within 7 days after it becomes due, there shall be added to such unpaid compensation an amount equal to 20 percent thereof, which shall be paid at the same time as, but in addition to, such compensation, unless review of the compensation order making such award is had as provided in s. 440.25.
- (8) In addition to any other penalties provided by this chapter for late payment, if any installment of compensation is not paid when it becomes due, the employer, carrier, or servicing agent shall pay interest thereon at the rate determined pursuant to s. 55.03 for the year in which the payment was due and in which it remained unpaid. The applicable interest rate for any period must always be the interest rate applicable to that period pursuant to law.

 Interest must be computed as simple interest and must be paid

for any periods of 12 percent per year from the date the installment becomes due until it is paid, whether such installment is payable without an order or under the terms of an order. The interest payment shall be the greater of the amount of interest due or \$5.

- (a) Within 30 days after final payment of compensation has been made, the employer, carrier, or servicing agent shall send to the department a notice, in accordance with a format and manner prescribed by the department, stating that such final payment has been made and stating the total amount of compensation paid, the name of the employee and of any other person to whom compensation has been paid, the date of the injury or death, and the date to which compensation has been paid.
- (b) If the employer, carrier, or servicing agent fails to so notify the department within such time, the department shall assess against such employer, carrier, or servicing agent a civil penalty in an amount not over \$100.
- (c) In order to ensure carrier compliance under this chapter and provisions of the Florida Insurance Code, the Office of Insurance Regulation department shall monitor, audit, and investigate the performance of carriers by conducting market conduct examinations, as provided in s. 624.3161, and conducting investigations, as provided in s. 624.317. The department shall require that establish by rule minimum performance standards for carriers to ensure that a minimum of 90 percent of all compensation benefits be are timely paid in accordance with this section. The department shall impose penalties fine a carrier as provided in s. 440.13(11)(b) up to \$50 for each late payment of compensation that is below the minimum 95 90 percent performance standard.

A carrier shall pay to the Workers' Compensation

Administration Trust Fund a penalty of:

- 1. Fifty dollars for each installment of compensation below 95 percent and equal to or greater than 90 percent which is timely paid.
- 2. One hundred dollars for each installment of compensation below 90 percent which is timely paid.
- (c) The department shall adopt rules to administer this section.

This paragraph does not affect the imposition of any penalties or interest due to the claimant. If a carrier contracts with a servicing agent to fulfill its administrative responsibilities under this chapter, the payment practices of the servicing agent are deemed the payment practices of the carrier for the purpose of assessing penalties against the carrier.

- (9) The department may upon its own initiative at any time in a case in which payments are being made without an award investigate same and shall, in any case in which the right to compensation is controverted, or in which payments of compensation have been stopped or suspended, upon receipt of notice from any person entitled to compensation or from the employer that the right to compensation is controverted or that payments of compensation have been stopped or suspended, make such investigations, cause such medical examination to be made, or hold such hearings, and take such further action as it considers will properly protect the rights of all parties.
- (10) <u>If Whenever</u> the department <u>considers</u> deems it advisable, it may require any employer to make a deposit with the <u>Chief Financial Officer</u> <u>Treasurer</u> to secure the prompt and convenient payments of such compensation; and payments

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30 31 therefrom upon any awards shall be made upon order of the department or judge of compensation claims.

(11)(a) When a claimant is not represented by counsel, upon joint petition of all interested parties, a lump-sum payment in exchange for the employer's or carrier's release from liability for future medical expenses, as well as future payments of compensation expenses and any other benefits provided under this chapter, shall be allowed at any time in any case in which the employer or carrier has filed a written notice of denial within 120 days after the employer receives notice of the injury, and the judge of compensation claims at a hearing to consider the settlement proposal finds a justiciable controversy as to legal or medical compensability of the claimed injury or the alleged accident. The employer or carrier may not pay any attorney's fees on behalf of the claimant for any settlement under this section unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this chapter. Upon the joint petition of all interested parties and after giving due consideration to the interests of all interested parties, the judge of compensation claims may enter a compensation order approving and authorizing the discharge of the liability of the employer for compensation and remedial treatment, care, and attendance, as well as rehabilitation expenses, by the payment of a lump sum. Such a compensation order so entered upon joint petition of all interested parties is not subject to modification or review under s. 440.28. If the settlement proposal together with supporting evidence is not approved by the judge of compensation claims, it shall be considered void. Upon approval of a lump-sum settlement under this subsection, the judge of compensation claims shall send a report to the Chief Judge of the amount of the settlement and a statement of

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the nature of the controversy. The Chief Judge shall keep a record of all such reports filed by each judge of compensation claims and shall submit to the Legislature a summary of all such reports filed under this subsection annually by September 15.

(b) When a claimant is not represented by counsel, upon joint petition of all interested parties, a lump-sum payment in exchange for the employer's or carrier's release from liability for future medical expenses, as well as future payments of compensation and rehabilitation expenses, and any other benefits provided under this chapter, may be allowed at any time in any case after the injured employee has attained maximum medical improvement. An employer or carrier may not pay any attorney's fees on behalf of the claimant for any settlement, unless expressly authorized elsewhere in this chapter. A compensation order so entered upon joint petition of all interested parties shall not be subject to modification or review under s. 440.28. However, a judge of compensation claims is not required to approve any award for lump-sum payment when it is determined by the judge of compensation claims that the payment being made is in excess of the value of benefits the claimant would be entitled to under this chapter. The judge of compensation claims shall make or cause to be made such investigations as she or he considers necessary, in each case in which the parties have stipulated that a proposed final settlement of liability of the employer for compensation shall not be subject to modification or review under s. 440.28, to determine whether such final disposition will definitely aid the rehabilitation of the injured worker or otherwise is clearly for the best interests 31 of the person entitled to compensation and, in her or his

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discretion, may have an investigation made. The joint petition and the report of any investigation so made will be deemed a part of the proceeding. An employer shall have the right to appear at any hearing pursuant to this subsection which relates to the discharge of such employer's liability and to present testimony at such hearing. The carrier shall provide reasonable notice to the employer of the time and date of any such hearing and inform the employer of her or his rights to appear and testify. The probability of the death of the injured employee or other person entitled to compensation before the expiration of the period during which such person is entitled to compensation shall, in the absence of special circumstances making such course improper, be determined in accordance with the most recent United States Life Tables published by the National Office of Vital Statistics of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of the compensation, except the possibility of the remarriage of a surviving spouse, shall be disregarded. As a condition of approving a lump-sum payment to a surviving spouse, the judge of compensation claims, in the judge of compensation claims' discretion, may require security which will ensure that, in the event of the remarriage of such surviving spouse, any unaccrued future payments so paid may be recovered or recouped by the employer or carrier. Such applications shall be considered and determined in accordance with s. 440.25. (c) Notwithstanding s. 440.21(2), when a claimant is

represented by counsel, the claimant may waive all rights to any and all benefits under this chapter by entering into a

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from liability for workers' compensation benefits in exchange for a lump-sum payment to the claimant. The settlement agreement requires approval by the judge of compensation claims only as to the attorney's fees paid to the claimant's attorney by the claimant. The parties need not submit any information or documentation in support of the settlement, except as needed to justify the amount of the attorney's fees. Neither the employer nor the carrier is responsible for any attorney's fees relating to the settlement and release of claims under this section. Payment of the lump-sum settlement amount must be made within 14 days after the date the judge of compensation claims mails the order approving the attorney's fees. Any order entered by a judge of compensation claims approving the attorney's fees as set out in the settlement under this subsection is not considered to be an award and is not subject to modification or review. The judge of compensation claims shall report these settlements to the Deputy Chief Judge in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b). Settlements entered into under this subsection are valid and apply to all dates of accident.

- (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.
- 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 31 provide for appropriate recovery of past due support.

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- (e) This section applies to all claims that the parties have not previously settled, regardless of the date of accident.
- (12)(a) Liability of an employer for future payments of compensation may not be discharged by advance payment unless prior approval of a judge of compensation claims or the department has been obtained as hereinafter provided. The approval shall not constitute an adjudication of the claimant's percentage of disability.
- (b) When the claimant has reached maximum recovery and returned to her or his former or equivalent employment with no substantial reduction in wages, such approval of a reasonable advance payment of a part of the compensation payable to the claimant may be given informally by letter by a judge of compensation claims or by the department.
- (c) In the event the claimant has not returned to the same or equivalent employment with no substantial reduction in wages or has suffered a substantial loss of earning capacity or a physical impairment, actual or apparent:
- 1. An advance payment of compensation not in excess of \$2,000 may be approved informally by letter, without hearing, by any judge of compensation claims or the Chief Judge.
- An advance payment of compensation not in excess of \$2,000 may be ordered by any judge of compensation claims after giving the interested parties an opportunity for a hearing thereon pursuant to not less than 10 days' notice by mail, unless such notice is waived, and after giving due consideration to the interests of the person entitled thereto. When the parties have stipulated to an advance payment of compensation not in excess of \$2,000, such advance may be 31 approved by an order of a judge of compensation claims, with

 or without hearing, or informally by letter by any such judge of compensation claims, or by the department, if such advance is found to be for the best interests of the person entitled thereto.

- 3. When the parties have stipulated to an advance payment in excess of \$2,000, subject to the approval of the department, such payment may be approved by a judge of compensation claims by order if the judge finds that such advance payment is for the best interests of the person entitled thereto and is reasonable under the circumstances of the particular case. The judge of compensation claims shall make or cause to be made such investigations as she or he considers necessary concerning the stipulation and, in her or his discretion, may have an investigation of the matter made. The stipulation and the report of any investigation shall be deemed a part of the record of the proceedings.
- (d) When an application for an advance payment in excess of \$2,000 is opposed by the employer or carrier, it shall be heard by a judge of compensation claims after giving the interested parties not less than 10 days' notice of such hearing by mail, unless such notice is waived. In her or his discretion, the judge of compensation claims may have an investigation of the matter made, in which event the report and recommendation will be deemed a part of the record of the proceedings. If the judge of compensation claims finds that such advance payment is for the best interests of the person entitled to compensation, will not materially prejudice the rights of the employer and carrier, and is reasonable under the circumstances of the case, she or he may order the same paid. However, in no event may any such advance payment under this paragraph be granted in excess of \$7,500 or 26 weeks of

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benefits in any 48-month period, whichever is greater, from the date of the last advance payment.

- (13) If the employer has made advance payments of compensation, she or he shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of any unpaid installment or installments of compensation due.
- (14) When an employee is injured and the employer pays the employee's full wages or any part thereof during the period of disability, or pays medical expenses for such employee, and the case is contested by the carrier or the carrier and employer and thereafter the carrier, either voluntarily or pursuant to an award, makes a payment of compensation or medical benefits, the employer shall be entitled to reimbursement to the extent of the compensation paid or awarded, plus medical benefits, if any, out of the first proceeds paid by the carrier in compliance with such voluntary payment or award, provided the employer furnishes satisfactory proof to the judge of compensation claims of such payment of compensation and medical benefits. Any payment by the employer over and above compensation paid or awarded and medical benefits, pursuant to subsection (13), shall be considered a gratuity.
- (15)(a) The department shall examine on an ongoing basis claims files in accordance with s. 624.3161 and this chapter and may impose fines pursuant to s. 624.310(5) and this chapter in order to identify questionable claims-handling techniques, questionable patterns or practices of claims, or a pattern of repeated unreasonably controverted claims by carriers, as defined in s. 440.02, third-party administrators, or other claims-handling entities providing services to employees pursuant to this chapter. If the department finds such questionable techniques, patterns, or repeated

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unreasonably controverted claims as constitute a general business practice of a carrier, as defined in s. 440.02, third-party administrators, or other claims-handling entities the department shall take appropriate action so as to bring such general business practices to a halt pursuant to s. 440.38(3) or may impose penalties pursuant to s. 624.4211. The department may initiate investigations of questionable techniques, patterns, practices, or repeated unreasonably controverted claims by carriers, third-party administrators, or other claims-handling entities. The department may by rule establish forms and procedures for corrective action plans and for auditing carriers.

- (b) As to any examination, investigation, or hearing being conducted under this chapter, the Chief Financial Officer Insurance Commissioner or his or her designee:
- May administer oaths, examine and cross-examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence; and
- Shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony, and require by subpoena the production of books, papers, records, files, correspondence, documents, or other evidence which is relevant to the inquiry.
- (c) If any person refuses to comply with any such subpoena or to testify as to any matter concerning which she or he may be lawfully interrogated, the Circuit Court of Leon County or of the county wherein such examination, investigation, or hearing is being conducted, or of the county wherein such person resides, may, on the application of the department, issue an order requiring such person to comply with the subpoena and to testify.
- (d) Subpoenas shall be served, and proof of such 31 service made, in the same manner as if issued by a circuit

 court. Witness fees, costs, and reasonable travel expenses, if claimed, shall be allowed the same as for testimony in a circuit court.

- (e) The department shall publish annually a report which indicates the promptness of first payment of compensation records of each carrier, third-party administrators, or other claims-handling entities or self-insurer so as to focus attention on those carriers or self-insurers with poor payment records for the preceding year. The department shall take appropriate steps so as to cause such poor carrier payment practices by carriers, third-party administrators, or other claims-handling entities to halt pursuant to s. 440.38(3). In addition, the department shall take appropriate action so as to halt such poor payment practices of self-insurers. "Poor payment practice" means a practice of late payment sufficient to constitute a general business practice.
- (f) The department shall promulgate rules providing guidelines to carriers, as defined in s. 440.02, third-party administrators, other claims-handling entities, self-insurers, and employers to indicate behavior that may be construed as questionable claims-handling techniques, questionable patterns of claims, repeated unreasonably controverted claims, or poor payment practices.
- (16) Any penalty assessed by the department under this section must be paid within 30 days after the date the imposition of the penalty becomes final. If an employer fails to pay a penalty assessed by the department as provided in this section, the department shall refer such failure to pay to the appropriate licensing entity applicable to the employer.A No penalty assessed under this section may be

recouped by any carrier or self-insurer in the rate base, the premium, or any rate filing. The <u>Office of Insurance</u>

<u>Regulation</u> Department of Insurance shall enforce this subsection with regard to insurers.

(17) The department may by rule establish audit procedures and set standards for the Automated Carrier Performance System.

Section 34. Subsection (3) of section 440.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.24 Enforcement of compensation orders; penalties.--

(3) In any case where the employer is a self-insurer and fails to comply with any compensation order of a judge of compensation claims or court within 10 days after such order becomes final, the Department of Financial Services <a href="Tinsurementor: Tinsurementor: Tinsur

Section 35. 440.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.25 Procedures for mediation and hearings.--

(1) Within 90 days after a petition for benefits is filed under s. 440.192, A mediation conference concerning such petition may shall be held at the election and expense of the parties regarding any issues assigned by the bureau to the judge of compensation claims. Mediation may be held at the election and expense of the parties regarding any settlement

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of the claim pursuant to s. 440.20. Within 40 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 give the date by which the mediation conference must be held. Such order 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.

- (2) Any party who participates in a mediation conference shall not be precluded from requesting a hearing following the mediation conference should both parties not agree to be bound by the results of the mediation conference. A mediation conference is required to be held unless this requirement is waived by the Deputy Chief Judge. No later than 3 days prior to the mediation conference, all parties must submit any applicable motions, including, but not limited to, a motion to waive the mediation conference, to the judge of compensation claims.
- (3)(a) Such Mediation conferences conference shall be conducted informally and do does not require the use of formal

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30 31 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 may not be disclosed without the written consent of all 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 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

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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 Florida Bar for at least 5 years and must complete a mediation 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, 2003, 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

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attorney at the mediation conference if the employee is also represented by an attorney at the mediation conference.

- (b) 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 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, the judge of compensation claims shall order 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 days to conduct discovery unless the parties consent to an earlier hearing date.
- (b) The final hearing must be held and concluded within 90 days after the mediation conference is held. 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. Requests for continuances that are determined by the judge of compensation claims to be of a nonemergency or frivolous nature shall result in a sanction against the party making the request. The

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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 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.
- 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 the state and is one for which compensation is payable under this chapter, then the final hearing may be held in the county of the employer's residence or place of business, or in any other county of the state that 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

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law. At the final hearing, the claimant and employer may each present evidence with respect to the claims presented by the petition for benefits and may be represented by any attorney authorized in writing for such purpose. When there is a conflict in the medical evidence submitted in the proceeding at the hearing, the provisions of ss.s.440.13 and 440.192 shall apply and the judge shall accept the peer review panel's determination regarding such medical disputes. If a peer review determination has not been rendered, the judge of compensation claims shall certify the disputed medical issue to the Claims Bureau for referral to a peer review panel. The report or testimony of the confirmatory consultant 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 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. This section does not grant jurisdiction over medical issues or medical disputes to a 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

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30 31 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.

(i) 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 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

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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.
- (k) A judge of compensation claims may not award interest on unpaid medical bills and the amount of such bills may not be used to calculate the amount of interest awarded. Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested, attorney's fees do not attach under this subsection until 30 days after the date the carrier or self-insured employer receives the petition.
- (5)(a)1. Procedures with respect to appeals from orders of judges of compensation claims shall be governed by rules adopted by the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal Supreme Court. Such an order shall become final 30 days after mailing of copies of such order to the parties, unless appealed pursuant to such rules.
- 2. Procedures with respect to appeals from orders of the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall be governed by rules adopted by the Supreme Court. Such an order becomes final 30 days after rendition of the order to be reviewed, unless appealed pursuant to such rules.
- (b) An appellant may be relieved of any necessary 31 filing fee by filing a verified petition of indigency for

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approval as provided in s. 57.081(1) and may be relieved in whole or in part from the costs for preparation of the record on appeal if, within 15 days after the date notice of the estimated costs for the preparation is served, the appellant files with the judge of compensation claims a copy of the designation of the record on appeal, and a verified petition to be relieved of costs. A verified petition filed prior to the date of service of the notice of the estimated costs shall be deemed not timely filed. The verified petition relating to record costs shall contain a sworn statement that the appellant is insolvent and a complete, detailed, and sworn financial affidavit showing all the appellant's assets, 12 liabilities, and income. Failure to state in the affidavit all 14 assets and income, including marital assets and income, shall be grounds for denying the petition with prejudice. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall adopt rules as may be required pursuant to this subsection, including forms for use in all petitions brought under this subsection. The appellant's attorney, or the appellant if she or he is not represented by an attorney, shall include as a part of the verified petition relating to record costs an affidavit or affirmation that, in her or his opinion, the notice of appeal was filed in good faith and that there is a probable basis for the District Court of Appeal, First District, to find reversible error, and shall state with particularity the specific legal and factual grounds for the opinion. Failure to so affirm shall be grounds for denying the petition. A copy of the verified petition relating to record costs shall be served upon all interested parties. The judge of compensation claims shall promptly conduct a hearing on the verified petition 31 relating to record costs, giving at least 15 days' notice to

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the appellant, the department, and all other interested parties, all of whom shall be parties to the proceedings. The judge of compensation claims may enter an order without such hearing if no objection is filed by an interested party within 20 days from the service date of the verified petition relating to record costs. Such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section and with the workers' compensation rules of procedure, to the extent applicable. In the event an insolvency petition is granted, the judge of compensation claims shall direct the department to pay record costs and filing fees from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund pending final disposition of the costs of appeal. The department may transcribe or arrange for the transcription of the record in any proceeding for which it is ordered to pay the cost of the record.

- (c) As a condition of filing a notice of appeal to the District Court of Appeal, First District, an employer who has not secured the payment of compensation under this chapter in compliance with s. 440.38 shall file with the notice of appeal a good and sufficient bond, as provided in s. 59.13, conditioned to pay the amount of the demand and any interest and costs payable under the terms of the order if the appeal is dismissed, or if the District Court of Appeal, First District, affirms the award in any amount. Upon the failure of such employer to file such bond with the judge of compensation claims or the District Court of Appeal, First District, along with the notice of appeal, the District Court of Appeal, First District, shall dismiss the notice of appeal.
- (6) An award of compensation for disability may be 31 made after the death of an injured employee.

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(7) An injured employee claiming or entitled to compensation shall submit to such physical examination by a certified expert medical advisor approved by the agency or the judge of compensation claims as the agency or the judge of compensation claims may require. The place or places shall be reasonably convenient for the employee. Such physician or physicians as the employee, employer, or carrier may select and pay for may participate in an examination if the employee, employer, or carrier so requests. Proceedings shall be suspended and no compensation shall be payable for any period during which the employee may refuse to submit to examination. Any interested party shall have the right in any case of death to require an autopsy, the cost thereof to be borne by the party requesting it; and the judge of compensation claims shall have authority to order and require an autopsy and may, in her or his discretion, withhold her or his findings and award until an autopsy is held. Section 36. Section 440.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.271 Appeal of order of judge of compensation claims.—Review of any order of a judge of compensation claims entered pursuant to this chapter shall be by appeal to the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal District Court of Appeal, First District. Appeals shall be filed in accordance with rules of procedure prescribed by the tribunal Supreme Court for review of such orders. The department shall be given notice of any proceedings when the cost of the record on appeal is paid by the Workers' Compensation Administrative Trust Fund, or when the matter involves pertaining to s. 440.25, regarding indigency, or s. 440.49, regarding the

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Special Disability Trust Fund, and shall have the right to intervene in any proceedings.

Section 37. Section 440.2715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.2715 Access to courts through state video teleconferencing network. -- The Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal and the First District Court of Appeal shall use the state video teleconferencing network established by the Department of Management Services to facilitate access to courts for purposes of workers' compensation actions.

Section 38. Section 440.2725, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.2725 Review of orders of Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal. -- Orders of the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall be subject to review by certiorari, or as otherwise constitutionally necessary, to the First District Court of Appeal. The petition shall be filed in accordance with rules of procedure prescribed by the Supreme Court for a review of such orders. The department may intervene in any such review.

