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HB 1179 2003

A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.02, F.S.; revising and adding definitions; amending s. 440.021, F.S.; correcting a cross reference; creating s. 440.115, F.S.; providing for employer's and carrier's responsibilities for production of documents; requiring a written explanation if benefits are denied; amending s. 440.125, F.S.; providing for waiver of employee confidentiality with regard to medical records and reports under certain circumstances; requiring the employee to complete a prior injury questionnaire; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; requiring certain medical reports to include specified information; providing conditions for independent medical examinations; providing for claims and termination or suspension of claims for medical benefits in compensability admitted cases; providing for requests for authorization of medical treatment or testing in such cases; providing procedures and sanctions when an employees fails or refuses to attend a medical appointment; creating s. 440.131, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to utilization review, utilization reimbursement disputes, and overutilization from s. 440.13, F.S., to s. 440.131, F.S.; creating s. 440.1312, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to audits by and jurisdiction of the Agency for Health Care Administration and Department of Insurance from s. 440.13, F.S., to s. 440.1312, F.S.; creating s. 440.1313, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to the three-member panel, maximum reimbursement, physician removal, and payment of medical

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fees from s. 440.13, F.S., to s. 440.1313, F.S.; revising



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membership of panel to include the Chief Financial Officer; creating s. 440.1314, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to practice parameters from s. 440.13, F.S., to s. 440.1314, F.S.; creating s. 440.1315, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to attendant care services from s. 440.13, F.S., to s. 440.1315, F.S.; requiring the employee to provide certain information in a petition for benefits; specifying circumstances under which attendant care services may be suspended or terminated and providing for notice thereof; providing for hearings; creating s. 440.145, F.S.; establishing procedures for disputes regarding average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; revising provisions relating to temporary total disability benefits; providing for notice of termination of benefits and objections thereto; creating s. 440.1501, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to compensation for catastrophic temporary total disability from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1501, F.S.; providing conditions for suspension or termination of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits and objections thereto; providing for hearings; requiring earned income reports to the Department of Insurance, employer, and carrier; creating s. 440.15015, F.S.; transferring provisions requiring earned income reports to the Department of Insurance, employer, and carrier from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.15015, F.S.; creating s. 440.1502, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to compensation for temporary partial disability from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1502, F.S.; providing conditions for an employee's return to work;



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providing conditions for termination of temporary partial disability benefits and objections thereto; providing for hearings; creating s. 440.1503, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to compensation for impairment from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1503, F.S.; providing conditions for termination of permanent impairment benefits and objections thereto; providing for hearings; creating s. 440.1504, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to supplemental benefits from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1504, F.S.; providing conditions for termination of supplemental benefits and objections thereto; providing for hearings; creating s. 440.1505, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to compensation for permanent total disability from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1505, F.S.; providing conditions for termination of permanent total disability benefits and objections thereto; providing for hearings; creating s. 440.1506, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to compensation for subsequent injury from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1506, F.S.; creating s. 440.1507, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to eligibility for benefits from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1507, F.S.; requiring an employee who has applied for social security benefits to notify the employer or carrier within a specified time period; creating s. 440.1508, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to repayment of benefits from s. 440.15, F.S., to s. 440.1508, F.S.; providing procedures in circumstances when a miscalculation of benefits is alleged; amending s. 440.16, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to compensation for death from s. 440.25, F.S., to s. 440.16, F.S.; requiring



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certain information to be provided with a petition for benefits in cases of death; providing conditions for denial of death benefits; providing for hearings; creating s. 440.1855, F.S.; providing circumstances for denial of benefits as a result of the tolling of the statute of limitations; repealing s. 440.191, F.S., relating to the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office; creating s. 440.1915, F.S.; providing for a stay pending criminal investigation and prosecution of workers' compensation fraud; amending s. 440.192, F.S., relating to procedure for resolving benefit disputes; requiring additional information to be provided in an answer to a petition for benefits; providing for extension of time by which to file an answer; correcting a reference, to conform; creating s. 440.1927, F.S.; providing procedures for expedited hearings; providing for mediation conferences; amending s. 440.25, F.S.; revising provisions relating to procedures for mediation and hearings; providing for state and private mediation conferences; providing that mediators in state mediation conferences be selected by the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims; providing for pretrial hearings; providing for consolidation of specified petitions for benefits; creating s. 440.255, F.S.; transferring provisions relating to procedures for appeals from s. 440.25, F.S., to s. 440.255, F.S.; amending s. 440.28, F.S.; requiring an application for modification of an order to include information specified in s. 440.192(2), F.S., relating to a petition for benefits; amending s. 440.29, F.S.; providing sanctions for failure to comply with the provisions of said section; creating s. 440.291,