Section 39. Section 440.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.28 Modification of orders.--Upon a judge of compensation claims' own initiative, or upon the application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in condition or because of a mistake in a determination of fact, the judge of compensation claims may, at any time prior to 2 years after the date of the last payment of compensation pursuant to the compensation order the party seeks to modify, or at any time prior to 2 years after the date copies of an 31 order rejecting a claim are mailed to the parties at the last

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known address of each, review a compensation case in accordance with the procedure prescribed in respect of claims in s. 440.25 and, in accordance with such section, issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, reinstate, increase, or decrease such compensation or award compensation. Such new order shall not affect any compensation previously paid, except that an award increasing the compensation rate may be made effective from the date of the injury, and, if any part of the compensation due or to become due is unpaid, an award decreasing the compensation rate may be made effective from the date of the injury, and any payment made prior thereto in excess of such decreased rate shall be deducted from any unpaid compensation, in such manner and by such 14 method as may be determined by the judge of compensation claims. Peer review panels have the same jurisdiction to review and modify initial or final adjudications that they have rendered on the same basis and within the same parameters as set forth in this section for judges.

Section 40. Section 440.29, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 41. Section 440.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.30 Depositions.--Depositions of witnesses or parties, residing within or without the state, may be taken and may be used in connection with proceedings under the Workers' Compensation Law, either upon order of the judge of compensation claims or at the instance of any party or prospective party to such proceedings, and either prior to the institution of a claim, if the claimant is represented by an attorney, or after the filing of the claim in the same manner, 31 for the same purposes, including the purposes of discovery,

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and subject to the same rules; all as now or hereafter 2 prescribed by law or by rules of court governing the taking 3 and use of such depositions in civil actions at law in the circuit courts of this state. Such depositions may be taken 4 5 before any notary public, court reporter, or deputy, and the 6 fees of the officer taking the same and the fees of the 7 witnesses attending the same, including expert witness fees as provided by law or court rule, shall be the same as in 8 9 depositions taken for such circuit courts. Such fees may be 10 taxed as costs and recovered by the claimant, if successful in 11 such workers' compensation proceedings. If no claim has been filed, then the carrier or employer taking the deposition 12 13 shall pay the claimant's attorney a reasonable attorney's fee for attending said deposition. The members of a peer review 14 panel or employees of the bureau or of the Office of 15 Adjudication are not subject to giving any deposition unless 16 17 the Deputy Chief Judge shall have determined, after due inquiry including an evidentiary hearing if necessary, that 18 19 there is basis to believe that the employee has been complicit 20 with fraud.

Section 42. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 440.32, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.32 Cost in proceedings brought without reasonable ground.--

If the judge of compensation claims or any court (1)having jurisdiction of proceedings in respect of any claim or compensation order or peer review adjudication determines that the proceedings in respect of such claim or order have been instituted or continued without reasonable ground, the cost of such proceedings shall be assessed against the party who has 31 so instituted or continued the proceedings.

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30 31 (2) If the judge of compensation claims or any court having jurisdiction of proceedings in respect to any claims or defense under this section determines that the proceedings were maintained or continued frivolously, the cost of the proceedings, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall be assessed against the offending attorney. If a penalty is assessed under this subsection, a copy of the order assessing the penalty may must be forwarded to the appropriate grievance committee acting under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Penalties, fees, and costs awarded under this provision may not be recouped from the party.

Section 43. Section 440.34, Florida Statutes, is 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 be equal to 20 percent of the first\$10,000\$ of the amount of the benefits secured and 15 percent of the, next \$5,000 of the amount of the benefits secured, 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 5 percent of the benefits secured after 10 years. However, the judge of compensation claims shall consider the following factors in each case in which an hourly fee may be awarded as provided in subsection (3) and may increase or decrease the

 attorney's fee if, in her or his judgment, the circumstances of the particular case warrant such action:

- (a) The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly.
- (b) The fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services.
- (c) The amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the claimant.
- (\mbox{d}) The time limitation imposed by the claimant or the circumstances.
- (e) The experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing services.
 - (f) The contingency or certainty of a fee.
- (2) In awarding a reasonable claimant's attorney's fee, the judge of compensation claims shall consider only those benefits to the claimant that the attorney is responsible for securing. The amount, statutory basis, and type of benefits obtained through legal representation shall be listed on all attorney's fees awarded by the judge of compensation claims. For purposes of this section, the term "benefits secured" means benefits obtained as a result of the claimant's attorney's legal services rendered in connection with the claim for benefits. However, such term does not include future medical benefits to be provided on any date more than 5 years after the date the claim is filed.
- (3) If the claimant should prevail in any proceedings before a judge of compensation claims or court, there shall be taxed against the employer the reasonable costs of such proceedings, not to include the attorney's fees of the 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 be entitled to recover a reasonable attorney's fee from a carrier or employer:

- (a) Against whom she or he successfully asserts a petition for medical benefits only, which may be increased by an additional attorney's fee not to exceed \$5,000 based on a reasonable hourly rate 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 benefits, arising out of the same accident;
- 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, which may be increased by an additional attorney's fee not to exceed \$5,000 based on a reasonable hourly rate;
- (c) In a proceeding in which a carrier or employer denies that an accident occurred for which compensation benefits are payable, and the claimant prevails on the issue of compensability, which is the greater of the amount provided in subsection (1), or upon showing to the judge of compensation claims, an attorney's fee not to exceed \$20,000; or
- (d) In cases where the claimant successfully prevails in proceedings filed under s. 440.24 or s. 440.28.

Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested, attorney's fees shall not attach under this subsection until 30 days after the date the carrier or employer, if self-insured, receives the petition. In applying the factors 31 set forth in subsection (1) to cases arising under paragraphs

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29 30 31 (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).

- (4) In such cases in which the claimant is responsible for the payment of her or his own attorney's fees, such fees are a lien upon compensation payable to the claimant, notwithstanding s. 440.22.
- (5) If any proceedings are had for review of any claim, award, or compensation order before any court, the court may award the injured employee or dependent an attorney's fee to be paid by the employer or carrier, in its discretion, which shall be paid as the court may direct.
- (6) A judge of compensation claims may not enter an order approving the contents of a retainer agreement that permits the escrowing of any portion of the employee's compensation until benefits have been secured.

Section 44. Section 440.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.38 Security for compensation; insurance carriers and self-insurers.--
- (1) Every employer shall secure the payment of compensation under this chapter:
- (a) By insuring and keeping insured the payment of such compensation with any stock company or mutual company or association or exchange, authorized to do business in the state;
- By furnishing satisfactory proof to the Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty Association, Incorporated, created in s. 440.385, that it has the financial strength necessary to ensure timely payment of all current and future claims

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individually and on behalf of its subsidiary and affiliated companies with employees in this state and receiving an authorization from the Department of Financial Services

Tnsurance to pay such compensation directly. The association shall review the financial strength of applicants for membership, current members, and former members and make recommendations to the Department of Financial Services

Tnsurance regarding their qualifications to self-insure in accordance with this section and ss. 440.385 and 440.386. The department shall act in accordance with the recommendations unless it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the recommendations are erroneous.

1. As a condition of authorization under paragraph (a), the association may recommend that the Department of Financial Services Insurance require an employer to deposit with the association a qualifying security deposit. The association shall recommend the type and amount of the qualifying security deposit and shall prescribe conditions for the qualifying security deposit, which shall include authorization for the association to call the qualifying security deposit in the case of default to pay compensation awards and related expenses of the association. As a condition to authorization to self-insure, the employer shall provide proof that the employer has provided for competent personnel with whom to deliver benefits and to provide a safe working environment. The employer shall also provide evidence that it carries reinsurance at levels that will ensure the financial strength and actuarial soundness of such employer in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Financial Services Insurance. The Department of Financial Service Insurance may by rule require that, in the event of an

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individual self-insurer's insolvency, such qualifying security deposits and reinsurance policies are payable to the association. Any employer securing compensation in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be known as a self-insurer and shall be classed as a carrier of her or his own insurance. The employer shall, if requested, provide the association an actuarial report signed by a member of the American Academy of Actuaries providing an opinion of the appropriate present value of the reserves, using a 4-percent discount rate, for current and future compensation claims. If any member or former member of the association refuses to timely provide such a report, the association may obtain an order from a circuit court requiring the member to produce such a report and ordering any other relief that the court determines is appropriate. The association may recover all reasonable costs and attorney's fees in such proceedings.

2. If the employer fails to maintain the foregoing requirements, the association shall recommend to the Department of Financial Services Insurance that the department revoke the employer's authority to self-insure, unless the employer provides to the association the certified opinion of an independent actuary who is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries as to the actuarial present value of the employer's determined and estimated future compensation payments based on cash reserves, using a 4-percent discount rate, and a qualifying security deposit equal to 1.5 times the value so certified. The employer shall thereafter annually provide such a certified opinion until such time as the employer meets the requirements of subparagraph 1. The qualifying security deposit shall be adjusted at the time of each such annual report. Upon the failure of the employer to

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timely provide such opinion or to timely provide a security deposit in an amount equal to 1.5 times the value certified in the latest opinion, the association shall provide that information to the Department of Financial Services Transcriptions along with a recommendation, and the Department of Financial Services Transcriptions shall then revoke such employer's authorization to self-insure. Failure to comply with this subparagraph constitutes an immediate serious danger to the public health, safety, or welfare sufficient to justify the summary suspension of the employer's authorization to self-insure pursuant to s. 120.68.

3. Upon the suspension or revocation of the employer's authorization to self-insure, the employer shall provide to the association the certified opinion of an independent actuary who is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries of the actuarial present value of the determined and estimated future compensation payments of the employer for claims incurred while the member exercised the privilege of self-insurance, using a discount rate of 4 percent. The employer shall provide such an opinion at 6-month intervals thereafter until such time as the latest opinion shows no remaining value of claims. With each such opinion, the employer shall deposit with the association a qualifying security deposit in an amount equal to the value certified by the actuary. The association has a cause of action against an employer, and against any successor of the employer, who fails to timely provide such opinion or who fails to timely maintain the required security deposit with the association. The association shall recover a judgment in the amount of the actuarial present value of the determined and estimated future compensation payments of the employer for claims incurred

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 while the employer exercised the privilege of self-insurance, together with attorney's fees. For purposes of this section, the successor of an employer means any person, business entity, or group of persons or business entities, which holds or acquires legal or beneficial title to the majority of the assets or the majority of the shares of the employer.

- 4. A qualifying security deposit shall consist, at the option of the employer, of:
- a. Surety bonds, in a form and containing such terms as prescribed by the association, issued by a corporation surety authorized to transact surety business by the Department of Financial Services Insurance, and whose policyholders' and financial ratings, as reported in A.M. Best's Insurance Reports, Property-Liability, are not less than "A" and "V", respectively.
- b. Irrevocable letters of credit in favor of the association issued by financial institutions located within this state, the deposits of which are insured through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- 5. The qualifying security deposit shall be held by the association exclusively for the benefit of workers' compensation claimants. The security shall not be subject to assignment, execution, attachment, or any legal process whatsoever, except as necessary to guarantee the payment of compensation under this chapter. No surety bond may be terminated, and no letter of credit may be allowed to expire, without 90 days' prior written notice to the association and deposit by the self-insuring employer of some other qualifying security deposit of equal value within 10 business days after such notice. Failure to provide such written notice or failure to timely provide qualifying replacement security after such

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notice shall constitute grounds for the association to call or sue upon the surety bond or to exercise its rights under a letter of credit. Current self-insured employers must comply with this section on or before December 31, 2001, or upon the maturity of existing security deposits, whichever occurs later. The Department of Financial Services Insurance may specify by rule the amount of the qualifying security deposit required prior to authorizing an employer to self-insure and the amount of net worth required for an employer to qualify for authorization to self-insure;

- (c) By entering into a contract with a public utility under an approved utility-provided self-insurance program as set forth in s. 624.46225 in effect as of July 1, 1983. The department division shall adopt rules to implement this paragraph;
- By entering into an interlocal agreement with other local governmental entities to create a local government pool pursuant to s. 624.4622;
- (e) In accordance with s. 440.135, an employer, other than a local government unit, may elect coverage under the Workers' Compensation Law and retain the benefit of the exclusiveness of liability provided in s. 440.11 by obtaining a 24-hour health insurance policy from an authorized property and casualty insurance carrier or an authorized life and health insurance carrier, or by participating in a fully or partially self-insured 24-hour health plan that is established or maintained by or for two or more employers, so long as the law of this state is not preempted by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-406, or any amendment to that law, which policy or plan must provide, for 31 at least occupational injuries and illnesses, medical benefits

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that are comparable to those required by this chapter. A local government unit, as a single employer, in accordance with s. 440.135, may participate in the 24-hour health insurance coverage plan referenced in this paragraph. Disputes and remedies arising under policies issued under this section are governed by the terms and conditions of the policies and under the applicable provisions of the Florida Insurance Code and rules adopted under the insurance code and other applicable laws of this state. The 24-hour health insurance policy may provide for health care by a health maintenance organization or a preferred provider organization. The premium for such 24-hour health insurance policy shall be paid entirely by the employer. The 24-hour health insurance policy may use deductibles and coinsurance provisions that require the employee to pay a portion of the actual medical care received by the employee. If an employer obtains a 24-hour health insurance policy or self-insured plan to secure payment of compensation as to medical benefits, the employer must also obtain an insurance policy or policies that provide indemnity benefits as follows:

- 1. If indemnity benefits are provided only for occupational-related disability, such benefits must be comparable to those required by this chapter.
- 2. If indemnity benefits are provided for both occupational-related and nonoccupational-related disability, such benefits must be comparable to those required by this chapter, except that they must be based on 60 percent of the average weekly wages.
- 3. The employer shall provide for each of its employees life insurance with a death benefit of \$100,000.

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- 4. Policies providing coverage under this subsection must use prescribed and acceptable underwriting standards, forms, and policies approved by the department of Insurance. If any insurance policy that provides coverage under this section is canceled, terminated, or nonrenewed for any reason, the cancellation, termination, or nonrenewal is ineffective until the self-insured employer or insurance carrier or carriers notify the department division and the department of Insurance of the cancellation, termination, or nonrenewal, and until the department division has actually received the notification. The department division must be notified of replacement coverage under a workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance policy or plan by the employer prior to the effective date of the cancellation, termination, or nonrenewal; or
- (f) By entering into a contract with an individual self-insurer under an approved individual self-insurer-provided self-insurance program as set forth in s. 624.46225. The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may adopt rules to administer this subsection.
- (2)(a) The department of Insurance shall adopt rules by which businesses may become qualified to provide underwriting claims-adjusting, loss control, and safety engineering services to self-insurers.
- (b) The department of Insurance shall adopt rules requiring self-insurers to file any reports necessary to fulfill the requirements of this chapter. Any self-insurer who fails to file any report as prescribed by the rules adopted by the Department of Financial Services Insurance shall be subject to a civil penalty.

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- (3)(a) The license of any stock company or mutual company or association or exchange authorized to do insurance business in the state shall for good cause, upon recommendation of the division, be suspended or revoked by the department of Insurance. A No suspension or revocation does not shall affect the liability of any carrier which has already been incurred.
- (b) The Department of Financial Services Insurance shall suspend or revoke any authorization to a self-insurer for failure to comply with this section or for good cause, as defined by rule of the department of Insurance. A No suspension or revocation does not shall affect the liability of any self-insurer which has already been incurred.
- (c) Violation of s. 440.381 by a self-insurance fund shall result in the imposition of a fine not to exceed \$1,000 per audit if the self-insurance fund fails to act on said audits by correcting errors in employee classification or accepted applications for coverage where it knew employee classifications were incorrect. Such fines shall be levied by the department division and deposited into the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund.
- (4)(a) A carrier of insurance, including the parties to any mutual, reciprocal, or other association, may not write any compensation insurance under this chapter without a permit from the department of Insurance. Such permit shall be given, upon application therefor, to any insurance or mutual or reciprocal insurance association upon the department's being satisfied of the solvency of such corporation or association and its ability to perform all its undertakings. The department of Insurance may revoke any permit so issued for 31 violation of any provision of this chapter.

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- (b) A carrier of insurance, including the parties to any mutual, reciprocal, or other association, may not write any compensation insurance under this chapter unless such carrier has a claims adjuster, either in-house or under contract, situated within this state. Self-insurers whose compensation payments are administered through a third party and carriers of insurance shall maintain a claims adjuster within this state during any period for which there are any open claims against such self-insurer or carrier arising under the compensation insurance written by the self-insurer or carrier. Individual self-insurers whose compensation payments are administered by employees of the self-insurer shall not be required to have their claims adjuster situated within this state. Individual self-insurers shall not be required to have their claims adjuster situated within this
- (5) All insurance carriers authorized to write workers' compensation insurance in this state shall make available, at the written request of the employer, an insurance policy containing deductibles in the amount of \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000, and \$2,500 per claim and a coinsurance provision per claim. Any amount of coinsurance shall bind the carrier to pay 80 percent, and the employer to pay 20 percent, of the benefits due to an employee for an injury compensable under this chapter of the amount of benefits above the deductible, up to the limit of \$21,000. One hundred percent of the benefits above the amount of any deductible and coinsurance, as the case may be, due to an employee for one injury shall be paid solely by the carrier. Regardless of any coinsurance or deductible amount, the claim shall be paid by the applicable carrier, which shall then be reimbursed by the employer for any coinsurance or deductible amounts paid by the

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carrier. No insurance carrier shall be required to offer a deductible or coinsurance to any employer if, as a result of a credit investigation, the carrier determines that the employer is not sufficiently financially stable to be responsible for payment of such deductible or coinsurance amounts.

(6) The state and its boards, bureaus, departments, and agencies and all of its political subdivisions which employ labor shall be deemed self-insurers under the terms of this chapter, unless they elect to procure and maintain insurance to secure the benefits of this chapter to their employees; and they are hereby authorized to pay the premiums for such insurance.

Section 45. Subsections (1), (3), and (6) of section 440.381, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.381 Application for coverage; reporting payroll; payroll audit procedures; penalties. --

(1) Applications by an employer to a carrier for coverage required by s. 440.38 must be made on a form prescribed by the Office of Insurance Regulation Department of Insurance. The Office of Insurance Regulation Department of Insurance shall adopt rules for applications for coverage required by s. 440.38. The rules must provide that an application include information on the employer, the type of business, past and prospective payroll, estimated revenue, previous workers' compensation experience, employee classification, employee names, and any other information necessary to enable a carrier to accurately underwrite the applicant. The rules must include a provision that a carrier or self-insurance fund may require that an employer update an application monthly to reflect any change in the required 31 application information.

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1 The Office of Insurance Regulation department 2 shall establish by rule minimum requirements for audits of 3 payroll and classifications in order to ensure that the 4 appropriate premium is charged for workers' compensation coverage. The rules shall ensure that audits performed by both carriers and employers are adequate to provide that all sources of payments to employees, subcontractors, and independent contractors have been reviewed and that the accuracy of classification of employees has been verified. The 10 rules shall provide that employers in all classes other than 11 the construction class be audited not less frequently than biennially and may provide for more frequent audits of 12 13 employers in specified classifications based on factors such 14 as amount of premium, type of business, loss ratios, or other relevant factors. In no event shall employers in the 15 construction class, generating more than the amount of premium 16 17 required to be experience rated, be audited less than annually. The annual audits required for construction classes 18 19 shall consist of physical onsite audits. Payroll verification audit rules must include, but need not be limited to, the use 20 of state and federal reports of employee income, payroll and 21 other accounting records, certificates of insurance maintained 22 by subcontractors, and duties of employees. At the completion 23 24 of an audit, the employer or officer of the corporation and 25 the auditor must print and sign their names on the audit document and attach proof of identification to the audit 26 27 document. 28 (6)(a) If an employer understates or conceals payroll, 29 or misrepresents or conceals employee duties so as to avoid

proper classification for premium calculations, or

misrepresents or conceals information pertinent to the

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computation and application of an experience rating modification factor, the employer, or the employer's agent or attorney, shall pay to the insurance carrier a penalty of 10 times the amount of the difference in premium paid and the amount the employer should have paid and reasonable attorney's fees. The penalty may be enforced in the circuit courts of this state.

(b) If the department issues an administrative penalty against an employer that the department determines has materially understated or concealed payroll, has materially misrepresented or concealed employee duties so as to avoid proper classification for premium calculations, or has materially misrepresented or concealed information pertinent to the computation and application of an experience rating modification factor, the department shall immediately notify the employer's carrier of such determination. The carrier shall commence a physical onsite audit of the employer within 30 days after receiving notification from the department. If the carrier fails to commence the audit as required by this section, the department shall contract with auditing professionals to conduct the audit at the carrier's expense. A copy of the carrier's audit of the employer shall be provided to the department upon completion. The carrier is not required to conduct the physical onsite audit of the employer as set forth in this paragraph if the carrier gives a written notice of cancellation to the employer at least 30 days before the effective date of the cancellation and an audit is conducted in conjunction with the cancellation.

Section 46. Section 440.385, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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440.385 Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty Association, Incorporated.--

- (1) CREATION OF ASSOCIATION. --
- (a) There is created a nonprofit corporation to be known as the "Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty Association, Incorporated, " hereinafter referred to as "the association." Upon incorporation of the association, all individual self-insurers as defined in ss. 440.02(23)(a) and 440.38(1)(b), other than individual self-insurers which are public utilities or governmental entities, shall be members of the association as a condition of their authority to individually self-insure in this state. The association shall perform its functions under a plan of operation as established and approved under subsection (5) and shall exercise its powers and duties through a board of directors as established under subsection (2). The association shall have those powers granted or permitted corporations not for profit, as provided in chapter 617. The activities of the association shall be subject to continuous review by the Department of Financial Services Insurance. The department of Insurance shall have oversight responsibility as set forth in this section. The association is specifically authorized to enter into agreements with this state to perform specified services.
- (b) A member may voluntarily withdraw from the association when the member voluntarily terminates the self-insurance privilege and pays all assessments due to the date of such termination. However, the withdrawing member shall continue to be bound by the provisions of this section relating to the period of his or her membership and any claims charged pursuant thereto. The withdrawing member who is a 31 member on or after January 1, 1991, shall also be required to

provide to the association upon withdrawal, and at 12-month 2 intervals thereafter, satisfactory proof, including, if 3 requested by the association, a report of known and potential 4 claims certified by a member of the American Academy of 5 Actuaries, that it continues to meet the standards of s. 6 440.38(1)(b)1. in relation to claims incurred while the 7 withdrawing member exercised the privilege of self-insurance. Such reporting shall continue until the withdrawing member 8 9 demonstrates to the association that there is no remaining 10 value to claims incurred while the withdrawing member was 11 self-insured. If a withdrawing member fails or refuses to timely provide an actuarial report to the association, the 12 13 association may obtain an order from a circuit court requiring 14 the member to produce such a report and ordering any other 15 relief that the court determines appropriate. The association is entitled to recover all reasonable costs and attorney's 16 17 fees expended in such proceedings. If during this reporting period the withdrawing member fails to meet the standards of 18 19 s. 440.38(1)(b)1., the withdrawing member who is a member on or after January 1, 1991, shall thereupon, and at 6-month 20 intervals thereafter, provide to the association the certified 21 opinion of an independent actuary who is a member of the 22 American Academy of Actuaries of the actuarial present value 23 24 of the determined and estimated future compensation payments of the member for claims incurred while the member was a 25 self-insurer, using a discount rate of 4 percent. With each 26 such opinion, the withdrawing member shall deposit with the 27 28 association security in an amount equal to the value certified 29 by the actuary and of a type that is acceptable for qualifying security deposits under s. 440.38(1)(b). The withdrawing 30 31 member shall continue to provide such opinions and to provide

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such security until such time as the latest opinion shows no remaining value of claims. The association has a cause of action against a withdrawing member, and against any successor of a withdrawing member, who fails to timely provide the required opinion or who fails to maintain the required deposit with the association. The association shall be entitled to recover a judgment in the amount of the actuarial present value of the determined and estimated future compensation payments of the withdrawing member for claims incurred during the time that the withdrawing member exercised the privilege of self-insurance, together with reasonable attorney's fees. The association is also entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees in any action to compel production of any actuarial report required by this section. For purposes of this section, the successor of a withdrawing member means any person, business entity, or group of persons or business entities, which holds or acquires legal or beneficial title to the majority of the assets or the majority of the shares of the withdrawing member.

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The board of directors of the association shall consist of nine persons and shall be organized as established in the plan of operation. All board members shall be experienced in self-insurance in this state. Each director shall serve for a 4-year term and may be reappointed. Appointments after January 1, 2002, shall be made by the Chief Financial Officer Department of Insurance upon recommendations recommendation of members of the association. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled for the remaining period of the term in the same manner as appointments other than initial appointments are made. Each director shall be

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30 31 reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the board on behalf of the association.

- (3) POWERS AND DUTIES. --
- (a) Upon creation of the Insolvency Fund pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4), the association is obligated for payment of compensation under this chapter to insolvent members' employees resulting from incidents and injuries existing prior to the member becoming an insolvent member and from incidents and injuries occurring within 30 days after the member has become an insolvent member, provided the incidents giving rise to claims for compensation under this chapter occur during the year in which such insolvent member is a member of the quaranty fund and was assessable pursuant to the plan of operation, and provided the employee makes timely claim for such payments according to procedures set forth by a court of competent jurisdiction over the delinquency or bankruptcy proceedings of the insolvent member. Such obligation includes only that amount due the injured worker or workers of the insolvent member under this chapter. In no event is the association obligated to a claimant in an amount in excess of the obligation of the insolvent member. association shall be deemed the insolvent employer for purposes of this chapter to the extent of its obligation on the covered claims and, to such extent, shall have all rights, duties, and obligations of the insolvent employer as if the employer had not become insolvent. However, in no event shall the association be liable for any penalties or interest.
 - (b) The association may:
- 1. Employ or retain such persons as are necessary to handle claims and perform other duties of the association.

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- Borrow funds necessary to effect the purposes of this section in accord with the plan of operation.
 - 3. Sue or be sued.
- Negotiate and become a party to such contracts as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.
- 5. Purchase such reinsurance as is determined necessary pursuant to the plan of operation.
- Review all applicants for membership in the association to determine whether the applicant is qualified for membership under the law. The association shall recommend to the Department of Financial Services Insurance that the application be accepted or rejected based on the criteria set forth in s. 440.38(1)(b). The department of Insurance shall approve or disapprove the application as provided in paragraph (6)(a).
- 7. Collect and review financial information from employers and make recommendations to the Department of Financial Services Insurance regarding the appropriate security deposit and reinsurance amounts necessary for an employer to demonstrate that it has the financial strength necessary to ensure the timely payment of all current and future claims. The association may audit and examine an employer to verify the financial strength of its current and former members. If the association determines that a current or former self-insured employer does not have the financial strength necessary to ensure the timely payment of all current and estimated future claims, the association may recommend to the Department of Financial Services Insurance that the department:
 - Revoke the employer's self-insurance privilege. а.

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- b. Require the employer to provide a certified opinion of an independent actuary who is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries as to the actuarial present value of the employer's estimated current and future compensation payments, using a 4-percent discount rate.
- Require an increase in the employer's security deposit in an amount recommended determined by the association to be necessary to ensure payment of compensation claims. The Department of Financial Services Insurance shall act on such recommendations as provided in paragraph (6)(a). The association has a cause of action against an employer, and against any successor of an employer, who fails to provide an additional security deposit required by the Department of Financial Services Insurance. The association shall file an action in circuit court to recover a judgment in the amount of the requested additional security deposit together with reasonable attorney's fees. For the purposes of this section, the successor of an employer is any person, business entity, or group of persons or business entities which holds or acquires legal or beneficial title to the majority of the assets or the majority of the shares of the employer.
- 8. Charge fees to any member of the association to cover the actual costs of examining the financial and safety conditions of that member.
- 9. Charge an applicant for membership in the association a fee sufficient to cover the actual costs of examining the financial condition of the applicant.
- 10. Implement any procedures necessary to ensure compliance with regulatory actions taken by the Department of Financial Services Insurance.

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- (c)1. To the extent necessary to secure funds for the payment of covered claims and also to pay the reasonable costs to administer them, the association, subject to approval by the Department of Financial Services Insurance, shall levy assessments based on the annual written premium each employer would have paid had the employer not been self-insured. assessment shall be made as a uniform percentage of the figure applicable to all individual self-insurers, provided that the assessment levied against any self-insurer in any one year shall not exceed 1 percent of the annual written premium during the calendar year preceding the date of the assessment. Assessments shall be remitted to and administered by the board of directors in the manner specified by the approved plan. Each employer so assessed shall have at least 30 days' written notice as to the date the assessment is due and payable. association shall levy assessments against any newly admitted member of the association so that the basis of contribution of any newly admitted member is the same as previously admitted members, provision for which shall be contained in the plan of operation.
- 2. If, in any one year, funds available from such assessments, together with funds previously raised, are not sufficient to make all the payments or reimbursements then owing, the funds available shall be prorated, and the unpaid portion shall be paid as soon thereafter as sufficient additional funds become available.
- 3. Funds may be allocated or paid from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund to contract with the association to perform services required by law. However, no state funds of any kind shall be allocated or paid to the association or any of its accounts for payment of covered

claims or related expenses except those state funds accruing to the association by and through the assignment of rights of an insolvent employer. The Department of <u>Financial Services</u>

Insurance may not levy any assessment on the association.

- (4) INSOLVENCY FUND. -- Upon the adoption of a plan of operation, there shall be created an Insolvency Fund to be managed by the association.
- (a) The Insolvency Fund is created for purposes of meeting the obligations of insolvent members incurred while members of the association and after the exhaustion of any security deposit, as required under this chapter. However, if such security deposit or reinsurance policy is payable to the association, the association shall commence to provide benefits out of the Insolvency Fund and be reimbursed from the security deposit or reinsurance policy. The method of operation of the Insolvency Fund shall be defined in the plan of operation as provided in subsection (5).
- (b) The Department of <u>Financial Services</u> <u>Insurance</u> shall have the authority to audit the financial soundness of the Insolvency Fund annually.
- (c) The Department of <u>Financial Services</u> <u>Insurance</u> may offer certain amendments to the plan of operation to the board of directors of the association for purposes of assuring the ongoing financial soundness of the Insolvency Fund and its ability to meet the obligations of this section.
- (5) PLAN OF OPERATION. -- The association shall operate pursuant to a plan of operation approved by the board of directors. The plan of operation in effect on January 1, 2002, and approved by the Department of Labor and Employment Security shall remain in effect. However, any amendments to

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the plan shall not become effective until approved by the Department of Financial Services Insurance.

- The purpose of the plan of operation shall be to provide the association and the board of directors with the authority and responsibility to establish the necessary programs and to take the necessary actions to protect against the insolvency of a member of the association. In addition, the plan shall provide that the members of the association shall be responsible for maintaining an adequate Insolvency Fund to meet the obligations of insolvent members provided for under this act and shall authorize the board of directors to contract and employ those persons with the necessary expertise to carry out this stated purpose. By January 1, 2003, the board of directors shall submit to the Department of Insurance a proposed plan of operation for the administration of the association. Approval of the plan shall be The Department of Insurance shall approve the plan by order, consistent with this section. The Department of Financial Services Insurance shall approve any amendments to the plan, consistent with this section, which are determined appropriate to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the association.
- All member employers shall comply with the plan of operation.
 - (C) The plan of operation shall:
- 1. Establish the procedures whereby all the powers and duties of the association under subsection (3) will be performed.
- 2. Establish procedures for handling assets of the association.
- 3. Establish the amount and method of reimbursing 31 members of the board of directors under subsection (2).

- 4. Establish procedures by which claims may be filed with the association and establish acceptable forms of proof of covered claims. Notice of claims to the receiver or liquidator of the insolvent employer shall be deemed notice to the association or its agent, and a list of such claims shall be submitted periodically to the association or similar organization in another state by the receiver or liquidator.
- 5. Establish regular places and times for meetings of the board of directors.
- 6. Establish procedures for records to be kept of all financial transactions of the association and its agents and the board of directors.
- 7. Provide that any member employer aggrieved by any final action or decision of the association may appeal to the Department of $\underline{\text{Financial Services}}$ $\underline{\text{Insurance}}$ within 30 days after the action or decision.
- 8. Establish the procedures whereby recommendations of candidates for the board of directors shall be submitted to the Department of Financial Services Insurance.
- 9. Contain additional provisions necessary or proper for the execution of the powers and duties of the association.
- (d) The plan of operation may provide that any or all of the powers and duties of the association, except those specified under subparagraphs (c)1. and 2., be delegated to a corporation, association, or other organization which performs or will perform functions similar to those of this association or its equivalent in two or more states. Such a corporation, association, or organization shall be reimbursed as a servicing facility would be reimbursed and shall be paid for its performance of any other functions of the association. A delegation of powers or duties under this subsection shall

 take effect only with the approval of both the board of directors and the Department of <u>Financial Services</u> <u>Insurance</u> and may be made only to a corporation, association, or organization which extends protection which is not substantially less favorable and effective than the protection provided by this section.

- (6) POWERS AND DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT OF <u>FINANCIAL</u>

 <u>SERVICES</u> <u>INSURANCE</u>.--The Department of <u>Financial Services</u>

 <u>Insurance</u> shall:
- (a) Review recommendations of the association concerning whether current or former self-insured employers or members of the association have the financial strength necessary to ensure the timely payment of all current and estimated future claims. If the association determines an employer does not have the financial strength necessary to ensure the timely payment of all current and future claims and recommends action pursuant to paragraph (3)(b), the department shall take such action as necessary to order the employer to comply with the recommendation, unless the department finds by clear and convincing evidence that the recommendation is erroneous.
- (b) Contract with the association for services, which may include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Processing applications for self-insurance.
- 2. Collecting and reviewing financial statements and loss reserve information from individual self-insurers.
- 3. Collecting and maintaining files for original security deposit documents and reinsurance policies from individual self-insurers and, if necessary, perfecting security interests in security deposits.

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- 239 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

- 4. Processing compliance documentation for individual self-insurers and providing copies of such documentation to the department.
- 5. Collecting all data necessary to calculate annual premium for all individual self-insurers, including individual self-insurers that are public utilities or governmental entities, and providing such calculated annual premium to the department division for assessment purposes.
- Inspecting and auditing annually, if necessary, the payroll and other records of each individual self-insurer, including individual self-insurers that are public utilities or governmental entities, in order to determine the wages paid by each individual self-insurer, the premium such individual self-insurer would have to pay if insured, and all payments of compensation made by such individual self-insurer during each prior period with the results of such audit provided to the department division. For purposes of this section, the payroll records of each individual self-insurer shall be open to inspection and audit by the association and the department, or their authorized representatives, during regular business hours.
- Processing applications and making recommendations with respect to the qualification of a business to be approved to provide or continue to provide services to individual self-insurers in the areas of underwriting, claims adjusting, loss control, and safety engineering.
- Providing legal representation to implement the administration and audit of individual self-insurers and making recommendations regarding prosecution of any administrative or legal proceedings necessitated by the 31 regulation of the individual self-insurers by the department.

(c) Contract with an attorney or attorneys recommended by the association for representation of the department in any administrative or legal proceedings necessitated by the recommended regulation of the individual self-insurers.

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(c)(d) Direct the association to require from each individual self-insurer, at such time and in accordance with such regulations as the department prescribes, reports relating to wages paid, the amount of premiums such individual self-insurer would have to pay if insured, and all payments of compensation made by such individual self-insurer during each prior period and to determine the amounts paid by each individual self-insurer and the amounts paid by all individual self-insurers during such period. For purposes of this section, the payroll records of each individual self-insurer shall be open to annual inspection and audit by the association and the department, or their authorized representative, during regular business hours, and if any audit of such records of an individual self-insurer discloses a deficiency in the amount reported to the association or in the amounts paid to the department division by an individual self-insurer for its assessment for the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund, the department or the association may assess the cost of such audit against the individual self-insurer.

(d)(e) Require that the association notify the member employers and any other interested parties of the determination of insolvency and of their rights under this section. Such notification shall be by mail at the last known address thereof when available; but, if sufficient information for notification by mail is not available, notice by

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30 31 publication in a newspaper of general circulation shall be sufficient.

(e)(f) Suspend or revoke the authority of any member employer failing to pay an assessment when due or failing to comply with the plan of operation to self-insure in this state. As an alternative, the department may levy a fine on any member employer failing to pay an assessment when due. Such fine shall not exceed 5 percent of the unpaid assessment per month, except that no fine shall be less than \$100 per month.

 $\underline{(f)}(g)$ Revoke the designation of any servicing facility if the department finds that claims are being handled unsatisfactorily.

- (7) EFFECT OF PAID CLAIMS.--
- (a) Any person who recovers from the association under this section shall be deemed to have assigned his or her rights to the association to the extent of such recovery. Every claimant seeking the protection of this section shall cooperate with the association to the same extent as such person would have been required to cooperate with the insolvent member. The association shall have no cause of action against the employee of the insolvent member for any sums the association has paid out, except such causes of action as the insolvent member would have had if such sums had been paid by the insolvent member. In the case of an insolvent member operating on a plan with assessment liability, payments of claims by the association shall not operate to reduce the liability of the insolvent member to the receiver, liquidator, or statutory successor for unpaid assessments.

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- (b) The receiver, liquidator, or statutory successor of an insolvent member shall be bound by settlements of covered claims by the association or a similar organization in another state. The court having jurisdiction shall grant such claims priority against the assets of the insolvent member equal to that to which the claimant would have been entitled in the absence of this section. The expense of the association or similar organization in handling claims shall be accorded the same priority as the expenses of the liquidator.
- (c) The association shall file periodically with the receiver or liquidator of the insolvent member statements of the covered claims paid by the association and estimates of anticipated claims on the association, which shall preserve the rights of the association against the assets of the insolvent member.
- (8) NOTIFICATION OF INSOLVENCIES. -- To aid in the detection and prevention of employer insolvencies: Upon determination by majority vote that any member employer may be insolvent or in a financial condition hazardous to the employees thereof or to the public, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to notify the Department of Financial Services Insurance of any information indicating such condition.
- (9) EXAMINATION OF THE ASSOCIATION. -- The association shall be subject to examination and regulation by the Department of Financial Services Insurance. No later than March 30 of each year, the board of directors shall submit an audited financial statement for the preceding calendar year in a form approved by the department.
- (10) IMMUNITY. -- There shall be no liability on the 31 part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise

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against, any member employer, the association or its agents or employees, the board of directors, or the Department of Financial Services Insurance or its representatives for any action taken by them in the performance of their powers and duties under this section.

- (11) STAY OF PROCEEDINGS; REOPENING OF DEFAULT JUDGMENTS. -- All proceedings in which an insolvent employer is a party, or is obligated to defend a party, in any court or before any quasi-judicial body or administrative board in this state shall be stayed for up to 6 months, or for such additional period from the date the employer becomes an insolvent member, as is deemed necessary by a court of competent jurisdiction to permit proper defense by the association of all pending causes of action as to any covered claims arising from a judgment under any decision, verdict, or finding based on the default of the insolvent member. The association, either on its own behalf or on behalf of the insolvent member, may apply to have such judgment, order, decision, verdict, or finding set aside by the same court or administrator that made such judgment, order, decision, verdict, or finding and shall be permitted to defend against such claim on the merits. If requested by the association, the stay of proceedings may be shortened or waived.
- any other provision of this chapter, a covered claim, as defined herein, with respect to which settlement is not effected and pursuant to which suit is not instituted against the insured of an insolvent member or the association within 1 year after the deadline for filing claims with the receiver of the insolvent member, or any extension of the deadline, shall thenceforth be barred as a claim against the association.

 (13) CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT.--Any sums acquired by a member by refund, dividend, or otherwise from the association shall be payable within 30 days of receipt to the Department of Revenue for deposit with the Treasurer to the credit of the General Revenue Fund. All provisions of chapter 220 relating to penalties and interest on delinquent corporate income tax payments apply to payments due under this subsection.

Section 47. Subsections (2) and (3), and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 440.386, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

440.386 Individual self-insurers' insolvency; conservation; liquidation.--

- (2) COMMENCEMENT OF DELINQUENCY PROCEEDING.--The Department of <u>Financial Services</u> Insurance or the Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty Association, Incorporated, may commence a delinquency proceeding by application to the court for an order directing the individual self-insurer to show cause why the department or association should not have the relief sought. On the return of such order to show cause, and after a full hearing, the court shall either deny the application or grant the application, together with such other relief as the nature of the case and the interests of the claimants, creditors, stockholders, members, subscribers, or public may require. The department and the association shall give reasonable written notice to each other of all hearings which pertain to an adjudication of insolvency of a member individual self-insurer.
- (3) GROUNDS FOR LIQUIDATION.--The Department of Financial Services Insurance or the association may apply to the court for an order appointing a receiver and directing the

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receiver to liquidate the business of a domestic individual self-insurer if such individual self-insurer is insolvent.

- (4) GROUNDS FOR CONSERVATION; FOREIGN INDIVIDUAL SELF-INSURERS.--
- (a) The Department of Financial Services Insurance or the association may apply to the court for an order appointing a receiver or ancillary receiver, and directing the receiver to conserve the assets within this state, of a foreign individual self-insurer if such individual self-insurer is insolvent.

Section 48. Section 440.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.40 Compensation notice; certificate of insurance.--

- (1) Every employer who has secured compensation under the provisions of this chapter shall keep posted in a conspicuous place or places in and about her or his place or places of business typewritten or printed notices, in accordance with forms a form prescribed by the department, the following:
- (a)(1) A notice stating that such employer has secured the payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Such notices shall contain the name and address of the carrier, if any, with whom the employer has secured payment of compensation and the date of the expiration of the policy. The department may by rule prescribe the form of the notices and require carriers to provide the notices to policyholders.
- (b)(2) A notice stating: "Anti-Fraud Reward Program. -- Rewards of up to \$25,000 may be paid to persons 31 providing information to the Department of Financial Services

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Insurance leading to the arrest and conviction of persons committing insurance fraud, including employers who illegally fail to obtain workers' compensation coverage. Persons may report suspected fraud to the department at ... (Phone No.).... A person is not subject to civil liability for furnishing such information, if such person acts without malice, fraud, or bad faith."

(2) Every employer who has secured compensation under this chapter shall make available to the department at each job site a certificate of insurance issued by the carrier, a valid exemption certificate approved by the department or the former Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security, or a copy of the employer's authority to self-insure.

Section 49. Subsection (3) of section 440.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.42 Insurance policies; liability.--

(3) No contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier under this chapter shall expire or be canceled until at least 30 days have elapsed after a notice of cancellation or nonrenewal has been sent to the department and to the employer in accordance with the provisions of s. 440.185(7). For cancellation due to nonpayment of premium, the insurer shall give written notification to the employer at least 10 days before the effective date of the cancellation. However, when duplicate or dual coverage exists by reason of two different carriers having issued policies of insurance to the same employer securing the same liability, it shall be presumed that only that policy with the later effective date shall be in force and that the earlier policy terminated upon 31 the effective date of the latter. In the event that both

 amended to read:

policies carry the same effective date, one of the policies may be canceled instanter upon filing a notice of cancellation or nonrenewal with the department and serving a copy thereof upon the employer in such manner as the department prescribes by rule. The department may by rule prescribe the content of the notice of retroactive cancellation and specify the time, place, and manner in which the notice of cancellation is to be served. A carrier shall file with the department, at least 30 days before the effective date of cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy, a notice of such cancellation or nonrenewal, or, for cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy for nonpayment of premium, shall file such notice with the department at least 10 days before the effective date of cancellation, in a format prescribed by department rule.