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F.S.; providing procedures relating to discovery; creating s. 440.292, F.S.; providing for motions; creating s. 440.293, F.S.; providing for agreements and stipulations; creating s. 440.295, F.S.; providing for summary judgment; amending s. 440.42, F.S.; providing procedures for resolving disputes between carriers; amending s. 440.442, F.S.; providing for applicability of the Code of Judicial Conduct to the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims and deleting references to the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims; amending s. 440.45, F.S.; reorganizing the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims to provide for expiration of the term of the Deputy Chief Judge and the creation of the position of Chief Judge; requiring the Chief Judge to report to the Secretary of Management Services; removing an exception regarding who may serve on the nominating commission; providing responsibilities of The Florida Bar with regard to the conduct of the Chief Judge; requiring The Florida Bar Rules Committee to promulgate the Workers' Compensation Rules of Procedure; requiring a report; amending s. 440.491, F.S.; providing conditions for additional rehabilitation temporary total disability benefits, denial of said benefits, and objections thereto; providing for hearings; amending ss. 112.3145, 120.65, 121.055, 216.251, 440.105, 440.134, 440.14, 440.20, 440.207, 440.29, 440.44, 440.47, 440.49, 440.50, 440.51, 631.929, 946.523, 948.03, 960.13, 985.21, 985.231, and 985.315, F.S.; conforming references to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (35) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (43) is added to said section, to read:
- 440.02 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
 - (35) "Insolvency" or "insolvent" means:
- (b) With respect to an employee claiming insolvency pursuant to s. 440.255 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.
 - (43) "Certificate of mailing" means United States Postal Service form number 3817.
 - Section 2. Section 440.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 440.021 Exemption of workers' compensation from chapter 120.--Workers' compensation adjudications by judges of compensation claims are exempt from chapter 120, and no judge of compensation claims shall be considered an agency or a part thereof. Communications of the result of investigations by the department pursuant to s. 440.185(4) are exempt from chapter 120. In all instances in which the department institutes action to collect a penalty or interest which may be due pursuant to this chapter, the penalty or interest shall be assessed without hearing, and the party against which such penalty or interest is

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assessed shall be given written notice of such assessment and shall have the right to protest within 20 days of such notice. Upon receipt of a timely notice of protest and after such investigation as may be necessary, the department shall, if it agrees with such protest, notify the protesting party that the assessment has been revoked. If the department does not agree with the protest, it shall refer the matter to the judge of compensation claims for determination pursuant to s. $440.25\frac{(2)}{(2)}$. Such action of the department is exempt from the provisions of chapter 120.

Section 3. Section 440.115, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 440.115 Responsibility for continuing production of documents.--
- (1) The employer and carrier shall each serve on the employee, and the employee shall serve on the employer and carrier, or their respective representatives, if any, the information specified in paragraphs (a)-(i) within 7 days after its receipt, or within 7 days after receipt of a written request by certificate of mailing:
 - (a) The first report of injury.
- (b) A 13-week wage statement, including any fringe benefit and seasonal employment information.
- (c) Payout, excluding work product information, investigative information, and payment of attorney's fees.
- (d) Medical reports or information received from any source.
 - (e) Social security information.
- (f) All offers of employment together with corresponding job descriptions.



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- (g) Vocational reports.
- (h) A copy of any statement made or given by the employee.
 - (i) Post injury earnings on a biweekly basis through the date of maximum medical improvement.
 - (2) An insurer shall provide to the employee or his or her representative, if any:
 - (a) At the time of denial, a written statement of the reasons that a claim is being denied with all supporting documents in its possession or in the possession of its representative, excluding work product and privileged material, and including, but not limited to, medical reports, vocational reports, or other material relevant to the denial. Any party's failure to comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall bar the use of such documents in its possession or the possession of its representative at any final hearing.
 - (b) If the employer or carrier denies that an injury occurred during the course and scope of employment or determines that the employee falsified his or her employment application, the employer or carrier shall furnish all pertinent records, medical records, and documentation relating to the denial at the time of the denial. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with the requirements of this paragraph shall bar the use of the supporting documents at any final hearing.
 - (c) Whenever benefits requested by an employee are denied, suspended, or terminated, a written explanation of the employee's rights and responsibilities, including the right to a hearing, shall be sent simultaneously to the employee by certificate of mailing.
 - (d) A party who has responded to a request for discovery with a response that was complete when made is under a



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continuing duty to supplement the response to include information thereafter acquired. If, subsequent to compliance with this chapter and the rules of procedure governing discovery, a party discovers additional witnesses or material that the party would have been under a duty to disclose or produce at the time of the previous compliance, the party shall promptly disclose or produce the witnesses or material in the same manner as required under this chapter and the rules governing discovery.

Section 4. Section 440.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.125 Medical records and reports; identifying information in employee medical bills; confidentiality.--
- (1) 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.
- (2) When an employee has submitted a claim for workers' compensation benefits or is receiving indemnity or medical benefits:



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(a) The employee shall have waived any privilege of confidentiality concerning any medical records and reports, evaluations, bills, nonprivileged communications related to the claim, or treatment for any similar condition that the employee has received with any physician and health care provider, including, but not limited to, communications with psychiatrists or psychologists. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when requested by the employer, carrier, or employee, a health care provider and physician shall provide within a reasonable time period and for a reasonable charge all information and records in his or her possession relating to any such examination, treatment, testing, or consultation concerning the employee.

- (b) The employee shall provide the employer or carrier with a signed release for all medical records and information related to the claim and the history and treatment of the injury arising from the incident, including information related to the treatment of any mental condition or drug or alcohol abuse. The release shall designate the provider and shall state that the release shall expire no less than 1 year after the date the release is signed. If the employer or carrier requests a release of medical information, the employee must sign and return the release to the employer or carrier by certificate of mailing within 30 days after the employer or carrier requests the information. If the employee refuses to provide a signed release for medical information:
- 1. Any compensation or medical benefits being received by the employee shall be suspended and no hearing on compensation or medical benefits shall be scheduled until such signed release is provided. The disclosure applies to all medical information

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relevant to the prosecution or defense of any claim for compensation and medical benefits.