Section 50. Section 440.44, Florida Statutes, is

- 440.44 Workers' compensation; staff organization.--
- (1) INTERPRETATION OF LAW.--As a guide to the interpretation of this chapter, the Legislature takes due notice of federal social and labor acts and hereby creates an agency to administer such acts passed for the benefit of employees and employers in Florida industry, and desires to meet the requirements of such federal acts wherever not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of Florida.
- (2) INTENT.--It is the intent of the Legislature that the department, the agency, the Department of Education, and the Division of Administrative Hearings assume an active and forceful role in its administration of this act, so as to ensure that the system operates efficiently and with maximum benefit to both employers and employees.

- Department of Education, and the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall make such expenditures, including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books; for telephone services and WATS lines; for books of reference, periodicals, equipment, and supplies; and for printing and binding as may be necessary in the administration of this chapter. All expenditures in the administration of this chapter shall be allowed and paid as provided in s. 440.50 upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the department, the agency, the Department of Education, or the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings.
- (4) PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.--Subject to the other provisions of this chapter, the department, the agency, the Department of Education, and the Division of Administrative Hearings may appoint, and prescribe the duties and powers of, bureau chiefs, attorneys, accountants, medical advisers, technical assistants, inspectors, claims examiners, and such other employees as may be necessary in the performance of their duties under this chapter.
- (5) OFFICE.--The department, the agency, the Department of Education, and the Deputy Chief Judge shall maintain and keep open during reasonable business hours an office, which shall be provided in the Capitol or some other suitable building in the City of Tallahassee, for the transaction of business under this chapter, at which office the official records and papers shall be kept. The office shall be furnished and equipped. The department, the agency, any judge of compensation claims, any appellate tribunal appellate judge, or the Deputy Chief Judge may hold sessions

and conduct hearings at any place within the state. The Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall maintain one office and five appellate judges. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall maintain the 17 district offices and, 31 judges of compensation claims, and 31 mediators as they exist on June 30, 2001.

- Appellate Tribunal, and the judges of compensation claims shall have a seal upon which shall be inscribed the words "State of Florida Department of Financial Services

 The Tribunal, and "Division of Administrative Hearings--Seal," and State of Florida Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal--Seal, "respectively, and each shall be judicially noticed.
- (7) DESTRUCTION OF OBSOLETE RECORDS.—The department is expressly authorized to provide by regulation for and to destroy obsolete records of the department. The Division of Administrative Hearings is expressly authorized to provide by regulation for and to destroy obsolete records of the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims.
- (8) PROCEDURE.--In the exercise of their duties and functions requiring administrative hearings, the department and the agency shall proceed in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The authority of the department and the agency to issue orders resulting from administrative hearings as provided for in this chapter shall not infringe upon the jurisdiction of the judges of compensation claims or the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal tribunal judge.

Section 51. Section 440.442, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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440.442 Code of Judicial Conduct. -- The Chief Judge, the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judges, the Deputy Chief Judge, and judges of compensation claims shall observe and abide by the Code of Judicial Conduct as adopted by the Florida Supreme Court. Any material violation of a provision of the Code of Judicial Conduct shall constitute either malfeasance or misfeasance in office and shall be grounds for suspension and removal of the Chief Judge, the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judges, the Deputy Chief Judge, or a judge of compensation claims by the Governor. Section 52. Section 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.45 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims and Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal .--

(1)(a) There is created the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal which shall be headed by a Chief Judge who shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years from a list of three to six names submitted by the statewide nominating commission created under subsection (2). The Chief Judge must demonstrate prior administrative experience and possess the same qualifications for appointment as a Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge, and the procedure for reappointment of the Chief Judge shall be the same as for reappointment of a Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge. Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims within the Department of Management Services. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall be headed by the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims. The Deputy Chief Judge shall report to the director of the Division of 31 Administrative Hearings. The Deputy Chief Judge shall be

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appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years from a list of 2 three names submitted by the statewide nominating commission 3 created under subsection (2). The Deputy Chief Judge must demonstrate prior administrative experience and possess the 4 5 same qualifications for appointment as a judge of compensation 6 claims, and the procedure for reappointment of the Deputy 7 Chief Judge will be the same as for reappointment of a judge 8 of compensation claims. The office shall be a separate budget entity and the Chief Judge director of the Division of 9 10 Administrative Hearings shall be its agency head for all 11 purposes, including, but not limited to, rulemaking pursuant to subsection (4) and establishing agency policies and 12 13 procedures. The Department of Management Services shall provide administrative support and service to the office to 14 the extent requested by the director of the Division of 15 Administrative Hearings but shall not direct, supervise, or 16 17 control the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal or the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims in any manner, 18 19 including, but not limited to, personnel, purchasing, 20 budgetary matters, or property transactions. The operating budget of the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims 21 shall be paid out of the Workers' Compensation Administration 22 Trust Fund established in s. 440.50. Notwithstanding any other 23 24 provision of law, each full-time Workers' Compensation 25 Appellate Tribunal appellate judge shall receive a salary in an amount equal to that paid under state law to a judge of the 26 27 district courts of appeal. 28

(b) The current term of the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims shall expire October 1, 2001. Effective October 1, 2001, the position of Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims is created.

1	(c) The Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal is
2	vested with all authority, powers, duties, and
3	responsibilities related to review of orders of judges of
4	compensation claims and peer review panels in workers'
5	compensation proceedings under chapter 440 effective for all
6	petitions for benefits filed on or after March 1, 2004. The
7	Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall review by
8	appeal final orders of the judges of compensation claims and
9	peer review panels entered pursuant to chapter 440. The First
10	District Court of Appeal shall retain jurisdiction over all
11	workers' compensation matters pending before it on February
12	29, 2004. The Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal may
13	hold sessions and conduct hearings at any place within the
14	state. Three appellate judges shall consider each case, and
15	the concurrence of two shall be necessary for a decision. Any
16	two appellate judges may request an en banc hearing for review
17	of a final order of a judge of compensation claims.
18	(d) The tribunal may, in its discretion, charge for
19	publications, subscriptions, and copies of records and
20	documents. Such funds shall be deposited in the trust fund
21	established in s. 440.50.
22	(e) The Chief Judge shall exercise administrative
23	supervision over the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal
24	and over the appellate judges and other officers of the
25	tribunal.
26	(f) The Chief Judge of the Workers' Compensation
27	Appellate Tribunal shall have the power:
28	1. To assign appellate judges to panels and to review
29	or hear appeals from orders of judges of compensation claims.
30	2. To hire and assign clerks and staff.

3. To regulate use of courtrooms.

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- 4. To supervise dockets and calendars.
- 5. To do everything necessary to promote the prompt and efficient administration of justice relative to the review and appeal of workers' compensation matters.
- (g) The Chief Judge may appoint an executive assistant or staff attorney to perform such duties as the chief appellate judge may direct. The tribunal shall be authorized to employ research assistants or law clerks to assist the appellate judges in performing their duties under this section.
- (h) The Chief Judge shall appoint a Clerk of the
 Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal who shall serve at
 the pleasure of the tribunal. Before entering upon the
 discharge of the clerk's duties, the clerk shall give bond in
 the sum of \$5,000 payable to the Governor or his successors in
 office, to be approved by a majority of the tribunal
 conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the
 clerk's office, which bond shall be filed with the Office of
 the Secretary of State.
- 1. The tribunal shall maintain and keep open during reasonable business hours a clerk's office residing in Leon County, for the transaction of its business. All books, papers, records, files, and the seal of the tribunal shall be kept at this office. The office shall be furnished and equipped by the tribunal.
- 2. The clerk shall be paid an annual salary to be determine in accordance with chapter 25.
- 28 <u>3. The clerk may employ deputies and clerical</u>
 29 <u>assistants as necessary. The number and compensation of the</u>
 30 <u>deputies and clerical assistants shall be approved by the</u>
 31 tribunal and paid from the annual appropriations for the

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Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal from the trust fund established in s. 440.50.

- 4. The clerk, upon the filing of a certified copy of a notice of appeal or petition, shall charge and collect a filing fee of \$200 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 s. 28.24. The state or its agencies, when appearing as appellant or petitioner, is exempt from the filing fee required in this subsection.
- 5. The Clerk of the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal shall prepare a statement of all fees collected in duplicate each month and remit one copy of the statement, together with all fees collected by the clerk's office, to the Chief Financial Officer, who shall place the funds to the credit of the Workers' Compensation Administrative Trust Fund established by s. 440.50.
- (2)(a) The Governor shall appoint full-time judges of compensation claims and Workers' Compensation Appellate

 Tribunal appellate judges to conduct proceedings as required by this chapter or other law. No person may be nominated to serve as a judge of compensation claims unless he or she has been a member of The Florida Bar in good standing for the previous 5 years and is experienced in the practice of law of workers' compensation. No person may be nominated to serve as a Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge unless he or she has been a member of The Florida Bar in good standing for the previous 10 years and is experienced in the practice of law of workers' compensation. No judge of compensation claims or Workers' Compensation Appellate

 <u>Tribunal appellate judge</u> shall engage in the private practice of law during a term of office.

- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), the Governor shall appoint a judge of compensation claims or Workers'

 Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge from a list of three persons nominated by a statewide nominating commission. The statewide nominating commission shall be composed of the following:
- 1. Five members, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703(3), one of each who resides in each of the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, appointed by the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar from among The Florida Bar members who are engaged in the practice of law. On July 1, 2003 1999, the term of office of each person appointed by the Chief Financial Officer Board of Governors of The Florida Bar to the commission expires. The Board of Governors shall appoint members who reside in the odd-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 4-year terms each, beginning July 1, 1999, and members who reside in the even-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 2-year terms each, beginning July 1, 1999. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term;
- 2. Five electors, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703(3), one of each who resides in each of the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, appointed by the Governor. On July 1, 2003 1999, the term of office of each person appointed by the Governor to the commission expires. The Governor shall appoint members who reside in the odd-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 2-year terms each, beginning July

1, $\underline{2003}$ $\underline{1999}$, and members who reside in the even-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 4-year terms each, beginning July 1, $\underline{2003}$ $\underline{1999}$. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term; and

- 3. One elector Five electors, at least one of whom must be a member of a minority group as defined in s. 288.703(3), one of each who resides in the territorial jurisdictions of the district courts of appeal, selected and appointed by a majority vote of the other 10 members of the commission. On October 1, 1999, the term of office of each person appointed to the commission by its other members expires. A majority of the other members of the commission shall appoint members who reside in the odd-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 2-year terms each, beginning October 1, 1999, and members who reside in the even-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 4-year terms each, beginning October 1, 1999. This Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term.
- 4. The term of office of each person currently serving by virtue of previously being selected and appointed by a majority vote of the other 10 members of the commission shall expire on July 1, 2003.

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A vacancy occurring on the commission shall be filled by the original appointing authority for the unexpired balance of the term. No attorney who appears before any judge of compensation claims more than four times a year is eligible to serve on the statewide nominating commission. The meetings and determinations of the nominating commission as to the Chief Judge, the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate

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judges, the Deputy Chief Judge, and the judges of compensation claims shall be open to the public.

(c) Each judge of compensation claims shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, but during the term of office may be removed by the Governor for cause. The Chief Judge shall be appointed for a term of 4 years by March 1, 2004. Two Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judges shall be appointed for an initial term of 2 years by March 1, 2004. Two Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judges shall be appointed for an initial term of 4 years by May 1, 2004. Each Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge shall thereafter be appointed or reappointed for a term of 4 years.Prior to the expiration of a judge's or appellate judge's term of office, the statewide nominating commission shall review the judge's conduct and determine whether the judge's performance is satisfactory. Effective July 1, 2002, In determining whether a judge's performance is satisfactory, the Governor commission shall consider the extent to which the judge has met the requirements of this chapter, including, but not limited to, the requirements of ss. 440.25(1) and (4)(a)-(f), 440.34(2), and 440.442. If the judge's performance is deemed satisfactory, the commission shall report its finding to the Governor no later than 6 months prior to the expiration of the judge's term of office. The Governor shall review the commission's report and may reappoint the judge or appellate judge for an additional 4-year term. If the Governor does not reappoint the judge or appellate judge, the Governor shall inform the commission. The judge or appellate judge shall remain in office until the Governor has appointed a successor judge or appellate judge in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b). If a vacancy occurs

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during a judge's or appellate judge's unexpired term, the statewide nominating commission does not find the judge's performance is satisfactory, or the Governor does not reappoint the judge or appellate judge, the Governor shall appoint a successor judge or appellate judge for a term of 4 years in accordance with paragraph (b). Notwithstanding the foregoing, during the term of office any judge may be removed by the Governor for cause.

- (d) The Governor may appoint any attorney who has at least 5 years of experience in the practice of law in this state to serve as a judge of compensation claims or Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge pro hac vice in the absence or disqualification of any full-time judge of compensation claims or to serve temporarily as an additional judge of compensation claims or Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge in any area of the state in which the Governor determines that a need exists for such an additional judge. However, an attorney who is so appointed by the Governor may not serve for a period of more than 120 successive days.
- (e) The director of the Division of Administrative Hearings may receive or initiate complaints, conduct investigations, and dismiss complaints against the Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judges, the Deputy Chief Judge, and the judges of compensation claims on the basis of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The director may recommend to the Governor the removal of a Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judge, the Deputy Chief Judge, or a judge of compensation claims or recommend the discipline of a judge whose conduct during his or her term 31 of office warrants such discipline. For purposes of this

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section, the term "discipline" includes reprimand, fine, and suspension with or without pay. At the conclusion of each investigation, the director shall submit preliminary findings of fact and recommendations to the Workers' Compensation

Appellate Tribunal appellate judge, or the judge of compensation claims who is the subject of the complaint. The appellate judge or judge of compensation claims has 20 days within which to respond to the preliminary findings. The response and the director's rebuttal to the response must be included in the final report submitted to the Governor.

- (3) The Deputy Chief Judge shall establish training and continuing education for new and sitting <u>Workers'</u>

 <u>Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judges and judges of compensation claims.</u>
- (4) The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall adopt rules to effect the purposes of this section. Such rules shall include procedural rules applicable to workers' compensation claim resolution, including the appellate review of decisions of judges of compensation claims, and uniform criteria for measuring the performance of the office, including, but not limited to, the number of cases assigned and disposed, the age of pending and disposed cases, timeliness of decisionmaking, extraordinary fee awards, and other data necessary for the judicial nominating commission to review the performance of judges of compensation claims and Workers' Compensation Appellate Tribunal appellate judges as required in paragraph (2)(c). The workers' compensation rules of procedure approved by the Supreme Court apply until the rules adopted by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims pursuant to this section become effective.

Section 54.

1 (5) Not later than December 1 of each year, the Office 2 of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall issue a written 3 report to the Governor, the House of Representatives, the Senate, The Florida Bar, and the statewide nominating 4 5 commission summarizing the amount, cost, and outcome of all 6 litigation resolved in the previous fiscal year; summarizing 7 the disposition of mediation conferences, the number of 8 mediation conferences held, the number of continuances granted for mediations and final hearings, the number and outcome of 9 10 litigated cases, including which party prevailed, the amount 11 of attorney's fees paid in each case according to order year and accident year, and the number of final orders not issued 12 within 30 days after the final hearing or closure of the 13 hearing record. The Office of the Judges of Compensation 14 Claims shall recommend; and recommending changes or 15 improvements to the dispute resolution elements of the 16 17 Workers' Compensation Law and regulations. If the Deputy Chief 18 Judge finds that judges generally are unable to meet a 19 particular statutory requirement for reasons beyond their 20 control, the Deputy Chief Judge shall submit such findings and any recommendations to the Legislature. 21 22 Section 53. Section 440.465, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 23 24 440.465 Claims Bureau. -- There is created within the 25 Department of Financial Services a Claims Bureau. All personnel who determine issues of ripeness or specificity of 26 27 petitions for benefits must be members in good standing of The 28 Florida Bar for at least 2 years and must have at least 1 year 29 of professional experience in workers' compensation.

Subsections (8), (9), (10), and (11) of

31 section 440.49, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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440.49 Limitation of liability for subsequent injury through Special Disability Trust Fund.--

- (8) PREFERRED WORKER PROGRAM.--The Department of Education or administrator shall issue identity cards to preferred workers upon request by qualified employees and the Department of <u>Financial Services Insurance</u> shall reimburse an employer, from the Special Disability Trust Fund, for the cost of workers' compensation premium related to the preferred workers payroll for up to 3 years of continuous employment upon satisfactory evidence of placement and issuance of payroll and classification records and upon the employee's certification of employment. The department and the Department of Education may by rule prescribe definitions, forms, and procedures for the administration of the preferred worker program. The Department of Education may by rule prescribe the schedule for submission of forms for participation in the program.
 - (9) SPECIAL DISABILITY TRUST FUND. --
- (a) There is established in the State Treasury a special fund to be known as the "Special Disability Trust Fund," which shall be available only for the purposes stated in this section; and the assets thereof may not at any time be appropriated or diverted to any other use or purpose. The Chief Financial Officer Treasurer shall be the custodian of such fund, and all moneys and securities in such fund shall be held in trust by such Treasurer and shall not be the money or property of the state. The Chief Financial Officer Treasurer is authorized to disburse moneys from such fund only when approved by the department or corporation and upon the order of the Chief Financial Officer Treasurer shall deposit any moneys paid into

such fund into such depository banks as the department may designate and is authorized to invest any portion of the fund which, in the opinion of the department, is not needed for current requirements, in the same manner and subject to all the provisions of the law with respect to the deposits of state funds by such Chief Financial Officer Treasurer. All interest earned by such portion of the fund as may be invested by the Chief Financial Officer Treasurer shall be collected by her or him and placed to the credit of such fund.

- (b)1. The Special Disability Trust Fund shall be maintained by annual assessments upon the insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the state, the commercial self-insurers under ss. 624.462 and 624.4621, the assessable mutuals under s. 628.601, and the self-insurers under this chapter, which assessments shall become due and be paid quarterly at the same time and in addition to the assessments provided in s. 440.51. The department shall estimate annually in advance the amount necessary for the administration of this subsection and the maintenance of this fund and shall make such assessment in the manner hereinafter provided.
- 2. The annual assessment shall be calculated to produce during the ensuing fiscal year an amount which, when combined with that part of the balance in the fund on June 30 of the current fiscal year which is in excess of \$100,000, is equal to the average of:
- a. The sum of disbursements from the fund during the immediate past 3 calendar years, and
- b. Two times the disbursements of the most recent calendar year.

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Such amount shall be prorated among the insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the state and the self-insurers. Provided however, for those carriers that have excluded ceded reinsurance premiums from their assessments on or before January 1, 2000, no assessments on ceded reinsurance premiums shall be paid by those carriers until such time as the former Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security or the department advises each of those carriers of the impact that the inclusion of ceded reinsurance premiums has on their assessment. The department may not recover any past underpayments of assessments levied against any carrier that on or before January 1, 2000, excluded ceded reinsurance premiums from their assessment prior to the point that the former Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Labor and Employment Security or the department advises of the appropriate assessment that should have been paid.

- 3.a. The net <u>direct</u> premiums written by the companies for workers' compensation in this state and the <u>amount of net</u> <u>premiums calculated by the division for self-insured employees net premium written applicable to the self-insurers in this state are the basis for computing the amount to be assessed <u>under this section</u> as a percentage of net premiums. Such payments shall be made by each carrier and self-insurer to the department for the Special Disability Trust Fund in accordance with <u>rules adopted by such regulations as</u> the department prescribes.</u>
- b. When computing net direct premiums written for purposes of the assessment a carrier owes under this section, the carrier shall report such net direct premiums written as the total of the amount of gross direct premiums written on

account of the state's workers' compensation risks, omitting
premiums for reinsurance accepted and reduced for:

- (I) Return premiums for policies not accepted; and
- (II) Premium refunds and dividends paid or credited to policyholders, subject to the limits of s. 624.5094.
- c. However, such net direct premiums written shall not be reduced for:
 - (I) Reinsurance ceded to reinsurers or other insurers;
- (II) Commissions and brokerages fees paid to agents for transacting a workers' compensation policy; or
- (III) Expense constants charged as a part of the total policy premium.
- 4. The department shall adopt rules for collecting the amounts assessed under this section. These assessments are due within 30 days after the date the insurer receives notice of its obligation to pay the quarterly assessment or 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the assessment is owed, whichever occurs later. If the assessment is not paid timely, the department may assess, for each 30 days the amount remains unpaid, a penalty equal to 10 percent of the unpaid amount. The penalty shall be remitted at the same time as the amount assessed.
- 5. If an insurer fails to pay the amounts assessed to it under this section within 60 days after the date the insurer receives notice of its obligation to pay the quarterly assessment or 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the assessment is owned, whichever occurs later, the Office of Insurance Regulation may suspend or revoke the insurer's certificate of authority. If a self-insurer fails to pay the amounts assessed to it within 60 days after the due date

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prescribed in this subparagraph, the department may revoke the employer's authority to self-insure under this chapter.