- 2. The employee may request a hearing before the judge of compensation claims who shall determine whether this information will lead to discovery of admissible evidence and enter an order accordingly.
- (c) The employee shall complete a sworn prior injury questionnaire. If the employee refuses to provide a signed prior injury questionnaire, as required by this section, any compensation or medical benefits being received by the employee shall be suspended and no hearing on compensation or medical benefits shall be scheduled until such signed form is provided. If the employee refuses to complete and provide the employer or carrier with a prior injury questionnaire, the employee may request a hearing before the judge of compensation claims who shall determine whether this information will lead to discovery of admissible evidence and enter an order accordingly.
- Section 5. Paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of subsection (2), paragraph (f) of subsection (3), and subsection (4) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsection (5) is renumbered as subsection (8) and amended, present subsections (9) and (10) are renumbered as subsections (10) and (11), respectively, and new subsections (5), (6), (7), and (9) are added to said section, to read:
- 440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for violations; limitations.--
 - (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH.--
- (b) (d) The carrier has the right to transfer the care of an injured employee from the attending health care provider if



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an independent medical examination determines that the employee is not making appropriate progress in recuperation.

(c)(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, 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 of the physician, of the proposed course of treatment.

- (d)(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. --
- (f) By accepting payment under this chapter for treatment rendered to an injured employee, a health care provider consents to the jurisdiction of the agency as set forth in $\underline{s.~440.1312}$ subsection (11) and to the submission of all records and other information concerning such treatment to the agency in connection with a reimbursement dispute, audit, or review as

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provided by this section. The health care provider must further agree to comply with any decision of the agency rendered under this section.

- (4) NOTICE OF TREATMENT TO CARRIER; FILING WITH DEPARTMENT.--
- (a)1. Any health care provider providing necessary remedial treatment, care, or attendance to any injured worker shall submit treatment reports to the carrier in a format prescribed by the department in consultation with the agency. A claim for medical or surgical treatment is not valid or enforceable against such employer or employee, unless, by the close of the third business day following the first treatment, the physician providing the treatment furnishes to the employer 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 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.
- 2. All narrative medical reports shall include the following information unless the physician accurately and completely fills out a physician's report which shall include the following information, if not previously provided:
- a. A complete history, including all prior injuries and conditions, and a detailed description of the present injury.
 - b. A list of the complaints of the claimant.



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c. The physician's examination findings, including a description of the examination and interpretation or summary of any other diagnostic tests.

- d. The date and cause of the alleged injury and whether, in the physician's opinion, the claimant's accident and injuries are causally related to the employee's employment with the employer, and whether such employment with the employer is the major contributing cause of the employee's accident and injuries.
 - e. The period during which the claimant is unable to work.
- f. Whether the claimant is capable of returning to work and, if so, what physical restrictions and limitations shall be imposed on the claimant, either temporarily or permanently, by completing the Doctor's Estimate of Physical Capabilities form.
- g. Whether the claimant has reached maximum medical improvement.
- h. Whether the claimant is able to return to the job held as of the date of the accident or is a candidate for vocational rehabilitation.
- i. Whether the claimant is in need of continuing medical care and, if so, the nature and extent of such medical care.
- j. The nature and extent of any permanent impairment to the employee's body as a whole in accordance with the Florida Impairment Rating Guide, including factors upon which the physician's evaluation of permanent impairment is based.
- k. A written declaration made under penalty of perjury that the report is a complete, true, and correct copy of the medical records of the claimant as kept by the physician in the regular course of the physician's medical practice.



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The report required by this subparagraph shall be submitted by mail or electronically and, if the report is not submitted with the bill on the proper Health Care Financing Administration form within the time prescribed, the physician shall not be entitled to payment at the expense of the employer, the carrier, or the employee.

- (b) Upon the request of the department or agency, each medical report or bill obtained or received by the employer, the carrier, or the injured employee, or the attorney for the employer, carrier, or injured employee, with respect to the remedial treatment, care, and attendance of the injured employee, including any report of an examination, diagnosis, or disability evaluation, must be filed with the department or agency pursuant to rules adopted by the department in consultation with the agency. The health care provider shall also furnish to the injured employee or to his or her attorney, on demand, a copy of his or her office chart, records, and reports, and may charge the injured employee an amount authorized by the department for the copies. Each such health care provider shall provide to the agency or department information about the remedial treatment, care, and attendance which the agency or department reasonably requests.
- (c) It is the policy for the administration of the workers' compensation system that there be reasonable access to medical information by all parties to facilitate the self-executing features of the law. Notwithstanding the limitations in s. 456.057 and subject to the limitations in s. 381.004, upon the request of the employer, the carrier, an authorized qualified rehabilitation provider, or the attorney for the employer or carrier, the medical records of an injured employee

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must be furnished to those persons and the medical condition of the injured employee must be discussed with those persons, if the records and the discussions are restricted to conditions relating to the workplace injury. Any such discussions may be held before or after the filing of a claim without the knowledge, consent, or presence of any other party or his or her agent or representative. A health care provider who willfully refuses to provide medical records or to discuss the medical condition of the injured employee, after a reasonable request is made for such information pursuant to this subsection, shall be subject by the agency to one or more of the penalties set forth in s. 440.131(3)(b) paragraph (8)(b).

- (5) REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION OF MEDICAL BENEFITS BY
 AUTHORIZED MEDICAL PROVIDER IN COMPENSABILITY ADMITTED CASES.--
- (a) A request for authorization of medical benefits shall be accomplished through a Request for Authorization of Medical Benefits by Authorized Medical Provider form sent by the employee to the employer or carrier by certificate of mailing. The employer or carrier shall respond to this request, in writing by certificate of mailing, within 20 days after its receipt by certificate of mailing. A written response to this request shall be sent by the carrier directly to the requesting authorized health care provider with a copy to the employee and employee's counsel, if any, and shall advise the employee of his or her right to file a petition for benefits in the case of a response to the Request for Authorization of Medical Benefits by Authorized Medical Provider denying the request. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with the provisions of this subsection shall result in the waiver of any time period within



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which the employee must file a petition for benefits on the issue.

- which the response to a petition for benefits denying the request was mailed to file a petition for benefits. The employee shall complete the petition for benefits and shall state the reasons for the request and include any medical report from the authorized physician requesting authorization for such request. This matter shall be heard on an expedited basis as provided in this section and the employer or carrier shall be deemed to have waived any objection to an expedited hearing.
- (6) CLAIM FOR MEDICAL BENEFITS IN COMPENSABILITY ADMITTED CASES.—When the employee claims medical benefits, the employee shall file a petition for benefits for medical benefits which shall include a statement of the benefits in dispute, copies of all medical records based on medical opinions pursuant to paragraph (9)(b) to be offered at trial, and copies of any medical bills, prescriptions, or mileage reimbursement forms in dispute. Copies of said reports shall be sent to the employer and carrier or its representative, if any, no later than 10 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.

 Failure of the employee to provide all such documentation, which shall constitute the basis for filing the petition for benefits, within 10 days shall result in same being excluded at any trial.
- (7) TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF MEDICAL BENEFITS IN COMPENSABILITY ADMITTED CLAIMS.--
- (a) Before terminating or suspending the provision of medical benefits, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that medical benefits will be suspended or terminated, shall provide

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the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation for the denial, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the provision of medical benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with these timeframes shall result in the waiver of any time period within which the employee must file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or

(b) If an employee objects to the termination or suspension of medical benefits, the employee shall have 21 days after the date on which the notice of termination was mailed to object to the termination by filing a petition for benefits for the provision of medical benefits. The claimant shall complete the petition for benefits for the provision of medical benefits and state the specific reason for the objection to the termination or suspension of medical benefits.

witness who is the subject of the surveillance.

(c) If the employee's objection to the termination or suspension of medical benefits is based on medical opinions pursuant to paragraph (9)(b) and is to be offered at trial, a copy of the record or report containing such medical opinions shall be served on the employer and carrier no later than 15 days after the date on which the petition for benefits was filed objecting to the termination or suspension of medical benefits. If the petition for benefits has been timely filed by the employee and medical reports or records containing medical opinions pursuant to paragraph (9)(b) is served no later than 10



days after the date on which the petition for benefits was filed on the employer or carrier and its counsel, the medical care shall continue until further order of the judge of compensation claims. If the employer or carrier fails to continue the provision of medical care, the petition for benefits shall be set for hearing under the procedure for expedited hearings and the employer or carrier is deemed to waive any objection to said procedure. If the judge of compensation claims awards the medical benefits being claimed, an attorney's fee shall be due and owing pursuant to s. 440.34 and shall be enhanced by an additional fee of \$2,500.

- (8)(5) INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.--
- (a)1. In any dispute concerning overutilization, medical benefits, compensability, or disability under this chapter, the carrier or the employee may select an independent medical examiner. The examiner may be a health care provider treating or providing other care to the employee. An independent medical examiner may not render an opinion outside his or her area of expertise, as demonstrated by licensure and applicable practice parameters.
- 2. An employee shall request an independent medical examination by filing a Request for an Independent Medical Examination form by certificate of mailing with the carrier, who shall respond in writing to this request within 20 days after its receipt by certificate of mailing. A written response to this request shall be sent by the carrier directly to the employee and the employee's counsel and shall advise the employee of his or her right to file a petition for benefits in the case of a response to the Request for an Independent Medical Examination denying the request. The carrier's failure to comply



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with the provisions of this paragraph shall result in a waiver of the time period during which to file a petition for benefits on the issue.

- 3. The employee shall have 10 days after the date of response to the Request for an Independent Medical Examination denying the request to file a petition for benefits. The employee shall complete the petition for benefits stating the reasons for the Request for an Independent Medical Examination and include any medical report from the authorized physician regarding the issue. This matter shall be heard on an expedited basis as provided in this section and the employer or carrier shall be deemed to have waived any objection to an expedited hearing.
- (b) Each party is bound by his or her selection of an independent medical examiner and is entitled to an alternate examiner only if:
- 1. The examiner is not qualified to render an opinion upon an aspect of the employee's illness or injury which is material to the claim or petition for benefits;
- 2. The examiner ceases to practice in the specialty relevant to the employee's condition;
- 3. The examiner is unavailable due to injury, death, or relocation outside a reasonably accessible geographic area; or
 - 4. The parties agree to an alternate examiner.

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 $(10)(c) \frac{(9)(c)}{c}$.



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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.
- (d) If the employee fails to appear for the 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 employee may appeal to a judge of compensation claims for reimbursement when the carrier withholds payment in excess of the authority granted by this section.
 - (9) FAILURE OR REFUSAL TO ATTEND MEDICAL APPOINTMENT. --
- (a) If the employee fails or refuses to attend a scheduled medical appointment with an authorized treating physician, the employer or carrier shall reschedule the appointment and provide the employee with at least 7 days' written notice of the rescheduled appointment, including the date and time of the appointment. If the employee fails or refuses to attend a



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rescheduled appointment, the employee shall be barred from recovering compensation benefits for any period during which he or she has refused to submit to such examination. Upon the employee subsequently attending a rescheduled appointment, he or she shall advise the employer or carrier of such attendance by certificate of mailing and the employer or carrier shall thereupon reinstate benefits within 14 days after receipt, effective upon the date of such attendance.

(b)(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.

(c)(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.