- 6. All amounts collected under this section shall be paid into the Special Disability Trust Fund.
- 7.a. The department shall require from each carrier reports identifying the carrier's gross written premiums, the computation of net direct premiums written from such gross written premiums, and the calculation of the amount of assessment due. Such reports must be filed with the carrier's quarterly assessment payment or the carrier may be assessed a \$1,000 penalty. The department shall review the amounts to be paid by each carrier under this section. If the department finds that a carrier has not calculated or paid its assessments correctly, the carrier shall be notified of the error in computation and provided the procedures whereby an underpayment, or an overpayment, of the assessment owed shall be corrected.
- The department shall require from each self-insurer payroll records with respect to wages paid and all payments of compensation made by the self-insurer. The division shall determine the assessment amounts to be paid by each self-insurer as provided in paragraph (1)(b).
- 8.4. The Treasurer is authorized to receive and credit to such Special Disability Trust Fund any sum or sums that may at any time be contributed to the state by the United States under any Act of Congress, or otherwise, to which the state may be or become entitled by reason of any payments made out of such fund.
- (c) Notwithstanding the Special Disability Trust Fund assessment rate calculated pursuant to this section, the rate 31 assessed shall not exceed 4.52 percent.

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- (d) The Special Disability Trust Fund shall be supplemented by a \$250 notification fee on each notice of claim filed or refiled after July 1, 1997, and a \$500 fee on each proof of claim filed in accordance with subsection (7). Revenues from the fee shall be deposited into the Special Disability Trust Fund and are exempt from the deduction required by s. 215.20. The fees provided in this paragraph shall not be imposed upon any insurer which is in receivership with the Department of Insurance.
- (e) The department or administrator shall report annually on the status of the Special Disability Trust Fund. The report shall update the estimated undiscounted and discounted fund liability, as determined by an independent actuary, change in the total number of notices of claim on file with the fund in addition to the number of newly filed notices of claim, change in the number of proofs of claim processed by the fund, the fee revenues refunded and revenues applied to pay down the liability of the fund, the average time required to reimburse accepted claims, and the average administrative costs per claim. The department or administrator shall submit its report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1 of each year.
- (10) DIVISION DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION OF FUND; CLAIMS; EXPENSES. -- The division department or administrator shall administer the Special Disability Trust Fund with authority to allow, deny, compromise, controvert, and litigate claims made against it and to designate an attorney to represent it in proceedings involving claims against the fund, including negotiation and consummation of settlements, 31 hearings before judges of compensation claims, and judicial

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review. The <u>division</u> department or administrator or the attorney designated by it shall be given notice of all hearings and proceedings involving the rights or obligations of such fund and shall have authority to make expenditures for such medical examinations, expert witness fees, depositions, transcripts of testimony, and the like as may be necessary to the proper defense of any claim. All expenditures made in connection with conservation of the fund, including the salary of the attorney designated to represent it and necessary travel expenses, shall be allowed and paid from the Special Disability Trust Fund as provided in this section upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the <u>division</u> department.

any case in which the accident causing the subsequent injury or death or the disablement or death from a subsequent occupational disease occurred prior to July 1, 1955, or on or after January 1, 1998. In no event shall the Special Disability Trust Fund be liable for, or reimburse employers or carriers for, any case in which the accident causing the subsequent injury or death or the disablement or death from a subsequent occupational disease occurred on or after January 1, 1998. The Special Disability Trust Fund shall continue to reimburse employers or carriers for subsequent injuries occurring prior to January 1, 1998, and the division department shall continue to assess for and the division department or administrator shall fund reimbursements as provided in subsection (9) for this purpose.

Section 55. Section 440.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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440.50 Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund. --

- (1)(a) There is established in the State Treasury a special fund to be known as the "Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund" for the purpose of providing for the payment of all expenses in respect to the administration of this chapter, including the vocational rehabilitation of injured employees as provided in s. 440.49 and the payments due under s. 440.15(1)(f), the funding of the fixed administrative expenses of the plan, and the funding of the Office Bureau of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud within the Department of Law Enforcement Insurance. Such fund shall be administered by the Department of Law Enforcement.
- The division department is authorized to transfer as a loan an amount not in excess of \$250,000 from such special fund to the Special Disability Trust Fund established by s. 440.49(9), which amount shall be repaid to said special fund in annual payments equal to not less than 10 percent of moneys received for such Special Disability Trust Fund.
- (2) The Treasurer is authorized to disburse moneys from such fund only when approved by the division department and upon the order of the Comptroller.
- (3) The Treasurer shall deposit any moneys paid into such fund into such depository banks as the division department may designate and is authorized to invest any portion of the fund which, in the opinion of the division department, is not needed for current requirements, in the same manner and subject to all the provisions of the law with respect to the deposit of state funds by such Treasurer. All interest earned by such portion of the fund as may be invested

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by the Treasurer shall be collected by him or her and placed to the credit of such fund.

(4) All civil penalties provided in this chapter, if not voluntarily paid, may be collected by civil suit brought by the division department and shall be paid into such fund.

Section 56. Section 440.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.501 Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. --

- (1) The Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund is created within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, to be administered by the division such department. The trust fund shall be used for the purpose of providing for the payment of all expenses in respect to the administration of the child labor program, pursuant to legislative appropriation or an approved amendment to the division's department's operating budget pursuant to the provisions of chapter 216.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 216.301 and pursuant to s. 216.351, any balance in the trust fund at the end of any fiscal year shall remain in the trust fund at the end of the year and shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the trust fund.
- (3) Pursuant to the provisions of s. 19(f)(2), Art. III of the State Constitution, the trust fund shall, unless terminated sooner, be terminated on July 1, 2006. Prior to its scheduled termination, the trust fund shall be reviewed as provided in s. 215.3206.

Section 57. Section 440.51, Florida Statutes, is 31 | amended to read:

 440.51 Expenses of administration.--

- (1) The department shall estimate annually in advance the amounts necessary for the administration of this chapter, in the following manner.
- (a) The department shall, by July 1 of each year, notify carriers and self-insurers of the assessment rate, which shall be based on the anticipated expenses of the administration of this chapter for the next calendar year. Such assessment rate shall take effect January 1 of the next calendar year and shall be included in workers' compensation rate filings approved by the department of Insurance which become effective on or after January 1 of the next calendar year. Assessments shall become due and be paid quarterly.
- (b)1. The total expenses of administration shall be prorated among the <u>insurance companies carriers</u> writing compensation insurance in the state, the <u>commercial self-insurers under ss. 624.462 and 624.4621</u>, the assessable mutual insurers under s. 628.6011, and self-insurers <u>under this chapter</u>. The net <u>direct premiums collected by carriers and the amount of net premiums calculated by the department for self-insured employers are the basis for computing the amount to be assessed. When reporting deductible policy premium for purposes of computing assessments levied after July 1, 2001, full policy premium value must be reported prior to application of deductible discounts or credits <u>in the</u> manner provided in this subsection.</u>
- 2. This amount may be assessed as a specific amount or as a percentage of net premiums payable as the department may direct, provided such amount so assessed shall not exceed 2.75 percent, beginning January 1, 2001, and except during the interim period preceding such date, the amount assessed from

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July 1, 2000, through December 31, 2000, such assessments shall not exceed 4 percent of such net premiums. The carriers may elect to make the payments required under s. 440.15(1)(f) rather than having these payments made by the department. In that event, such payments will be credited to the carriers, and the amount due by the carrier under this section will be reduced accordingly.

- (c) When computing net direct premiums written for purposes of the assessment a carrier owes under this section, the carrier shall report such net direct premiums written as the total of the amount of gross direct premiums written on account of the state's workers' compensation risks, omitting premiums for reinsurance accepted and reduced for:
 - 1. Return premiums for policies not accepted; and
- 2. Premium refunds and dividends paid or credited to policyholders, subject to the limits of s. 624.5094.
- (d) However, such net direct premiums written shall
 not be reduced for:
 - 1. Reinsurance ceded to reinsurers or other insurers;
- 2. Commissions and brokerages fees paid to agents for transacting a workers' compensation policy; or
- $\underline{\mbox{3. Expense constants charged as a part of the total}}$ policy premium.
- (e) When reporting the full policy premium value of deductible policies under paragraph (b), the carrier shall include in the net direct premiums earned under this section a prorated portion of the total premium discount or credit applied on account of the deductible clause of the policy. The prorated portion of the deductible premiums credit which shall be included in the net premiums assessed for the prior period shall be in the same proportion as the deductible policy's

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reported earned premiums for the prior period bears to the policy's gross written premiums.

- (2) The department shall adopt rules provide by regulation for the collection of the amounts assessed under this section against each carrier. These assessments are due within 30 days after the date the insurer receives notice of its obligation to pay the quarterly assessment or 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the assessment is owed, whichever occurs later. If the assessment is not paid timely, the department may assess, Such amounts shall be paid within 30 days from the date that notice is served upon such carrier. If such amounts are not paid within such period, there may be assessed for each 30 days the amount so assessed remains unpaid, a civil penalty equal to 10 percent of the unpaid amount. The penalty so unpaid, which shall be remitted collected at the same time as and a part of the amount assessed. For those carriers who excluded ceded reinsurance premiums from their assessments prior to January 1, 2000, the department shall not recover any past underpayments of assessments related to ceded reinsurance premiums prior to January 1, 2001, against such carriers.
- against it under this section within 60 days after the date the carrier receives notice of its obligation to pay the quarterly assessment or 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the assessment is owed, whichever occurs later, the Office of Insurance Regulation may suspend or revoke the carrier's certificate of authority. If a self-insurer fails to pay the amounts assessed to it within the same period, the department may revoke the self-insurer's authority to self-insure under this chapter.him or her under the

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provisions of this section within 60 days from the time such notice is served upon him or her, the department may suspend or revoke the authorization to insure compensation in accordance with the procedure in s. 440.38(3)(a). The department may permit a carrier to remit any underpayment of assessments for assessments levied after January 1, 2001.

- (4) All amounts collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the $\underline{\text{Workers' Compensation}}$ Administration Trust Fund $\underline{\text{established in s. } 440.50}$.
- (5) Any amount so assessed against and paid by an insurance carrier, self-insurer authorized pursuant to s. 624.4621, or commercial self-insurance fund authorized under ss. 624.460-624.488 shall be allowed as a deduction against the amount of any other tax levied by the state upon the premiums, assessments, or deposits for workers' compensation insurance on contracts or policies of said insurance carrier, self-insurer, or commercial self-insurance fund. Any insurance carrier claiming such a deduction against the amount of any such tax shall not be required to pay any additional retaliatory tax levied pursuant to s. 624.5091 as a result of claiming such deduction. Because deductions under this subsection are available to insurance carriers, s. 624.5091 does not limit such deductions in any manner.
- (6)<u>a.</u> The department <u>shall</u> <u>may</u> require from each carrier, at such time and in accordance with such regulations as the department may prescribe, reports <u>identifying in</u> respect to all gross earned premiums <u>and the carrier's</u> computation of net direct premiums earned from such gross earned premiums, and calculation of the amount of assessment due. When applicable under paragraph (1)(b), the carrier shall also provide the amounts of deductible discounts or credits

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the carrier has included in the total net earned premium assessed during the prior period. Such reports shall be filed with the carrier's quarterly assessment payment or the carrier may be assessed a \$1,000 penalty. The department shall review the amounts to be paid by each carrier under this section. If the department finds that a carrier has not computed or paid its assessment correctly, the carrier shall be notified and provided the procedures whereby an underpayment, or an overpayment, of the assessments owed shall be corrected.

- The department may require from each self-insurer payroll records with respect to wages paid and all payments of compensation made by the self-insurer. The division shall determine the assessment amounts to be paid by each self-insurer as provided in paragraph (1)(b).and of all payments of compensation made by such carrier during each prior period, and may determine the amounts paid by each carrier and the amounts paid by all carriers during such period.
- The department shall keep accumulated cost records of all injuries occurring within the state coming within the purview of this chapter on a policy and calendar-year basis. For the purpose of this chapter, a "calendar year" is defined as the year in which the injury is reported to the department; "policy year" is defined as that calendar year in which the policy becomes effective, and the losses under such policy shall be chargeable against the policy year so defined.
- (8) The department shall assign an account number to each employer under this chapter and an account number to each insurance carrier authorized to write workers' compensation insurance in the state; and it shall be the duty of the 31 department under the account number so assigned to keep the

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cost experience of each carrier and the cost experience of each employer under the account number so assigned by calendar and policy year, as above defined.

- (9) In addition to the above, it shall be the duty of the department to keep the accident experience, as classified by the department, by industry as follows:
 - (a) Cause of the injury;
 - (b) Nature of the injury; and
 - (c) Type of disability.
- (10) In every case where the duration of disability exceeds 30 days, the carrier shall establish a sufficient reserve to pay all benefits to which the injured employee, or in case of death, his or her dependents, may be entitled to under the law. In establishing the reserve, consideration shall be given to the nature of the injury, the probable period of disability, and the estimated cost of medical benefits.
- (11) The department shall furnish to any employer or carrier, upon request, its individual experience.
- (12) In addition to any other penalties provided by this law, the failure to submit any report or other information required by this law shall be just cause to suspend the right of a self-insurer to operate as such or shall be just cause for the department to suspend or revoke the license of such carrier.
 - (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 \$750,000, which are directly 31 related to the plan's administration but which do not vary in

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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 department 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 department are less than \$30 million, the department 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 58. Section 440.515, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.515 Reports from self-insurers; confidentiality. -- The department of Insurance shall maintain the reports filed in accordance with s. 440.51(6)(b) as confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1), and such reports shall be released only for bona fide research or educational purposes or after receipt of consent from the employer.

Section 59. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 440.52, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 440.52 Registration of insurance carriers; notice of cancellation or expiration of policy; suspension or revocation of authority. --
- (2) <u>If the department</u> A carrier or self-insurance fund that receives notice pursuant to s. 440.05, the department shall immediately notify the contractor of the cancellation or expiration of the insurance.
- (4) In addition to the penalties prescribed in subsection (3), violation of s. 440.381 by an insurance 31 carrier shall result in the imposition of a fine not to exceed

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\$1,000 per audit, if the insurance carrier fails to act on said audits by correcting errors in employee classification or accepted applications for coverage where it knew employee classifications were incorrect. Such fines shall be levied by the Department of Insurance and deposited into the Chief Financial Officer's Insurance Commissioner's Regulatory Trust Fund.

Section 440.59, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.59 Reporting requirements.--The division department shall annually prepare a report of the administration of this chapter for the preceding calendar year, including a detailed statement of the receipts of and expenditures from the fund established in s. 440.50 and a statement of the causes of the accidents leading to the injuries for which the awards were made, together with such recommendations as the division department considers advisable. On or before September 15 of each year, the division department shall submit a copy of the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Democratic and Republican Leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the legislative committees having jurisdiction over workers' compensation.

Section 61. Section 440.591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.591 Administrative procedure; rulemaking authority. -- The department, the agency, and the Department of Education may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter conferring 31 duties upon it.

Section 62. Section 440.593, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.593 Electronic reporting.--

- with the department by electronic reporting, the department may by rule establish filing deadlines different from those otherwise required when reporting the an electronic reporting system requiring or authorizing an employer or carrier to submit required forms, reports, or other information electronically rather than by other means. The department may establish different deadlines for submitting forms, reports, or information to the department, or to its authorized agent, via the electronic reporting system than are otherwise required when reporting information by other means.
- (2) The department may require any carrier to submit data electronically, either directly or through a third-party vendor, and may require any carrier or vendor submitting data to the department electronically to be approved certified by the department as prescribed by rule. The department shall may specify performance requirements for any carrier or vendor submitting data electronically.
- (3) The department may revoke the certification of any carrier or vendor determined by the department to be in noncompliance with performance standards prescribed by rule for electronic submissions.
- (4) (a) The department by rule shall establish a schedule by which carriers must begin filing information electronically. If a carrier is required to file electronically, the failure to so file subjects the carrier to an administrative penalty in the amount of \$500 per day for the first 30 days of noncompliance, after which the department

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shall take further action as set forth in s. 440.38, if the carrier is a self-insurer, or shall refer the carrier to the Office of Insurance Regulation for additional sanctions under s. 624.308.

- (b) A carrier shall timely file all electronic information required by the department, in accordance with department rule. Sanctions set forth in ss. 440.185(8) and (9) and 440.525 must be imposed for failure to timely file any required electronic information. The department may assess a civil penalty, not to exceed \$500 for each violation, as prescribed by rule.
- (5) The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 63. Subsection (18) of section 443.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 443.036 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
- (18) EMPLOYEE LEASING COMPANY. -- The term "employee leasing company" means an employing unit which maintains a valid and active license under chapter 468 and which maintains the records required by s. 443.171(7) and, in addition, maintains a listing of the clients of the employee leasing company and of the employees, including their social security numbers, who have been assigned to work at each client company job site. Further, each client company job site must be identified by industry, products or services, and address. The client list shall be provided to the division and the Department of Financial Services by June 30 and by December 31 of each year. For purposes of this subsection, "client" means a party who has contracted with an employee leasing company to 31 provide a worker, or workers, to perform services for the

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client. Leased employees shall include employees subsequently placed on the payroll of the employee leasing company on behalf of the client. The employee leasing company shall notify the division and the Department of Financial Services within 30 days after of the initiation or termination of the company's relationship with any client company pursuant to chapter 468.

Section 64. Subsection (7) of section 443.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

443.171 Division and commission; powers and duties; rules; advisory council; records and reports; proceedings; state-federal cooperation. --

(7) RECORDS AND REPORTS. -- Each employing unit shall keep true and accurate work records, containing such information as the division may prescribe. Such records shall be open to inspection and be subject to being copied by the division at any reasonable time and as often as may be necessary. The division or an appeals referee may require from any employing unit any sworn or unsworn reports, with respect to persons employed by it, deemed necessary for the effective administration of this chapter. However, a state or local governmental agency performing intelligence or counterintelligence functions need not report an employee if the head of such agency has determined that reporting the employee could endanger the safety of the employee or compromise an ongoing investigation or intelligence mission. Information revealing the employing unit's or individual's identity thus obtained from the employing unit or from any individual pursuant to the administration of this chapter, shall, except to the extent necessary for the proper 31 presentation of a claim or upon written authorization of the

claimant who has a workers' compensation claim pending or is 2 receiving workers' compensation benefits, be held confidential 3 and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). Such information shall be available only to public employees in the 4 5 performance of their public duties, including employees of the 6 Department of Education in obtaining information for the 7 Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program 8 and the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development in its administration of the qualified defense contractor tax 9 10 refund program authorized by s. 288.1045, the qualified target 11 industry business tax refund program authorized by s. 288.106. Any claimant, or the claimant's legal representative, at a 12 13 hearing before an appeals referee or the commission shall be supplied with information from such records to the extent 14 15 necessary for the proper presentation of her or his claim. Any employee or member of the commission or any employee of the 16 17 division, or any other person receiving confidential 18 information, who violates any provision of this subsection is 19 guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as 20 provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. However, the division may furnish to any employer copies of any report previously 21 submitted by such employer, upon the request of such employer, 22 and the division is authorized to charge therefor such 23 24 reasonable fee as the division may by rule prescribe not to 25 exceed the actual reasonable cost of the preparation of such copies. Fees received by the division for copies provided 26 27 under this subsection shall be deposited to the credit of the 28 Employment Security Administration Trust Fund. 29 Section 65. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 30 443.1715, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 31 443.1715 Disclosure of information; confidentiality. --

1 (1) RECORDS AND REPORTS. -- Information revealing the 2 employing unit's or individual's identity obtained from the 3 employing unit or from any individual pursuant to the administration of this chapter, and any determination 4 5 revealing such information, except to the extent necessary for 6 the proper presentation of a claim or upon written 7 authorization of the claimant who has a workers' compensation 8 claim pending or is receiving compensation benefits, must be 9 held confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 10 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Such 11 information may be made available only to public employees in the performance of their public duties, including employees of 12 13 the Department of Education in obtaining information for the Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program 14 and the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development in 15 its administration of the qualified defense contractor tax 16 17 refund program authorized by s. 288.1045 and the qualified target industry tax refund program authorized by s. 288.106. 18 19 Except as otherwise provided by law, public employees 20 receiving such information must retain the confidentiality of 21 such information. Any claimant, or the claimant's legal representative, at a hearing before an appeals referee or the 22 commission shall be supplied with information from such 23 24 records to the extent necessary for the proper presentation of 25 her or his claim. Any employee or member of the commission or any employee of the division, or any other person receiving 26 confidential information, who violates any provision of this 27 28 subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, 29 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. However, the division may furnish to any employer copies of any report 30 31 previously submitted by such employer, upon the request of

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such employer, and may furnish to any claimant copies of any report previously submitted by such claimant, upon the request of such claimant, and the division is authorized to charge therefor such reasonable fee as the division may by rule prescribe not to exceed the actual reasonable cost of the preparation of such copies. Fees received by the division for copies as provided in this subsection must be deposited to the credit of the Employment Security Administration Trust Fund.

(2) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. --

(a) Subject to such restrictions as the division prescribes by rule, information declared confidential under this section may be made available to any agency of this or any other state, or any federal agency, charged with the administration of any unemployment compensation law or the maintenance of a system of public employment offices, or the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States Department of the Treasury, or the Florida Department of Revenue and information obtained in connection with the administration of the employment service may be made available to persons or agencies for purposes appropriate to the operation of a public employment service or a job-preparatory or career education or training program. The division shall on a quarterly basis, furnish the National Directory of New Hires with information concerning the wages and unemployment compensation paid to individuals, by such dates, in such format and containing such information as the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall specify in regulations. Upon request therefor, the division shall furnish any agency of the United States charged with the administration of public works or assistance through public employment, and may furnish to any state agency similarly charged, the name, address, ordinary occupation, and

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employment status of each recipient of benefits and such recipient's rights to further benefits under this chapter. Except as otherwise provided by law, the receiving agency must retain the confidentiality of such information as provided in this section. The division may request the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States to cause an examination of the correctness of any return or report of any national banking association rendered pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and may in connection with such request transmit any such report or return to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States as provided in s. 3305(c) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

- (b)1. The employer or the employer's workers' compensation carrier against whom a claim for benefits under chapter 440 has been made, or a representative of either, may request from the department records of wages of the employee reported to the department by any employer for the quarter that includes the date of the accident that is the subject of such claim and for subsequent quarters. The request must be made with the authorization or consent of the employee or any employer who paid wages to the employee subsequent to the date of the accident.
- 2. The employer or carrier shall make the request on a form prescribed by rule for such purpose by the department in the manner specified by the secretary. Such form shall contain a certification by the requesting party that it is a party entitled to the information requested as authorized by this paragraph.
- 3. The division shall provide the most current information readily available within 15 days after receiving the request.