Section 6. Subsections (6), (7), and (8) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as section 440.131, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.131 Utilization review; reimbursement disputes; overutilization.--

(1)(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, and may hire peer review consultants 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

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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 agency, if the carrier, in making its determination, has complied with this section and rules adopted by the agency.

- (2)(7) UTILIZATION AND REIMBURSEMENT DISPUTES. --
- (a) Any health care provider, carrier, or employer who elects to contest the disallowance or adjustment of payment by a carrier under subsection (1) (6) must, within 30 days after receipt of notice of disallowance or adjustment of payment, petition the 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 agency results in dismissal of the petition.
- (b) The carrier must submit to the 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 agency within 10 days constitutes a waiver of all objections to the petition.
- (c) Within 60 days after receipt of all documentation, the 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 agency must be guided by standards and policies set forth in this chapter, including all applicable reimbursement schedules, in rendering its determination.



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(d) If the agency finds an improper disallowance or improper adjustment of 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 agency shall adopt rules to carry out this subsection. The rules may include 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 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.
 - (3)(8) PATTERN OR PRACTICE OF OVERUTILIZATION. --
- (a) Carriers must report to the agency all instances of overutilization including, but not limited to, all instances in which the carrier disallows or adjusts payment. The agency shall determine whether a pattern or practice of overutilization exists.
- (b) If the 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 agency, it may impose one or more of the following penalties:



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1. An order of the 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;
- 4. Decertification of a health care provider certified as an expert medical advisor under $\underline{s.\ 440.13(10)}$ subsection (9) or of a rehabilitation provider certified under $\underline{s.\ 440.49}$;
- 5. An administrative fine assessed by the 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).
- Section 7. Subsection (11) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 440.1312, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
- 440.1312 (11) Audits by Agency for Health Care

 Administration and the Department of Insurance; jurisdiction.--
- (1)(a) The 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 agency, whether the providers are engaging in overutilization, and whether providers are engaging in improper billing practices. If the agency finds that a health care provider has improperly billed, overutilized, or failed to comply with agency rules or the requirements of this chapter 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 s. 440.131(3) subsection (8) or other sections of this chapter. If the health care provider has received payment from a carrier for services that were



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improperly billed or for overutilization, it must return those payments to the carrier. The 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 agency or carrier.

(2)(b) The department shall monitor and audit carriers as provided in s. 624.3161, to determine if medical bills are paid in accordance with this section and department rules. Any employer, if self-insured, or carrier found by the 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 for every quarter in which the entity fails to attain 90-percent compliance. The department shall fine or otherwise discipline an employer or carrier, 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 that is found to be not in compliance in subsequent consecutive quarters must implement a medical-bill review program approved by the division, and the carrier is subject to disciplinary action by the Department of Insurance.

(3)(e) The agency has exclusive jurisdiction to decide any matters concerning reimbursement, to resolve any overutilization dispute under <u>s. 440.131(2)</u> subsection (7), and to decide any question concerning overutilization under <u>s. 440.131(3)</u> subsection (8), which question or dispute arises after January 1, 1994.

(4) (d) The following 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: referral by the



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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.

Section 8. Subsections (12), (13), and (14) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as section 440.1313, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1313 Panel; maximum reimbursement; physician removal; payment of medical fees.--

(1)(12) CREATION OF THREE-MEMBER PANEL; GUIDES OF MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCES.--

A three-member panel is created, consisting of the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Financial Officer's Insurance Commissioner, or the 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, workhardening 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 by the three-member panel no later than March 1,



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1994, to be used in conjunction with a precertification manual as determined by the agency. All compensable charges for hospital outpatient care shall be reimbursed at 75 percent of usual and customary charges. Until the three-member panel approves a schedule of per diem rates for inpatient hospital care and it becomes effective, all compensable charges for hospital inpatient care must be reimbursed at 75 percent of their usual and customary charges. Annually, the three-member panel shall adopt schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for physicians, hospital inpatient care, hospital outpatient care, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening programs, and pain programs. However, the maximum percentage of increase in the individual reimbursement allowance may not exceed the percentage of increase in the Consumer Price Index for the previous year. An individual physician, hospital, ambulatory surgical center, pain program, or work-hardening program shall be reimbursed either the usual and customary charge for treatment, care, and attendance, the agreed-upon contract price, or the maximum reimbursement allowance in the appropriate schedule, whichever is less.

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



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- 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 examinations performed by health care providers under this chapter. Until the three-member panel approves a uniform schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances and it becomes effective, all compensable charges for treatment, care, and attendance provided by physicians, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening programs, or pain programs shall be reimbursed at the lowest maximum reimbursement allowance across all 1992 schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for the services provided regardless of the place of service. In determining the uniform schedule, the panel shall first approve the data which it finds representative of prevailing charges in the state for similar treatment, care, and attendance of injured persons. Each health care provider, health care facility, ambulatory surgical center, work-hardening program, or pain program receiving workers' compensation payments shall maintain records verifying their usual charges. In establishing the uniform schedule of maximum 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;
- 2. The impact upon cost to employers for providing a level of reimbursement for treatment, care, and attendance which will



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ensure the availability of treatment, care, and attendance required by injured workers;

- 3. 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 maximum reimbursement allowances must be reasonable, must 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
- 4. The most recent average maximum allowable rate of increase for hospitals determined by the Health Care Board under chapter 408.
- (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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. Survey carriers to determine the estimated impact on carrier costs and workers' compensation premium rates by



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implementing changes to the carrier reimbursement schedule or implementing alternative reimbursement methods.

4. 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.