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Section 66. Section 626.989, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.989 Investigation by department, or Division of Insurance Fraud, or Office of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud; compliance; immunity; confidential information; reports to division; division investigator's power of arrest .--

- (1) For the purposes of this section, a person commits a "fraudulent insurance act" if the person knowingly and with intent to defraud presents, causes to be presented, or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be presented, to or by an insurer, self-insurer, self-insurance fund, servicing corporation, purported insurer, broker, or any agent thereof, any written statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of, any insurance policy, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to any insurance policy, which the person knows to contain materially false information concerning any fact material thereto or if the person conceals, for the purpose of misleading another, information concerning any fact material thereto. For the purposes of this section, the term "insurer" also includes any health maintenance organization and the term "insurance policy" also includes a health maintenance organization subscriber contract.
- If, by its own inquiries or as a result of complaints, the department or its Division of Insurance Fraud has reason to believe that a person has engaged in, or is engaging in, a fraudulent insurance act, an act or practice that violates s. 626.9541 or s. 817.234, or an act or practice punishable under s. 624.15, it may administer oaths and affirmations, request the attendance of witnesses or 31 proffering of matter, and collect evidence. The Office of

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Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud within the Department of Law Enforcement shall have exclusive jurisdiction regarding the investigation of workers' compensation insurance fraud. The department or office shall not compel the attendance of any person or matter in any such investigation except pursuant to subsection (4).

- (3) If matter that the office, department, or its division seeks to obtain by request is located outside the state, the person so requested may make it available to the office or division or its representative to examine the matter at the place where it is located. The division or office may designate representatives, including officials of the state in which the matter is located, to inspect the matter on its behalf, and it may respond to similar requests from officials of other states.
- (4)(a) The office, department, or its division may request that an individual who refuses to comply with any such request be ordered by the circuit court to provide the testimony or matter. The court shall not order such compliance unless the office, department, or its division has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the court that the testimony of the witness or the matter under request has a direct bearing on the commission of a fraudulent insurance act, on a violation of s. 626.9541 or s. 817.234, or on an act or practice punishable under s. 624.15 or is pertinent and necessary to further such investigation.
- (b) Except in a prosecution for perjury, an individual who complies with a court order to provide testimony or matter after asserting a privilege against self-incrimination to which the individual is entitled by law may not be subjected 31 to a criminal proceeding or to a civil penalty with respect to

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the act concerning which the individual is required to testify or produce relevant matter.

- (c) In the absence of fraud or bad faith, a person is not subject to civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort by virtue of filing reports, without malice, or furnishing other information, without malice, required by this section or required by the office, department, or division under the authority granted in this section, and no civil cause of action of any nature shall arise against such person:
- 1. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts or persons suspected of engaging in such acts furnished to or received from law enforcement officials, their agents, or employees;
- 2. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts or persons suspected of engaging in such acts furnished to or received from other persons subject to the provisions of this chapter;
- 3. For any such information furnished in reports to the department, the division, the National Insurance Crime Bureau, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or any local, state, or federal enforcement officials or their agents or employees; or
- 4. For other actions taken in cooperation with any of the agencies or individuals specified in this paragraph in the lawful investigation of suspected fraudulent insurance acts.
- (d) In addition to the immunity granted in paragraph (c), persons identified as designated employees whose responsibilities include the investigation and disposition of claims relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts may 31 | share information relating to persons suspected of committing

fraudulent insurance acts with other designated employees employed by the same or other insurers whose responsibilities include the investigation and disposition of claims relating to fraudulent insurance acts, provided the department has been given written notice of the names and job titles of such designated employees prior to such designated employees sharing information. Unless the designated employees of the insurer act in bad faith or in reckless disregard for the rights of any insured, neither the insurer nor its designated employees are civilly liable for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort, and a civil action does not arise against the insurer or its designated employees:

- 1. For any information related to suspected fraudulent insurance acts provided to an insurer; or
- 2. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts provided to the National Insurance Crime Bureau or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Provided, however, that the qualified immunity against civil liability conferred on any insurer or its designated employees shall be forfeited with respect to the exchange or publication of any defamatory information with third persons not expressly authorized by this paragraph to share in such information.

(e) The <u>Chief Financial Officer Insurance Commissioner</u> and any employee or agent of the <u>office</u>,department,or division, when acting without malice and in the absence of fraud or bad faith, is not subject to civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort, and no civil cause of action of any nature exists against such person by virtue of the execution of official activities or duties of the

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department under this section or by virtue of the publication of any report or bulletin related to the official activities or duties of the <u>office</u>,department,or division under this section.

- (f) This section does not abrogate or modify in any way any common-law or statutory privilege or immunity heretofore enjoyed by any person.
- The office's and department's papers, documents, (5) reports, or evidence relative to the subject of an investigation under this section are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) until such investigation is completed or ceases to be active. For purposes of this subsection, an investigation is considered "active" while the investigation is being conducted by the department with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. An investigation does not cease to be active if the office or department is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and has a good faith belief that action could be initiated by the department or other administrative or law enforcement agency. After an investigation is completed or ceases to be active, portions of records relating to the investigation shall remain exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) if disclosure would:
- (a) Jeopardize the integrity of another active investigation;
 - (b) Impair the safety and soundness of an insurer;
 - (c) Reveal personal financial information;
 - (d) Reveal the identity of a confidential source;

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- CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

name or reputation of an individual or jeopardize the safety of an individual; or

(e) Defame or cause unwarranted damage to the good

- (f) Reveal investigative techniques or procedures. Further, such papers, documents, reports, or evidence relative to the subject of an investigation under this section shall not be subject to discovery until the investigation is completed or ceases to be active. Office, department, or division investigators shall not be subject to subpoena in civil actions by any court of this state to testify concerning any matter of which they have knowledge pursuant to a pending insurance fraud investigation by the office or division.
- (6) Any person, other than an insurer, agent, or other person licensed under the code, or an employee thereof, having knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being or has been committed may send to the Division of Insurance Fraud a report or information pertinent to such knowledge or belief and such additional information relative thereto as the department may request. Any professional practitioner licensed or regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, except as otherwise provided by law, any medical review committee as defined in s. 766.101, any private medical review committee, and any insurer, agent, or other person licensed under the code, or an employee thereof, having knowledge or who believes that a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being or has been committed shall send to the office or the Division of Insurance Fraud a

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report or information pertinent to such knowledge or belief and such additional information relative thereto as the office or department may require. The office or the Division of Insurance Fraud shall review such information or reports and select such information or reports as, in its judgment, may require further investigation. It shall then cause an independent examination of the facts surrounding such information or report to be made to determine the extent, if any, to which a fraudulent insurance act or any other act or practice which, upon conviction, constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor under the code, or under s. 817.234, is being committed. The office or the Division of Insurance Fraud shall report any alleged violations of law which its investigations disclose to the appropriate licensing agency and state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to any such violation, as provided in s. 624.310. If prosecution by the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to such violation is not begun within 60 days of the office's or division's report, the state attorney or other prosecuting agency having jurisdiction with respect to such violation shall inform the office or division of the reasons for the lack of prosecution.

(7) Office and division investigators shall have the power to make arrests for criminal violations established as a result of investigations only. The general laws applicable to arrests by law enforcement officers of this state shall also be applicable to such investigators. Such investigators shall have the power to execute arrest warrants and search warrants for the same criminal violations; to serve subpoenas issued for the examination, investigation, and trial of all offenses determined by their investigations; and to arrest upon

probable cause without warrant any person found in the act of violating any of the provisions of applicable laws.

Investigators empowered to make arrests under this section shall be empowered to bear arms in the performance of their duties. In such a situation, the investigator must be certified in compliance with the provisions of s. 943.1395 or must meet the temporary employment or appointment exemption requirements of s. 943.131 until certified.

- (8) It is unlawful for any person to resist an arrest authorized by this section or in any manner to interfere, either by abetting or assisting such resistance or otherwise interfering, with division investigators in the duties imposed upon them by law or department rule.
- (9) In recognition of the complementary roles of investigating instances of workers' compensation fraud and enforcing compliance with the workers' compensation coverage requirements under chapter 440, the Department of Insurance and the Office of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud shall is directed to prepare and submit a joint performance report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1 of each year November 1, 2003, and then by November 1 every 3 years thereafter, describing the results obtained in achieving compliance with the workers' compensation coverage requirements and reducing the incidence of workers' compensation fraud. The annual report must include, but need not be limited to:
- (a) The total number of initial referrals received,

 cases opened, cases presented for prosecution, cases closed,

 and convictions resulting from cases presented for prosecution

 by the Office of Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud by type

 of workers' compensation fraud and circuit.

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- (b) The number of referrals received from insurers and the Division of Workers' Compensation and the outcome of those referrals.
- (c) The number of investigations undertaken by the office which were not the result of a referral from an insurer or the Division of Workers' Compensation.
- The number of investigations that resulted in a referral to a regulatory agency and the disposition of those referrals.
- (e) The number and reasons provided by local prosecutors or the statewide prosecutor for declining prosecution of a case presented by the office by circuit.
- (f) The total number of employees assigned to the office and the Division of Workers' Compliance unit delineated by location of staff assigned and the number and location of employees assigned to the office who were assigned to work other types of fraud cases.
- (g) The average caseload and turnaround time by type of case for each investigator and division compliance employee.
- The training provided during the year to workers' (h) compensation fraud investigators and the division's compliance employees.
- Section 67. Section 626.9891, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.9891 Insurer anti-fraud investigative units; reporting requirements; penalties for noncompliance .--
- (1) Every insurer admitted to do business in this 29 state who in the previous calendar year, at any time during 30 that year, had \$10 million or more in direct premiums written 31 shall:

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- (a) Establish and maintain a unit or division within the company to investigate possible fraudulent claims by insureds or by persons making claims for services or repairs against policies held by insureds; or
- (b) Contract with others to investigate possible fraudulent claims for services or repairs against policies held by insureds.
- An insurer subject to this subsection shall file with the Division of Insurance Fraud of the department on or before July 1, 1996, a detailed description of the unit or division established pursuant to paragraph (a) or a copy of the contract and related documents required by paragraph (b).
- (2) Every insurer admitted to do business in this state, which in the previous calendar year had less than \$10 million in direct premiums written, must adopt an anti-fraud plan and file it with the Division of Insurance Fraud of the department on or before July 1, 1996. An insurer may, in lieu of adopting and filing an anti-fraud plan, comply with the provisions of subsection (1).
 - (3) Each insurers anti-fraud plans shall include:
- A description of the insurer's procedures for detecting and investigating possible fraudulent insurance acts;
- (b) A description of the insurer's procedures for the mandatory reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts to the Division of Insurance Fraud of the department;
- (c) A description of the insurer's plan for anti-fraud education and training of its claims adjusters or other personnel; and

reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts.

(4) Any insurer who obtains a certificate of authority after July 1, 1995, shall have 18 months in which to comply with the requirements of this section.

organizational arrangement of the insurer's anti-fraud

personnel who are responsible for the investigation and

(d) A written description or chart outlining the

- (5) For purposes of this section, the term "unit or division" includes the assignment of fraud investigation to employees whose principal responsibilities are the investigation and disposition of claims. If an insurer creates a distinct unit or division, hires additional employees, or contracts with another entity to fulfill the requirements of this section, the additional cost incurred must be included as an administrative expense for ratemaking purposes.
- (6) Each insurer writing workers' compensation insurance shall report to the department, on or before August 1 of each year, on its experience in implementing and maintaining an anti-fraud investigative unit or an anti-fraud plan. The report must include, at a minimum:
- (a) The dollar amount of recoveries and losses

 attributable to workers' compensation fraud delineated by the type of fraud: claimant, employer, provider, agent, or other;
- (b) The number of referrals to the Bureau of Workers'
 Compensation Fraud for the prior year;
- (c) A description of the organization of the anti-fraud investigative unit, if applicable, including the position titles and descriptions of staffing;
- (d) The rationale for the level of staffing and resources being provided for the anti-fraud investigative

unit, which may include objective criteria such as number of policies written, number of claims received on an annual 2 3 basis, volume of suspected fraudulent claims currently being detected, other factors, and an assessment of optimal caseload 4 5 that can be handled by an investigator on an annual basis; 6 (e) The in-service education and training provided to underwriting and claims personnel to assist in identifying and 7 8 evaluating instances of suspected fraudulent activity in 9 underwriting or claims activities; and 10 (f) A description of a public awareness program 11 focused on the costs and frequency of insurance fraud and methods by which the public can prevent it. 12 (7) If an insurer fails to submit a final anti-fraud 13 plan or otherwise fails to submit a plan, or fails to 14 implement the provisions of a plan or an anti-fraud 15 investigative unit, or otherwise refuses to comply with the 16 17 provisions of this section, the department may: Impose an administrative fine of not more than 18 (a) 19 \$2,000 per day for such failure by an insurer, until the 20 department deems the insurer to be in compliance; Impose upon the insurer a fraud detection and 21 (b) prevention plan that is deemed to be appropriate by the 22 department and that must be implemented by the insurer; or 23 24 (C) Impose the provisions of both paragraphs (a) and 25 (b). The department may adopt rules to administer this 26 (8) 27 section. 28 Section 68. Subsection (2) of section 627.062, Florida 29 Statutes, is amended to read: 30 627.062 Rate standards.--31 (2) As to all such classes of insurance:

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- Insurers or rating organizations shall establish and use rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals to allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on such classes of insurance written in this state. A copy of rates, rating schedules, rating manuals, premium credits or discount schedules, and surcharge schedules, and changes thereto, shall be filed with the department under one of the following procedures:
- 1. If the filing is made at least 90 days before the proposed effective date and the filing is not implemented during the department's review of the filing and any proceeding and judicial review, then such filing shall be considered a "file and use" filing. In such case, the department shall finalize its review by issuance of a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing. The notice of intent to approve and the notice of intent to disapprove constitute agency action for purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act. Requests for supporting information, requests for mathematical or mechanical corrections, or notification to the insurer by the department of its preliminary findings shall not toll the 90-day period during any such proceedings and subsequent judicial review. The rate shall be deemed approved if the department does not issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove within 90 days after receipt of the filing.
- If the filing is not made in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1., such filing shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after the effective date, and shall be considered a "use and file" 31 | filing. An insurer making a "use and file" filing is

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30 31 potentially subject to an order by the department to return to policyholders portions of rates found to be excessive, as provided in paragraph (h).

- (b) Upon receiving a rate filing, the department shall review the rate filing to determine if a rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. In making that determination, the department shall, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, consider the following factors:
- 1. Past and prospective loss experience within and without this state.
 - 2. Past and prospective expenses.
- 3. The degree of competition among insurers for the risk insured.
- Investment income reasonably expected by the insurer, consistent with the insurer's investment practices, from investable premiums anticipated in the filing, plus any other expected income from currently invested assets representing the amount expected on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves. The department may promulgate rules utilizing reasonable techniques of actuarial science and economics to specify the manner in which insurers shall calculate investment income attributable to such classes of insurance written in this state and the manner in which such investment income shall be used in the calculation of insurance rates. Such manner shall contemplate allowances for an underwriting profit factor and full consideration of investment income which produce a reasonable rate of return; however, investment income from invested surplus shall not be considered. The profit and contingency factor as specified in

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the filing shall be utilized in computing excess profits in conjunction with s. 627.0625.

- The reasonableness of the judgment reflected in the filing.
- Dividends that are issued to employers that provide financial incentives for employees who maintain a safe workplace, savings, or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned to Florida policyholders, members, or subscribers.
 - The adequacy of loss reserves. 7.
 - The cost of reinsurance. 8.
- Trend factors, including trends in actual losses per insured unit for the insurer making the filing.
- 10. Conflagration and catastrophe hazards, if applicable.
- 11. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies.
 - The cost of medical services, if applicable.
- 13. Other relevant factors which impact upon the frequency or severity of claims or upon expenses.
- (c) In the case of fire insurance rates, consideration shall be given to the availability of water supplies and the experience of the fire insurance business during a period of not less than the most recent 5-year period for which such experience is available.
- (d) If conflagration or catastrophe hazards are given consideration by an insurer in its rates or rating plan, including surcharges and discounts, the insurer shall establish a reserve for that portion of the premium allocated to such hazard and shall maintain the premium in a catastrophe reserve. Any removal of such premiums from the reserve for 31 | purposes other than paying claims associated with a

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29 30 catastrophe or purchasing reinsurance for catastrophes shall be subject to approval of the department. Any ceding commission received by an insurer purchasing reinsurance for catastrophes shall be placed in the catastrophe reserve.

- (e) After consideration of the rate factors provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), a rate may be found by the department to be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory based upon the following standards:
- 1. Rates shall be deemed excessive if they are likely to produce a profit from Florida business that is unreasonably high in relation to the risk involved in the class of business or if expenses are unreasonably high in relation to services rendered.
- 2. Rates shall be deemed excessive if, among other things, the rate structure established by a stock insurance company provides for replenishment of surpluses from premiums, when the replenishment is attributable to investment losses.
- 3. Rates shall be deemed inadequate if they are clearly insufficient, together with the investment income attributable to them, to sustain projected losses and expenses in the class of business to which they apply.
- 4. A rating plan, including discounts, credits, or surcharges, shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory if it fails to clearly and equitably reflect consideration of the policyholder's participation in a risk management program adopted pursuant to s. 627.0625.
- 5. A rate shall be deemed inadequate as to the premium charged to a risk or group of risks if discounts or credits are allowed which exceed a reasonable reflection of expense savings and reasonably expected loss experience from the risk 31 or group of risks.

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- 6. A rate shall be deemed unfairly discriminatory as to a risk or group of risks if the application of premium discounts, credits, or surcharges among such risks does not bear a reasonable relationship to the expected loss and expense experience among the various risks.
- (f) In reviewing a rate filing, the department may require the insurer to provide at the insurer's expense all information necessary to evaluate the condition of the company and the reasonableness of the filing according to the criteria enumerated in this section.
- (g) The department may at any time review a rate, rating schedule, rating manual, or rate change; the pertinent records of the insurer; and market conditions. If the department finds on a preliminary basis that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the department shall initiate proceedings to disapprove the rate and shall so notify the insurer. However, the department may not disapprove as excessive any rate for which it has given final approval or which has been deemed approved for a period of 1 year after the effective date of the filing unless the department finds that a material misrepresentation or material error was made by the insurer or was contained in the filing. Upon being so notified, the insurer or rating organization shall, within 60 days, file with the department all information which, in the belief of the insurer or organization, proves the reasonableness, adequacy, and fairness of the rate or rate change. The department shall issue a notice of intent to approve or a notice of intent to disapprove pursuant to the procedures of paragraph (a) within 90 days after receipt of the insurer's initial response. In such instances and in any administrative proceeding relating

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to the legality of the rate, the insurer or rating organization shall carry the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the rate is not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. After the department notifies an insurer that a rate may be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, unless the department withdraws the notification, the insurer shall not alter the rate except to conform with the department's notice until the earlier of 120 days after the date the notification was provided or 180 days after the date of the implementation of the rate. The department may, subject to chapter 120, disapprove without the 60-day notification any rate increase filed by an insurer within the prohibited time period or during the time that the legality of the increased rate is being contested.

(h) In the event the department finds that a rate or rate change is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, the department shall issue an order of disapproval specifying that a new rate or rate schedule which responds to the findings of the department be filed by the insurer. The department shall further order, for any "use and file" filing made in accordance with subparagraph (a)2., that premiums charged each policyholder constituting the portion of the rate above that which was actuarially justified be returned to such policyholder in the form of a credit or refund. If the department finds that an insurer's rate or rate change is inadequate, the new rate or rate schedule filed with the department in response to such a finding shall be applicable only to new or renewal business of the insurer written on or after the effective date of the responsive 31 filing.

(i) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, the department shall not prohibit any insurer, including any residual market plan or joint underwriting association, from paying acquisition costs based on the full amount of premium, as defined in s. 627.403, applicable to any policy, or prohibit any such insurer from including the full amount of acquisition costs in a rate filing.

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The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance and to motor vehicle insurance.

Section 69. Subsection (4) of section 627.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.311 Joint underwriters and joint reinsurers. --

(4)(a) Effective upon this act becoming a law, the department shall, after consultation with insurers, approve a joint underwriting plan of insurers which shall operate as a nonprofit entity. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "insurer" includes group self-insurance funds authorized by s. 624.4621, commercial self-insurance funds authorized by s. 624.462, assessable mutual insurers authorized under s. 628.6011, and insurers licensed to write workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance in this state. The purpose of the plan is to provide workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance to applicants who are required by law to maintain workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance and who are in good faith entitled to but who are unable to procure purchase such insurance through the voluntary market. It is the intent of the Legislature that the plan rates for workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance be actuarially sound and that such rates not be

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competitive with approved voluntary market rates, so that the plan functions as a residual market mechanism. The joint underwriting plan shall issue policies beginning January 1, 1994. The plan must have actuarially sound rates that assure that the plan is self-supporting.