- The division shall provide data to the panel, including but not limited to, utilization trends in the workers' compensation health care delivery system. The division shall provide the panel with an annual report regarding the resolution of medical reimbursement disputes and any actions pursuant to s. <u>440.131(3)</u> 440.13(8). The division shall provide administrative support and service to the panel to the extent requested by the panel.
- (2)(13) REMOVAL OF PHYSICIANS FROM LISTS OF THOSE AUTHORIZED TO RENDER MEDICAL CARE.—The 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 to the employer or carrier, or failed to submit full and truthful



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medical reports of all his or her or its findings to the 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 connection with any claim under this chapter;
- (e) Refused to appear before, or to answer upon request of, the 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
- (g) Engaged in a pattern of practice of overutilization or a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the agency.

(3)(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. 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) Fees charged for remedial treatment, care, and attendance, except for independent medical examinations, may not exceed the applicable fee schedules adopted under this chapter.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, following overall maximum medical improvement from an injury compensable under this chapter, the employee is obligated to pay



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a copayment of \$10 per visit for medical services. The copayment shall not apply to emergency care provided to the employee.

Section 9. Subsection (15) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 440.1314, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1314 (15) Practice parameters.--

(1)(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.

(2)(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.



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(3)(e) Procedures must be instituted which provide for the periodic review and revision of practice parameters based on the latest outcomes data, research findings, technological advancements, and clinical experiences, at least once every 3 years.

(4)(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 10. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as section 440.1315, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1315 Attendant care services.--

- (1)(b) The employer shall provide appropriate professional or nonprofessional attendant care performed only at the direction and control of a physician when such care is medically necessary. The value of nonprofessional attendant care provided by a family member must be determined as follows:
- $\underline{(a)}$ If the family member is not employed, the per-hour value equals the federal minimum hourly wage.
- (b)2. If the family member is employed and elects to leave that employment to provide attendant or custodial care, the perhour 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 <u>subsection</u> paragraph may not be compensated for more than a total of 12 hours per day.
- (2) (c) If the employer fails to provide treatment or care required by this section after request by the injured employee,



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the employee may obtain such treatment at the expense of the employer, if the treatment is compensable and medically necessary. There must be a specific request for the treatment, and the employer or carrier must be given a reasonable time period 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 employer to furnish that treatment or service and the employer has failed, refused, or neglected to do so within a reasonable time or unless the nature of the injury requires such treatment, 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.

(3)(a) When the employer or carrier has voluntarily provided attendant care services without stipulation and order of the judge of compensation claims and the employer or carrier desires to terminate the attendant care services, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice of termination by certificate of mailing that the employee's eligibility for attendant care services has been terminated, provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation for said termination, and advise the employee of his or her right to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with these time provisions shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such



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evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.

- (b) If the employee objects to the employer's or carrier's termination or denial of attendant care services, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of termination or notice of denial was mailed by certificate of mailing to object to the termination or denial of attendant care services by filing a petition for benefits for the provision of attendant care services. The employee's petition for benefits on the issue of attendant care services shall include a statement of the period in dispute, copies of all medical records related to the alleged need for continues attendant care based on medical opinions pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), employment, wage, vocational reports, unemployment records, and the records required by paragraph (c). Copies of said records and reports shall be mailed to the opposing parties no later than 10 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.
- (c) When an employee seeks the provision of professional or nonprofessional attendant care services, the employee shall file a petition for benefits that sets forth the nature of the attendant care benefits being sought, including, but not limited to, a copy of the prescription which includes a medical opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b) indicating the time period for which services shall be provided, the nature of the services to be provided, and the length of time they are to be provided. If the employee seeks to have nonprofessional attendant care services provided by a family member, the petition for benefits shall contain the name and social security number of the family member, the number of hours of nonprofessional attendant care services services being provided by the family member, and the per-hour



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walue of the family member's former employment. If the family member remains employed and seeks payment for nonprofessional attendant care services, the family member shall produce payroll records documenting the hours worked in other employment during the period for which nonprofessional attendant care services are claimed. Any claim for nonprofessional attendant care shall contain the fraud notice contained in s. 440.1051 and shall be personally signed and attested to by the family member providing such care.

- (d) When the employer or carrier denies the payment of attendant care services, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice of denial by certificate of mailing that the employee's attendant care services are being denied; provide the employee with a copy of any documentation for said denial, including any medical reports, employment information, wage documentation, and unemployment records; and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the issue of attendant care services by filing a petition for benefits for the provision of attendant care services. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.
- (4) The failure of the employer, carrier, or employee to provide the documentation required by this section shall result



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in the same being excluded from evidence at any trial of this issue.

Section 11. Section 440.145, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.145 Average weekly wage; compensation rate.--

- The employee shall prepare, sign, and return to the employer and carrier, within 14 days after receipt of a written request by the employer or carrier by certificate of mailing, a release of information allowing the employer or carrier to obtain any and all information regarding concurrent employment. No petition for benefits may be filed on the average weekly wage issue until the signed release of information is prepared and provided to the employer and carrier by the employee and the employee has produced the requisite information regarding concurrent employment and applicable fringe benefits includable in the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate calculation. Information regarding wages earned by the employee includable in the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate calculation that has not been disclosed by the employee prior to the filing of the petition for benefits on the average weekly wage issue shall not be admissible evidence.
- (2) If at any time after the employee's industrial accident, the fringe benefits described in s. 440.02(28) are suspended or terminated, the employer shall notify the employee, the employee's counsel, if any, and the carrier by filing an amended wage statement by certificate of mailing within 7 days after the date of the termination or suspension.
- (3) If the employer fails to provide an accurate and complete wage statement or notify the employee or the employee's counsel by certificate of mailing of the suspension of any

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applicable fringe benefits as provided in this section, any
period of compensation benefits paid to the employee during the
period of such failure shall be paid at the maximum compensation
rate pursuant to s. 440.12(2). Any period of compensation so
paid shall not be subject to repayment by the employer or

carrier pursuant to s. 440.1508(1).

- (4) When an employee disputes the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate, the employer shall, within 14 days after receipt of the written request by certificate of mailing from the employee or the employee's counsel, provide the employee with a complete and accurate 13-week wage statement, including, but not limited to, gross wages as defined in s. 440.02(28), wages for overtime work, vacation pay, commissions, bonuses, and gratuities. For weeks of zero earnings, the employer shall state whether work was available for the employee. If the employee received group health insurance benefits at the expense of the employer, the employer shall note the starting date of the benefits within such 13-week wage statement and the amount of the employer's contribution on a weekly basis.
- (5) When an employee disputes the average weekly wage, the employee shall comply with s. 440.115. The employee's petition for benefits disputing the average weekly wage shall include a wage statement of the employee's gross wages for the 13 weeks prior to the accident, including the gross value of all employer paid fringe benefits and gross wages from any concurrent employment, together with the employee's calculations as to what the correct average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate should be. A copy of all such supporting wage and fringe benefits records shall be attached to the petition for benefits



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and made a part thereof. The failure of the employer or carrier to produce a 13-week wage statement, as provided in s. 440.115, constitutes a waiver of the employer's and carrier's right to dispute the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate.

- In the event an employee claims the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate has been miscalculated because covered concurrent or seasonal wages have not been included in the calculation, the employee's concurrent or seasonal employer shall, upon written request by certificate of mailing by the employee, employer, or carrier or their counsel, complete and provide to the requesting party a wage statement as provided by this chapter. If the concurrent or seasonal employer fails to provide the requested information within 14 days after receipt of the request and the employee prevails on the inclusion of the concurrent average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate, the concurrent or seasonal employer's workers' compensation carrier or the employer, if self-insured, shall be liable for any employee's attorney's fee and taxable costs ordered by the judge of compensation claims attributable to the need to compel concurrent or seasonal employment information and inclusion of the concurrent or seasonal wages in the average weekly wage calculation.
- (7) When an employee has submitted a petition for benefits for a determination of the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate, the employee shall produce, within 14 days after receipt of a written request by the employer or carrier by certificate of mailing, copies of any and all documentation in the employee's possession regarding wages earned by the employee during the 13 weeks prior to the date of the accident, including



all information regarding concurrent employment and applicable fringe benefits includable in the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate calculation. If the employee is claiming that he or she is a seasonal employee, the employee shall produce, within 14 days after receipt of a written request by the employer or carrier by certificate of mailing, copies of any and all documentation in the employee's possession regarding wages earned by the employee during the 52 weeks prior to the date of the accident, including all information regarding concurrent employment and applicable fringe benefits includable in the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation rate calculation.

Section 12. Section 440.15, Florida Statutes, consisting of paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (2), is amended to read:

440.15 Compensation for temporary total disability.--Compensation for temporary total disability shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:

(1)(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). 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)(c) Temporary total disability benefits paid pursuant to this subsection shall include such period as may be

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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 s. 440.1504 paragraph (3)(b) shall be no earlier than the last day for which such temporary disability benefits are paid.

- (2) TERMINATION OF TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY BENEFITS. --
- (a) Before terminating the payment of temporary total disability benefits, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the benefits are to be terminated, provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation forming the basis for such termination, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the issue of reinstatement of temporary total disability by filing a petition for benefits for the payment of temporary total disability. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in the waiver of the 21-day period provided in paragraph (b) within which an employee must file a petition for benefits on the issue.
- (b) If an employee objects to the employer's termination of temporary total disability, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of termination was mailed to object to the termination of temporary total disability by filing a petition for benefits for the payment of temporary total disability benefits. The employee's petition for benefits on temporary total disability issues shall include a statement of the period in dispute, and copies of all medical records and reports based on a medical opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b)



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establishing that the employee remains temporarily and totally
disabled. A copy of said petition for benefits and copies of

supporting records and reports shall be filed pursuant to s.

- 1254 440.192(1) and shall also be mailed by certificate of mailing to opposing counsel, if any, no later than 7 days after the date of
- the filing of the petition for benefits.
 - (c) If the petition for benefits has been filed by the employee within the time period set forth in paragraph (b) and all medical records and reports are served on the employer or carrier and its counsel, if any, no later than 7 days after the filing of the petition for benefits, temporary total disability shall continue until further order of the judge of compensation claims.
 - (d) The employer or carrier shall be entitled to a credit pursuant to s. 440.1508(2) for any overpayment of temporary total disability as found by the judge of compensation claims. If the employer fails to continue payment of temporary total disability after the employee timely files the petition for benefits and timely mails all medical records and reports, the petition for benefits shall be heard under the procedure for expedited hearings. The employer or carrier is deemed to waive any objection to said proceedings. In addition to the requirements set forth in s. 440.20(6), a 20-percent penalty on all temporary total disability benefits paid as a result of the successful prosecution of such petition for benefits shall be assessed against the employer or carrier if the judge of compensation claims finds that temporary total disability benefits were due and owing.
 - (e) When the employer or carrier denies the continued payment of temporary total disability benefits, the employer or



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carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the temporary total disability benefits are being denied, provide the employee with a copy of any documentation supporting said denial, including any medical records and reports based on a medical opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of temporary total disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to give the employee the required 7 days' notice shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on this issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance. A copy of said petition for benefits and copies of supporting records and reports shall be filed pursuant to s. 440.192(1) and shall also be mailed by certificate of mailing to the employer and carrier and its legal counsel, if represented, no later than 7 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.