- (b) The operation of the plan is subject to the supervision of a 7-member 13-member board of governors appointed by the Chief Financial Officer. The board of governors shall be comprised of:
- Three representatives of workers' compensation insurers, at least one of which represents a domestic workers' compensation insurer Five of the 20 domestic insurers, as defined in s. 624.06(1), having the largest voluntary direct premiums written in this state for workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance, which shall be elected by those 20 domestic insurers;
- Three representatives of employers Five of the 20 foreign insurers as defined in s. 624.06(2) having the largest voluntary direct premiums written in this state for workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance, which shall be elected by those 20 foreign insurers; and
- 3. One person, who shall serve as the chair, appointed by the Insurance Commissioner;
- 4. One person appointed by the largest property and casualty insurance agents' association in this state; and
- 3.5. The consumer advocate appointed under s. 627.0613 or the consumer advocate's designee.

Each board member shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Financial Officer, shall be appointed to a 3-year 4-year term, 31 and may serve consecutive terms. The Chief Financial Officer

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shall designate one of the appointees as chair. The Chief Financial Officer shall fill any board vacancy for the remaining portion of an unexpired term. No board member shall be an insurer which provides service to the plan or which has an affiliate which provides services to the plan or which is serviced by a service company or third-party administrator which provides services to the plan or which has an affiliate which provides services to the plan. The minutes, audits, and procedures of the board of governors are subject to chapter 119, and the meetings of the board are subject to chapter 286.

- (c) The operation of the plan shall be governed by a plan of operation that is prepared at the direction of the board of governors. The plan of operation may be changed at any time by the board of governors or upon request of the department. The plan of operation and all changes thereto are subject to the approval of the department. The plan of operation shall:
- 1. Authorize the board to engage in the activities necessary to implement this subsection, including, but not limited to, borrowing money.
- Develop criteria for eligibility for coverage by the plan, including, but not limited to, take-out and keep-out provisions, as established in this subsection. documented rejection by at least two insurers which reasonably assures that insureds covered under the plan are unable to acquire coverage in the voluntary market. Any insured may voluntarily elect to accept coverage from an insurer for a premium equal to or greater than the plan premium if the insurer writing the coverage adheres to the provisions of s. 627.171.
- 3. Require notice from the producer agent to the 31 insured at the time of the application for coverage that the

application is for coverage with the plan and that coverage may be available through an insurer, group self-insurers' fund, commercial self-insurance fund, or assessable mutual insurer through another insurance agent at a lower cost.

- 4. Establish a market-assistance plan to facilitate depopulation of the plan by assisting employers that apply for coverage, or that are insured by the plan, in obtaining coverage in the voluntary market programs to encourage insurers to provide coverage to applicants of the plan in the voluntary market and to insureds of the plan, including, but not limited to:
- a. <u>Providing that all employers that apply for</u> coverage or that are insured by the plan participate in the market-assistance plan.
- <u>b.</u> Establishing procedures for an insurer to use in notifying the plan of the insurer's desire to <u>participate in the market-assistance plan</u> provide coverage to applicants to the plan or existing insureds of the plan and in describing the types of risks in which the insurer is interested. The description of the desired risks must be on a form developed by the plan.
- <u>c.b.</u> Developing forms and procedures <u>for the</u>

 market-assistance plan to promptly that provide participating

 insurers with account profiles, which include, but are not

 limited to, the employer's name and federal employer

 identification number; the effective date reserved for

 in-process applications or the effective date of the plan

 policy; the governing class code; business description of the

 employer; the total number of employees estimated to be

 covered under the policy; the total estimated annual payroll,
 including corporate officers, partners, and sole proprietors;

the total estimated annual premium for the employer; the employer's experience modification factor; the employer's 2 3 physical or mailing address; and the mailing address of the applicable producer of record an insurer with the information 4 5 necessary to determine whether the insurer wants to write 6 particular applicants to the plan or insureds of the plan. 7 d.c. Establishing procedures whereby an insurer can 8 keep out or take out an employer eligible for the Tier One Rating Plan or the Tier Two Rating Plan, not to exceed 125 9 10 percent of the approved voluntary market manual rate for that 11 insured. An insurer keeping out or taking out an eligible employer under this paragraph shall not be required to make an 12 additional rate or form filing with the Office of Insurance 13 Regulation, and such take out or keep out shall not invoke the 14 provision of s. 627.171. An employer that is the subject of a 15 take-out or keep-out under this paragraph may be charged by 16 the insurer taking out or keeping out the employer a rate not 17 to exceed 125 percent of the effective voluntary market manual 18 19 rate for no more than 3 years, after which time the employer shall be rated on voluntary market rates and rules. An 20 21 employer who offers coverage under a take-out or keep-out offer shall be ineligible for coverage in the plan. Developing 22 procedures for notice to the plan and the applicant to the 23 24 plan or insured of the plan that an insurer will insure the 25 applicant or the insured of the plan, and notice of the cost of the coverage offered; and developing procedures for the 26 27 selection of an insuring entity by the applicant or insured of 28 the plan. 29 e.d. Establishing procedures by which participating 30 insurers promptly notify the market assistance plan of the 31 identity of an employer whose insurance business it intends to

take out or keep out and the identity of any employer to whom the insurer provides coverage, including the premium charged for such coverage. Provide for a market-assistance plan to assist in the placement of employers. All applications for coverage in the plan received 45 days before the effective date for coverage shall be processed through the market-assistance plan. A market-assistance plan specifically designed to serve the needs of small good policyholders as defined by the board must be finalized by January 1, 1994.

- f. Establishing procedures by which the market-assistance plan will make available to participating insurers monthly depopulation reports, which include the account profiles of employers for whom the plan bound coverage in the preceding month and employers covered by the plan whose coverage is due to expire within the following 3 months.
- 5. Provide for policy and claims services to the insureds of the plan of the nature and quality provided for insureds in the voluntary market.
- 6. Provide for the review of applications for coverage with the plan for reasonableness and accuracy, using any available historic information regarding the <u>applicant</u> insured.
- 7. Provide for procedures for auditing insureds of the plan which are based on reasonable business judgment and are designed to maximize the likelihood that the plan will collect the appropriate premiums.
- 8. Authorize the plan to terminate the coverage of and refuse future coverage for any insured that submits a fraudulent application to the plan or provides fraudulent or grossly erroneous records to the plan or to any service

 provider of the plan in conjunction with the activities of the plan.

- 9. Establish service standards for $\underline{\text{producers}}$ $\underline{\text{agents}}$ who submit business to the plan.
- 10. Establish criteria and procedures to prohibit any producer agent who does not adhere to the established service standards from placing business with the plan or receiving, directly or indirectly, any commissions for business placed with the plan.
- 11. Provide for the establishment of reasonable safety programs for all insureds in the plan.
- 12. Authorize the plan to terminate the coverage of and refuse future coverage to any insured who fails to pay premiums or surcharges when due; who, at the time of application, is delinquent in payments of workers' compensation or employer's liability insurance premiums or surcharges owed to an insurer, group self-insurers' fund, commercial self-insurance fund, or assessable mutual insurer licensed to write such coverage in this state; or who refuses to substantially comply with any safety programs recommended by the plan.
- 13. Authorize the board of governors to provide the services required by the plan through staff employed by the plan, through reasonably compensated service providers who contract with the plan to provide services as specified by the board of governors, or through a combination of employees and service providers.
- 14. Provide for service standards for service providers, methods of determining adherence to those service standards, incentives and disincentives for service, and

 procedures for terminating contracts for service providers that fail to adhere to service standards.

- 15. Provide procedures for selecting service providers and standards for qualification as a service provider that reasonably assure that any service provider selected will continue to operate as an ongoing concern and is capable of providing the specified services in the manner required.
- 16. Provide for reasonable accounting and data-reporting practices.
- 17. Provide for annual review of costs associated with the administration and servicing of the policies issued by the plan to determine alternatives by which costs can be reduced.
- 18. Authorize the acquisition of such excess insurance or reinsurance as is consistent with the purposes of the plan.
- 19. Provide for an annual report to the department on a date specified by the department and containing such information as the department reasonably requires.
- 20. Establish multiple rating plans for various classifications of risk which reflect risk of loss, hazard grade, actual losses, size of premium, and compliance with loss control. At least one of such plans must be a preferred-rating plan to accommodate small-premium policyholders with good experience as defined in sub-subparagraph 22.a.
 - 20.21. Establish producer agent commission schedules.21.22. Establish a three-tier rating plan three
- 27 subplans as follows:
 - a. Tier One must include those insureds whose manual premium does not exceed \$20,000 at the time of application who have neither incurred any lost-time claims nor incurred medical-only claims exceeding 50 percent of the premium in the

immediately preceding 2 years. However, if the final premium audit shows that there has been material misclassification of employees or material underreporting of payroll by the employer, the employer is ineligible for the Tier One and Tier Two rating plans and is subject to s. 440.107. Subplan "A" must include those insureds whose annual premium does not exceed \$2,500 and who have neither incurred any lost-time claims nor incurred medical-only claims exceeding 50 percent of their premium for the immediate 2 years.

- b. Tier Two must include those insureds in the plan who are unable to procure in the voluntary market, but have an experience modification factor of 1.05 or less, and charitable and nonprofit organizations. Subplan "B" must include insureds that are employers identified by the board of governors as high-risk employers due solely to the nature of the operations being performed by those insureds and for whom no market exists in the voluntary market, and whose experience modifications are less than 1.00.
- c. Tier Three must include all other insureds of the plan, and may include multiple subrating plans for various classifications of insureds which reflect the risk of loss, hazard grad, actual losses, size of premium, compliance with loss control, and other reasonable actuarial factors. Subplan "C" must include all other insureds within the plan.
- (d) The rates for Tier One and Tier Two insureds shall be 125 percent of the rate for that insured using the approved voluntary market manual rates. The rates for Tier Three shall be actuarially sound to assure that Tier Three is self-supporting. The plan must be funded through actuarially sound premiums charged to insureds of the plan. The plan may issue assessable policies only to those insureds in Tier Three

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30 31 subplan "C." Those assessable policies must be clearly identified as assessable by containing, in contrasting color and in not less than 10-point type, the following statements: "This is an assessable policy. If the plan is unable to pay its obligations, policyholders will be required to contribute on a pro rata earned premium basis the money necessary to meet any assessment levied." The plan may issue assessable policies with differing terms and conditions to different groups within the plan when a reasonable basis exists for the differentiation. The plan may offer rating, dividend plans, and other plans to encourage loss prevention programs.

(e) The plan shall establish and use its rates and rating plans, and the plan may establish and use changes in rating plans at any time, but no more frequently than two times per any rating class for any calendar year. By December 1, 1993, and December 1 of each year thereafter, the board shall establish and use actuarially sound rates for use by the plan to assure that the plan is self-funding while those rates are in effect. Such Plan rates and rating plans must be filed with the department within 30 calendar days after their effective dates, and shall be considered a "use and file" filing. Any disapproval by the department must have an effective date that is at least 60 days from the date of disapproval of the rates and rating plan and must have prospective effect only. The plan may not be subject to any order by the department to return to policyholders any portion of the rates disapproved by the department. The department may not disapprove any rates or rating plans unless it demonstrates that such rates and rating plans are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

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- (f) No later than June 1 of each year, the plan shall obtain an independent actuarial certification of the results of the operations of the plan for prior years, and shall furnish a copy of the certification to the department. If, after the effective date of the plan, the projected ultimate incurred losses and expenses and dividends for prior years exceed collected premiums, accrued net investment income, and prior assessments for prior years, the certification is subject to review and approval by the department before it becomes final.
- (g) Whenever a deficit occurs in Tier One or Tier Two, the board shall levy, after verification by the department, assessments for as many years as necessary to cover the deficits, but not to exceed 2 percent of premium annually, to be collected by all insurers to be paid by their Florida workers' compensation policyholders as a line item in addition to the calculated premium. Whenever a deficit exists in Tier Three, the plan shall, within 90 days, provide the department with a program to eliminate the deficit within a reasonable time. The Tier-Three deficit may be funded through increased premiums charged to insureds of the plan for subsequent years, through the use of policyholder surplus attributable to any year, and through assessments on insureds in the plan if the plan uses assessable policies. The department shall adopt by rule insurer reporting requirements for the assessments under this paragraph.
- (h) Any premium or assessments collected by the plan in excess of the amount necessary to fund projected ultimate incurred losses and expenses of the plan and not paid to insureds of the plan in conjunction with loss prevention or

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dividend programs shall be retained by the plan for future use.

- (i) The decisions of the board of governors do not constitute final agency action and are not subject to chapter 120.
 - (j) Policies for insureds shall be issued by the plan.
- The plan created under this subsection is liable only for payment for losses arising under policies issued by the plan with dates of accidents occurring on or after January 1, 1994.
- (1) Plan losses are the sole and exclusive responsibility of the plan, and payment for such losses must be funded in accordance with this subsection and must not come, directly or indirectly, from insurers or any quaranty association for such insurers.
- (1) (m) Each joint underwriting plan or association created under this section is not a state agency, board, or commission. However, for the purposes of s. 199.183(1) only, the joint underwriting plan is a political subdivision of the state and is exempt from the corporate income tax.
- (n) Each joint underwriting plan or association may elect to pay premium taxes on the premiums received on its behalf or may elect to have the member insurers to whom the premiums are allocated pay the premium taxes if the member insurer had written the policy. The joint underwriting plan or association shall notify the member insurers and the Department of Revenue by January 15 of each year of its election for the same year. As used in this paragraph, the term "premiums received" means the consideration for insurance, by whatever name called, but does not include any 31 policy assessment or surcharge received by the joint

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31 known, to the member; and

underwriting association as a result of apportioning losses or deficits of the association pursuant to this section.

(m) (o) Neither the plan nor any member of the board of governors is liable for monetary damages to any person for any statement, vote, decision, or failure to act, regarding the management or policies of the plan, unless:

- The member breached or failed to perform her or his duties as a member; and
- The member's breach of, or failure to perform, duties constitutes:
- A violation of the criminal law, unless the member а. had reasonable cause to believe her or his conduct was not unlawful. A judgment or other final adjudication against a member in any criminal proceeding for violation of the criminal law estops that member from contesting the fact that her or his breach, or failure to perform, constitutes a violation of the criminal law; but does not estop the member from establishing that she or he had reasonable cause to believe that her or his conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe that her or his conduct was unlawful;
- A transaction from which the member derived an b. improper personal benefit, either directly or indirectly; or
- Recklessness or any act or omission that was committed in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "recklessness" means the acting, or omission to act, in conscious disregard of a risk:

(I) Known, or so obvious that it should have been

1	(II) Known to the member, or so obvious that it sh	nould			
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4	(n) (p) No insurer shall provide workers' compensation	n			
5	5 and employer's liability insurance to any person who is				
6	delinquent in the payment of premiums, assessments, penalt	ies,			
7	or surcharges owed to the plan.				
8	(o) The plan and any premiums, assessments, penalti	.es,			
9	g fees, and surcharges of the plan are exempt from premium				
10	0 taxation, and are exempt from any assessments under ss. 44	0.49			
11	and 440.51.				
12	(p) The operational activities of the plan shall be	<u>;</u>			
13	headquartered in Tallahassee.				
14	Section 70. Paragraphs (a), (c), (e), and (g) of	Section 70. Paragraphs (a), (c), (e), and (g) of			
15	subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, are				
16	amended to read:				
17	921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity				
18	8 ranking chart				
19	9 (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART				
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1	212.15(2)(b)	3rd	Failure to remit sales taxes,
2			amount greater than \$300 but less
3			than \$20,000.
4	319.30(5)	3rd	Sell, exchange, give away
5			certificate of title or
6			identification number plate.
7	319.35(1)(a)	3rd	Tamper, adjust, change, etc., an
8			odometer.
9	320.26(1)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit, manufacture, or sell
10			registration license plates or
11			validation stickers.
12	322.212		
13	(1)(a)-(c)	3rd	Possession of forged, stolen,
14			counterfeit, or unlawfully issued
15			driver's license; possession of
16			simulated identification.
17	322.212(4)	3rd	Supply or aid in supplying
18			unauthorized driver's license or
19			identification card.
20	322.212(5)(a)	3rd	False application for driver's
21			license or identification card.
22	370.13(3)(a)	3rd	Molest any stone crab trap, line,
23			or buoy which is property of
24			licenseholder.
25	370.135(1)	3rd	Molest any blue crab trap, line,
26			or buoy which is property of
27			licenseholder.
28	372.663(1)	3rd	Poach any alligator or
29			crocodilia.
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1	414.39(2)	3rd	Unauthorized use, possession,
2			forgery, or alteration of food
3			stamps, Medicaid ID, value
4			greater than \$200.
5	414.105(3)	3rd	Workers' compensation insurance
6			fraud.
7	414.39(3)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent misappropriation of
8			public assistance funds by
9			employee/official, value more
10			than \$200.
11	443.071(1)	3rd	False statement or representation
12			to obtain or increase
13			unemployment compensation
14			benefits.
15	509.151(1)	3rd	Defraud an innkeeper, food or
16			lodging value greater than \$300.
17	517.302(1)	3rd	Violation of the Florida
18			Securities and Investor
19			Protection Act.
20	562.27(1)	3rd	Possess still or still apparatus.
21	713.69	3rd	Tenant removes property upon
22			which lien has accrued, value
23			more than \$50.
24	812.014(3)(c)	3rd	Petit theft (3rd conviction);
25			theft of any property not
26			specified in subsection (2).
27	812.081(2)	3rd	Unlawfully makes or causes to be
28			made a reproduction of a trade
29			secret.
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1	815.04(4)(a)	3rd	Offense against intellectual
2			property (i.e., computer
3			programs, data).
4	817.52(2)	3rd	Hiring with intent to defraud,
5			motor vehicle services.
6	817.569(2)	3rd	Use of public record or public
7			records information to facilitate
8			commission of a felony.
9	826.01	3rd	Bigamy.
10	828.122(3)	3rd	Fighting or baiting animals.
11	831.04(1)	3rd	Any erasure, alteration, etc., of
12			any replacement deed, map, plat,
13			or other document listed in s.
14			92.28.
15	831.31(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, deliver, or possess
16			counterfeit controlled
17			substances, all but s. 893.03(5)
18			drugs.
19	832.041(1)	3rd	Stopping payment with intent to
20			defraud \$150 or more.
21	832.05		
22	(2)(b)&(4)(c)	3rd	Knowing, making, issuing
23			worthless checks \$150 or more or
24			obtaining property in return for
25			worthless check \$150 or more.
26	838.015(3)	3rd	Bribery.
27	838.016(1)	3rd	Public servant receiving unlawful
28			compensation.
29	838.15(2)	3rd	Commercial bribe receiving.
30	838.16	3rd	Commercial bribery.
31			

1	843.18	3rd	Fleeing by boat to elude a law
2			enforcement officer.
3	847.011(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, distribute, etc., obscene,
4			lewd, etc., material (2nd
5			conviction).
6	849.01	3rd	Keeping gambling house.
7	849.09(1)(a)-(d)	3rd	Lottery; set up, promote, etc.,
8			or assist therein, conduct or
9			advertise drawing for prizes, or
10			dispose of property or money by
11			means of lottery.
12	849.23	3rd	Gambling-related machines;
13			"common offender" as to property
14			rights.
15	849.25(2)	3rd	Engaging in bookmaking.
16	860.08	3rd	Interfere with a railroad signal.
17	860.13(1)(a)	3rd	Operate aircraft while under the
18			influence.
19	893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of cannabis.
20	893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of cannabis (more than
21			20 grams).
22	934.03(1)(a)	3rd	Intercepts, or procures any other
23			person to intercept, any wire or
24			oral communication.
25			(c) LEVEL 3
26	316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 3rd conviction.
27	316.1935(2)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude
28			law enforcement officer in marked
29			patrol vehicle with siren and
30			lights activated.
31			

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1	319.30(4)	3rd	Possession by junkyard of motor
2	319.30(4)	JIU	vehicle with identification
3			number plate removed.
4	210 22/1\/a\	2 20 4	_
	319.33(1)(a)	3rd	Alter or forge any certificate of
5			title to a motor vehicle or
6	212 22 (1) ()		mobile home.
7	319.33(1)(c)	3rd	Procure or pass title on stolen
8			vehicle.
9	319.33(4)	3rd	With intent to defraud, possess,
10			sell, etc., a blank, forged, or
11			unlawfully obtained title or
12			registration.
13	327.35(2)(b)	3rd	Felony BUI.
14	328.05(2)	3rd	Possess, sell, or counterfeit
15			fictitious, stolen, or fraudulent
16			titles or bills of sale of
17			vessels.
18	328.07(4)	3rd	Manufacture, exchange, or possess
19			vessel with counterfeit or wrong
20			ID number.
21	376.302(5)	3rd	Fraud related to reimbursement
22			for cleanup expenses under the
23			Inland Protection Trust Fund.
24	440.105(4)(f)1.	3rd	Workers' compensation insurance
25			fraud; property value less than
26			\$20,000.
27	501.001(2)(b)	2nd	Tampers with a consumer product
28			or the container using materially
29			false/misleading information.
30	697.08	3rd	Equity skimming.
31			

1	790.15(3)	3rd	Person directs another to
2			discharge firearm from a vehicle.
3	796.05(1)	3rd	Live on earnings of a prostitute.
4	806.10(1)	3rd	Maliciously injure, destroy, or
5			interfere with vehicles or
6			equipment used in firefighting.
7	806.10(2)	3rd	Interferes with or assaults
8			firefighter in performance of
9			duty.
10	810.09(2)(c)	3rd	Trespass on property other than
11			structure or conveyance armed
12			with firearm or dangerous weapon.
13	812.014(2)(c)2.	3rd	Grand theft; \$5,000 or more but
14			less than \$10,000.
15	812.0145(2)(c)	3rd	Theft from person 65 years of age
16			or older; \$300 or more but less
17			than \$10,000.
18	815.04(4)(b)	2nd	Computer offense devised to
19			defraud or obtain property.
20	817.034(4)(a)3.	3rd	Engages in scheme to defraud
21			(Florida Communications Fraud
22			Act), property valued at less
23			than \$20,000.
24	817.233	3rd	Burning to defraud insurer.
25	817.234(8)&(9)	3rd	Unlawful solicitation of persons
26			involved in motor vehicle
27			accidents.
28	817.234(11)(a)	3rd	Insurance fraud; property value
29			less than \$20,000.
30	817.505(4)	3rd	Patient brokering.
31			

1	828.12(2)	3rd	Tortures any animal with intent
2			to inflict intense pain, serious
3			physical injury, or death.
4	831.28(2)(a)	3rd	Counterfeiting a payment
5			instrument with intent to defraud
6			or possessing a counterfeit
7			payment instrument.
8	831.29	2nd	Possession of instruments for
9			counterfeiting drivers' licenses
10			or identification cards.
11	838.021(3)(b)	3rd	Threatens unlawful harm to public
12			servant.
13	843.19	3rd	Injure, disable, or kill police
14			dog or horse.
15	870.01(2)	3rd	Riot; inciting or encouraging.
16	893.13(1)(a)2.	3rd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
17			cannabis (or other s.
18			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
19			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
20			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
21			(3), or (4) drugs).
22	893.13(1)(d)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver s.
23			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
24			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
25			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
26			(3), or (4) drugs within 200 feet
27			of university or public park.
28			
29			
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1	893.13(1)(f)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver s.
2			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
3			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
4			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
5			(3), or (4) drugs within 200 feet
6			of public housing facility.
7	893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of any controlled
8			substance other than felony
9			possession of cannabis.
10	893.13(7)(a)8.	3rd	Withhold information from
11			practitioner regarding previous
12			receipt of or prescription for a
13			controlled substance.
14	893.13(7)(a)9.	3rd	Obtain or attempt to obtain
15			controlled substance by fraud,
16			forgery, misrepresentation, etc.
17	893.13(7)(a)10.	3rd	Affix false or forged label to
18			package of controlled substance.
19	893.13(7)(a)11.	3rd	Furnish false or fraudulent
20			material information on any
21			document or record required by
22			chapter 893.
23	893.13(8)(a)1.	3rd	Knowingly assist a patient, other
24			person, or owner of an animal in
25			obtaining a controlled substance
26			through deceptive, untrue, or
27			fraudulent representations in or
28			related to the practitioner's
29			practice.
30			
31			

Employ a trick or scheme in the practitioner's practice to assist a patient, other person, or owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance. 893.13(8)(a)3. 3rd Knowingly write a prescription for a controlled substance for a fictitious person. 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 944.47 19 (1)(a)12. 3rd Introduce contraband to	i	1		
a patient, other person, or owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance. 893.13(8)(a)3. 3rd Knowingly write a prescription for a controlled substance for a fictitious person. 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 944.47	1	893.13(8)(a)2.	3rd	Employ a trick or scheme in the
of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance. 893.13(8)(a)3. 3rd Knowingly write a prescription for a controlled substance for a fictitious person. 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 944.47	2			practitioner's practice to assist
controlled substance. 893.13(8)(a)3. 3rd Knowingly write a prescription for a controlled substance for a fictitious person. 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 944.47	3			a patient, other person, or owner
6 893.13(8)(a)3. 3rd Knowingly write a prescription 7 for a controlled substance for a 8 fictitious person. 9 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a 10 controlled substance for a 11 patient, other person, or an 12 animal if the sole purpose of 13 writing the prescription is a 14 monetary benefit for the 15 practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal 17 investigation evidence. 18 944.47	4			of an animal in obtaining a
for a controlled substance for a fictitious person. 9 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 9 18.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 9 944.47	5			controlled substance.
fictitious person. 9 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	6	893.13(8)(a)3.	3rd	Knowingly write a prescription
9 893.13(8)(a)4. 3rd Write a prescription for a 10 controlled substance for a 11 patient, other person, or an 12 animal if the sole purpose of 13 writing the prescription is a 14 monetary benefit for the 15 practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal 17 investigation evidence. 18 944.47	7			for a controlled substance for a
controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	8			fictitious person.
patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	9	893.13(8)(a)4.	3rd	Write a prescription for a
animal if the sole purpose of writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	10			controlled substance for a
writing the prescription is a monetary benefit for the practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	11			patient, other person, or an
monetary benefit for the practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	12			animal if the sole purpose of
practitioner. 16 918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	13			writing the prescription is a
918.13(1)(a) 3rd Alter, destroy, or conceal investigation evidence. 18 944.47	14			monetary benefit for the
investigation evidence. 944.47	15			practitioner.
18 944.47	16	918.13(1)(a)	3rd	Alter, destroy, or conceal
	17			investigation evidence.
19 (1)(a)12. 3rd Introduce contraband to	18	944.47		
	19	(1)(a)12.	3rd	Introduce contraband to
20 correctional facility.	20			correctional facility.
21 944.47(1)(c) 2nd Possess contraband while upon the	21	944.47(1)(c)	2nd	Possess contraband while upon the
grounds of a correctional	22			grounds of a correctional
institution.	23			institution.
24 985.3141 3rd Escapes from a juvenile facility	24	985.3141	3rd	Escapes from a juvenile facility
25 (secure detention or residential	25			(secure detention or residential
commitment facility).	26			commitment facility).
(e) LEVEL 5	27			(e) LEVEL 5
28 316.027(1)(a) 3rd Accidents involving personal	28	316.027(1)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving personal
injuries, failure to stop;	29			injuries, failure to stop;
leaving scene.	30			leaving scene.
31 316.1935(4) 2nd Aggravated fleeing or eluding.	31	316.1935(4)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or eluding.

, I	200 24/6)	2 1	
1	322.34(6)	3rd	Careless operation of motor
2			vehicle with suspended license,
3			resulting in death or serious
4			bodily injury.
5	327.30(5)	3rd	Vessel accidents involving
6			personal injury; leaving scene.
7	381.0041		
8	(11)(b)	3rd	Donate blood, plasma, or organs
9			knowing HIV positive.
10	440.105(4)(f)2.	2nd	Workers' compensation insurance
11			fraud; property value \$20,000 or
12			more but less than \$200,000.
13	790.01(2)	3rd	Carrying a concealed firearm.
14	790.162	2nd	Threat to throw or discharge
15			destructive device.
16	790.163(1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive
17			or weapon of mass destruction.
18	790.221(1)	2nd	Possession of short-barreled
19			shotgun or machine gun.
20	790.23	2nd	Felons in possession of firearms
21			or electronic weapons or devices.
22	800.04(6)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious conduct;
23			offender less than 18 years.
24	800.04(7)(c)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition;
25			offender 18 years or older.
26	806.111(1)	3rd	Possess, manufacture, or dispense
27			fire bomb with intent to damage
28			any structure or property.
29	812.0145(2)(b)	2nd	Theft from person 65 years of age
30	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		or older; \$10,000 or more but
31			less than \$50,000.
J +			

1	812.015(8)	3rd	Retail theft; property stolen is
2			valued at \$300 or more and one or
3			more specified acts.
4	812.019(1)	2nd	Stolen property; dealing in or
5			trafficking in.
6	812.131(2)(b)	3rd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
7	812.16(2)	3rd	Owning, operating, or conducting
8			a chop shop.
9	817.034(4)(a)2.	2nd	Communications fraud, value
10			\$20,000 to \$50,000.
11	817.234(11)(b)	2nd	Insurance fraud; property value
12			\$20,000 or more but less than
13			\$100,000.
14	817.568(2)(b)	2nd	Fraudulent use of personal
15			identification information; value
16			of benefit, services received,
17			payment avoided, or amount of
18			injury or fraud, \$75,000 or more.
19	817.625(2)(b)	2nd	Second or subsequent fraudulent
20			use of scanning device or
21			reencoder.
22	825.1025(4)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition in
23			the presence of an elderly person
24			or disabled adult.
25	827.071(4)	2nd	Possess with intent to promote
26			any photographic material, motion
27			picture, etc., which includes
28			sexual conduct by a child.
29			
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31			

1	020 12/21/51	OI	Dalai fraina maranda af an
1	839.13(2)(b)	2nd	Falsifying records of an
2			individual in the care and
3			custody of a state agency
4			involving great bodily harm or
5			death.
6	843.01	3rd	Resist officer with violence to
7			person; resist arrest with
8			violence.
9	874.05(2)	2nd	Encouraging or recruiting another
10			to join a criminal street gang;
11			second or subsequent offense.
12	893.13(1)(a)1.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
13			cocaine (or other s.
14			893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d),
15			(2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4.
16			drugs).
17	893.13(1)(c)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
18			cannabis (or other s.
19			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
20			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
21			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9.,
22			(3), or (4) drugs) within 1,000
23			feet of a child care facility or
24			school.
25	893.13(1)(d)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
26			cocaine (or other s.
27			893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d),
28			(2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4.
29			drugs) within 200 feet of
30			university or public park.
31			

1	893.13(1)(e)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
2			cannabis or other drug prohibited
3			under s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
4			(2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5.,
5			(2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8.,
6			(2)(c)9., (3), or (4) within
7			1,000 feet of property used for
8			religious services or a specified
9			business site.
10	893.13(1)(f)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
11			cocaine (or other s. 893.03(1)
12			(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), or (2)(a),
13			(2)(b), or (2)(c)4. drugs) within
14			200 feet of public housing
15			facility.
16	893.13(4)(b)	2nd	Deliver to minor cannabis (or
17			other s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
18			(2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5.,
19			(2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8.,
20			(2)(c)9., (3), or (4) drugs).
21			(g) LEVEL 7
22	316.193(3)(c)2.	3rd	DUI resulting in serious bodily
23			injury.
24	327.35(3)(c)2.	3rd	Vessel BUI resulting in serious
25			bodily injury.
26	402.319(2)	2nd	Misrepresentation and negligence
27			or intentional act resulting in
28			great bodily harm, permanent
29			disfiguration, permanent
30			disability, or death.
31	409.920(2)	3rd	Medicaid provider fraud.

1	440.105(4)(f)3.	<u>lst</u>	Workers' compensation insurance
2			fraud, the amount of the claim or
3			premium \$100,000 or more.
4	456.065(2)	3rd	Practicing a health care
5			profession without a license.
6	456.065(2)	2nd	Practicing a health care
7			profession without a license
8			which results in serious bodily
9			injury.
10	458.327(1)	3rd	Practicing medicine without a
11			license.
12	459.013(1)	3rd	Practicing osteopathic medicine
13			without a license.
14	460.411(1)	3rd	Practicing chiropractic medicine
15			without a license.
16	461.012(1)	3rd	Practicing podiatric medicine
17			without a license.
18	462.17	3rd	Practicing naturopathy without a
19			license.
20	463.015(1)	3rd	Practicing optometry without a
21			license.
22	464.016(1)	3rd	Practicing nursing without a
23			license.
24	465.015(2)	3rd	Practicing pharmacy without a
25			license.
26	466.026(1)	3rd	Practicing dentistry or dental
27			hygiene without a license.
28	467.201	3rd	Practicing midwifery without a
29			license.
30	468.366	3rd	Delivering respiratory care
31			services without a license.

1	483.828(1)	3rd	Practicing as clinical laboratory
2			personnel without a license.
3	483.901(9)	3rd	Practicing medical physics
4			without a license.
5	484.013(1)(c)	3rd	Preparing or dispensing optical
6			devices without a prescription.
7	484.053	3rd	Dispensing hearing aids without a
8			license.
9	494.0018(2)	1st	Conviction of any violation of
10			ss. 494.001-494.0077 in which the
11			total money and property
12			unlawfully obtained exceeded
13			\$50,000 and there were five or
14			more victims.
15	560.123(8)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report currency or
16			payment instruments exceeding
17			\$300 but less than \$20,000 by
18			money transmitter.
19	560.125(5)(a)	3rd	Money transmitter business by
20			unauthorized person, currency or
21			payment instruments exceeding
22			\$300 but less than \$20,000.
23	655.50(10)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report financial
24			transactions exceeding \$300 but
25			less than \$20,000 by financial
26			institution.
27	782.051(3)	2nd	Attempted felony murder of a
28			person by a person other than the
29			perpetrator or the perpetrator of
30			an attempted felony.
31			

1	782.07(1)	2nd	Killing of a human being by the
2			act, procurement, or culpable
3			negligence of another
4			(manslaughter).
5	782.071	2nd	Killing of human being or viable
6			fetus by the operation of a motor
7			vehicle in a reckless manner
8			(vehicular homicide).
9	782.072	2nd	Killing of a human being by the
10			operation of a vessel in a
11			reckless manner (vessel
12			homicide).
13	784.045(1)(a)1.	2nd	Aggravated battery; intentionally
14			causing great bodily harm or
15			disfigurement.
16	784.045(1)(a)2.	2nd	Aggravated battery; using deadly
17			weapon.
18	784.045(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated battery; perpetrator
19			aware victim pregnant.
20	784.048(4)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of
21			injunction or court order.
22	784.07(2)(d)	1st	Aggravated battery on law
23			enforcement officer.
24	784.074(1)(a)	1st	Aggravated battery on sexually
25			violent predators facility staff.
26	784.08(2)(a)	1st	Aggravated battery on a person 65
27			years of age or older.
28	784.081(1)	1st	Aggravated battery on specified
29			official or employee.
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1	784.082(1)	1st	Aggravated battery by detained
2			person on visitor or other
3			detainee.
4	784.083(1)	1st	Aggravated battery on code
5			inspector.
6	790.07(4)	1st	Specified weapons violation
7			subsequent to previous conviction
8			of s. 790.07(1) or (2).
9	790.16(1)	1st	Discharge of a machine gun under
10			specified circumstances.
11	790.165(2)	2nd	Manufacture, sell, possess, or
12			deliver hoax bomb.
13	790.165(3)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or
14			threatening to use any hoax bomb
15			while committing or attempting to
16			commit a felony.
17	790.166(3)	2nd	Possessing, selling, using, or
18			attempting to use a hoax weapon
19			of mass destruction.
20	790.166(4)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or
21			threatening to use a hoax weapon
22			of mass destruction while
23			committing or attempting to
24			commit a felony.
25	796.03	2nd	Procuring any person under 16
26			years for prostitution.
27	800.04(5)(c)1.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
28			victim less than 12 years of age;
29			offender less than 18 years.
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1	800.04(5)(c)2.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
2		21101	victim 12 years of age or older
3			but less than 16 years; offender
4			18 years or older.
5	806.01(2)	2nd	Maliciously damage structure by
6		21101	fire or explosive.
7	810.02(3)(a)	2nd	Burglary of occupied dwelling;
8			unarmed; no assault or battery.
9	810.02(3)(b)	2nd	Burglary of unoccupied dwelling;
10			unarmed; no assault or battery.
11	810.02(3)(d)	2nd	Burglary of occupied conveyance;
12	, , , ,		unarmed; no assault or battery.
13	812.014(2)(a)	1st	Property stolen, valued at
14			\$100,000 or more; cargo stolen
15			valued at \$50,000 or more;
16			property stolen while causing
17			other property damage; 1st degree
18			grand theft.
19	812.014(2)(b)3.	2nd	Property stolen, emergency
20			medical equipment; 2nd degree
21			grand theft.
22	812.0145(2)(a)	1st	Theft from person 65 years of age
23			or older; \$50,000 or more.
24	812.019(2)	1st	Stolen property; initiates,
25			organizes, plans, etc., the theft
26			of property and traffics in
27			stolen property.
28	812.131(2)(a)	2nd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
29	812.133(2)(b)	1st	Carjacking; no firearm, deadly
30			weapon, or other weapon.
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1	817.234(11)(c)	1st	Insurance fraud; property value
2			\$100,000 or more.
3	825.102(3)(b)	2nd	Neglecting an elderly person or
4			disabled adult causing great
5			bodily harm, disability, or
6			disfigurement.
7	825.103(2)(b)	2nd	Exploiting an elderly person or
8			disabled adult and property is
9			valued at \$20,000 or more, but
10			less than \$100,000.
11	827.03(3)(b)	2nd	Neglect of a child causing great
12			bodily harm, disability, or
13			disfigurement.
14	827.04(3)	3rd	Impregnation of a child under 16
15			years of age by person 21 years
16			of age or older.
17	837.05(2)	3rd	Giving false information about
18			alleged capital felony to a law
19			enforcement officer.
20	872.06	2nd	Abuse of a dead human body.
21	893.13(1)(c)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
22			cocaine (or other drug prohibited
23			under s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
24			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
25			(2)(c)4.) within 1,000 feet of a
26			child care facility or school.
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1	893.13(1)(e)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
2			cocaine or other drug prohibited
3			under s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
4			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
5			(2)(c)4., within 1,000 feet of
6			property used for religious
7			services or a specified business
8			site.
9	893.13(4)(a)	1st	Deliver to minor cocaine (or
10			other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
11			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
12			(2)(c)4. drugs).
13	893.135(1)(a)1.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more
14			than 25 lbs., less than 2,000
15			lbs.
16	893.135		
17	(1)(b)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than
18			28 grams, less than 200 grams.
19	893.135		
20	(1)(c)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs,
21			more than 4 grams, less than 14
22			grams.
23	893.135		
24	(1)(d)1.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine,
25			more than 28 grams, less than 200
26			grams.
27	893.135(1)(e)1.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more
28			than 200 grams, less than 5
29			kilograms.
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1	893.135(1)(f)1.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more
2			than 14 grams, less than 28
3			grams.
4	893.135		
5	(1)(g)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in flunitrazepam, 4
6			grams or more, less than 14
7			grams.
8	893.135		
9	(1)(h)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in
10			gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB),
11			1 kilogram or more, less than 5
12			kilograms.
13	893.135		
14	(1)(j)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol, 1
15			kilogram or more, less than 5
16			kilograms.
17	893.135		
18	(1)(k)2.a.	1st	Trafficking in Phenethylamines,
19			10 grams or more, less than 200
20			grams.
21	896.101(5)(a)	3rd	Money laundering, financial
22			transactions exceeding \$300 but
23			less than \$20,000.
24	896.104(4)(a)1.	3rd	Structuring transactions to evade
25			reporting or registration
26			requirements, financial
27			transactions exceeding \$300 but
28			less than \$20,000.
29	Section 71. Subsection (6) of section 112.181, Florida		
30	Statutes, is amended to read:		
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4 5

112.181 Firefighters, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, law enforcement officers, correctional officers; special provisions relative to certain communicable diseases.--

- (6) REQUIRED MEDICAL TESTS; PREEMPLOYMENT PHYSICAL.--In order to be entitled to the presumption provided by this section:
- (a) An emergency rescue or public safety <u>or</u> <u>correctional officer</u> worker must, prior to diagnosis, have undergone standard, medically acceptable tests for evidence of the communicable disease for which the presumption is sought, or evidence of medical conditions derived therefrom, which tests fail to indicate the presence of infection. This paragraph does not apply in the case of meningococcal meningitis.
- (b) On or after June 15, 1995, an emergency rescue or public safety worker may be required to undergo a preemployment physical examination that tests for and fails to reveal any evidence of hepatitis or tuberculosis.

Section 72. Each workers' compensation insurer shall make a rate filing by August 15, 2003, reflecting the anticipated savings of this act, to be effective January 1, 2004, for new and renewal policies, subject to approval by the Office of Insurance Regulation. An insurer may satisfy its obligation to make such a filing by being a member of, or a subscriber to, a licensed rating organization which makes such filings on its behalf. Such filing shall be subject to all requirements of Florida law that apply to rate filings for workers' compensation.

Section 73. The amendments to sections 440.02 and 440.15, Florida Statutes, which are made by this act shall not

be construed to affect any determination of disability under section 112.18, section 112.181, or section 112.19, Florida 2 3 Statutes. Section 74. Four positions within the Division of 4 5 Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management 6 Services responsible for coding or entering data contained 7 within final orders issued by the judges of compensation 8 claims are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in section 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Division of 9 10 Workers' Compensation of the Department of Financial Services. 11 Section 75. Ten positions within the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management 12 Services responsible for receiving and preparing docketing 13 orders for the petitions for benefits and for receiving and 14 entering data related to the petitions for benefits are 15 transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in section 16 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Division of Workers' 17 Compensation of the Department of Financial Services. 18 19 Section 76. Four positions within the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management 20 21 Services responsible for financial management, accounting, and budgeting for the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims 22 are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in section 23 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Division of Workers' 24 25 Compensation within the Department of Financial Services. Section 77. Four positions and the sum of \$290,923 are 26 27 appropriated from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund in the Department of Financial Services. These 28 29 funds and positions are appropriated in lump sum and shall be 30 allocated pursuant to the review process in chapter 216.177, Florida Statutes. Three positions and the sum of \$207,474 31

shall be allocated to the state attorneys in the Eleventh, 2. Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Judicial Circuits. One position and 3 \$83,449 shall be allocated to the Department of Legal Affairs. 4 Section 78. All powers, duties, functions, rules, 5 records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of 6 appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Fraud of the Division of Insurance Fraud 7 are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in section 8 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the Department of Financial 9 10 Services to the Department of Law Enforcement as the Office of 11 Workers' Compensation Insurance Fraud. 12 Section 79. It is the intent of the Legislature to create a state mutual insurance fund for workers' 13 14 compensation, effective January 1, 2005, if the workers' 15 compensation rates do not decrease by 20 percent on or before January 1, 2005. 16 Section 80. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003. 17 18 19 STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 1132 20 21 The committee substitute provides changes to the workers' compensation system that are designed to expedite the dispute resolution process, provide greater compliance and enforcement authority for the Division of Workers' Compensation to combat fraud, revise certain indemnity benefits for injured workers, and increase availability and affordability of coverage. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31