(f) The failure of the employer or carrier or the employee to provide the documentation required by this section shall result in the same being excluded at trial.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as section 440.1501, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1501 Compensation for catastrophic temporary total disability.--Compensation for catastrophic temporary total



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disability shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 440.15(1)(a)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 subsection paragraph must not extend beyond 6 months from the date of the accident. The compensation provided by this subsection 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 conclusion of this period of increased temporary total disability compensation, the employee is still temporarily totally disabled, the employee shall continue to receive temporary total disability compensation as set forth in s. 440.15(1)(a) and (b) 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 s. 440.15(1)(a) paragraph (a) but not s. 440.15(1)(b) paragraph (c).

(2) When an injured employee has been voluntarily paid catastrophic temporary total disability benefits by the employer or carrier and the employer or carrier desires to suspend or terminate the payment of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the employee's eligibility for catastrophic temporary total



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disability benefits will be terminated, provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation for said termination, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the issue of reinstatement of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in the waiver of the 21-day period provided in subsection (8) in which to file for a hearing on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of

- (3) If the petition for benefits has been filed by the employee within the time period set forth in subsection (2) and all medical records and reports are served on the employer or carrier and its counsel, if any, no later than 7 days after the filing of the petition for benefits, temporary total disability shall continue until further order of the judge of compensation claims.
- (4) The employer or carrier shall be entitled to a credit pursuant to s. 440.1508(2) for any overpayment of temporary total disability as found by the judge of compensation claims. If the employer fails to continue payment of temporary total disability after the employee timely files the petition for benefits and timely mails all medical records and reports, the petition for benefits shall be heard under the procedure for expedited hearings. The employer or carrier is deemed to waive any objection to said proceedings. In addition to the



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requirements set forth in s. 440.20(6), a 20-percent penalty on all temporary total disability benefits paid as a result of the successful prosecution of such petition for benefits shall be assessed against the employer or carrier.

- (5) When the employer or carrier denies the continued payment of temporary total disability benefits, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the temporary total disability benefits are being denied, provide the employee with a copy of any documentation supporting said denial, including any medical records and reports based on a medical opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of temporary total disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to give the employee the required 7 days' notice shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on this issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance. A copy of said petition for benefits and copies of supporting records and reports shall be filed pursuant to s. 440.192(1) and shall also be mailed by certificate of mailing to the employer and carrier and its legal counsel, if any, no later than 7 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.
- (6) The failure of the employer, carrier, or employee to provide the documentation required by this section shall result in the same being excluded at trial.



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When the employer or carrier denies the payment of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the catastrophic temporary total disability benefits are being denied, provide the employee with a copy of any documentation supporting said denial, including any medical records and reports based on a medical opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), employment, wage, and vocational reports and unemployment records, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to give the employee the required 7 days' notice shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on this issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.

(8) If the employee objects to the employer's or carrier's denial or termination of the payment of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of termination was sent to object to the termination or suspension of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits for the payment of catastrophic temporary total disability benefits. The employee's petition for benefits on catastrophic temporary total disability issues shall include a statement of the period in dispute, copies of all medical reports based on a medical



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opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), employment, wage, and vocational reports and unemployment records. A copy of said petition for benefits and copies shall be filed pursuant to s. 440.192(1) and shall also be mailed by certificate of mailing to the employer, carrier and its legal counsel, if represented, no later than 10 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.

- (9) The failure of the employer and carrier or the employee to provide the documentation required by this section shall result in the same being excluded at trial.
- (10) The department shall, by rule, provide for the periodic reporting to the department, employer, and carrier of all earned income, including social security benefits, by the injured employee who is entitled to or claiming benefits for temporary total disability. The employer and carrier are 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 such earned income upon request by the employer or carrier in the manner prescribed by rule. The rule must require the claimant to personally sign the claim form and attest that he or she has reviewed, understands, and acknowledges the foregoing under penalty of perjury.

Section 14. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as section 440.15015, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.15015 Reporting of income.--

(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

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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.

Section 15. Subsection (4) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 440.1502, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1502 Compensation for temporary partial disability.--Compensation for temporary partial disability shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:

(1)(4) TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY. --

(a) 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

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earn shall in no case be less than the sum actually being earned by the employee, including earnings from sheltered employment.

- (b) 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 <u>s. 440.15(1)</u> subsection (2). 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.
- based on a medical opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), the employer shall mail by certificate of mailing a Notice to Employee of Offer of Suitable Employment to the employee and the employee's attorney, if represented, at least 7 days prior to the date the employee is expected to return to work, after which benefits shall be suspended. The employer shall furnish a written job description of the employee's job at the time of the accident or the job performed by the employee after the accident and a job description that forms the basis for the offer of suitable employment. The employer's failure to produce this material within the time period provided shall preclude its use at any final hearing on a claim for temporary partial disability.
- 2. If the employee has returned to work for the employer prior to maximum medical improvement and seeks payment of temporary partial disability, the employer shall mail by certificate of mailing the employee's gross weekly wages to the



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carrier and its legal representative within 14 days after the employee submits a written request by certificate of mailing.

- (2) TERMINATION OF TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY BENEFITS.--
- (a) When an injured employee reaches maximum medical improvement and the employer or carrier desires to terminate the payment of temporary partial disability, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the employee's eligibility for temporary partial disability has been terminated, provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation for said termination, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the issue of reinstatement of temporary partial disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision results in its waiver of the 21-day period provided in paragraph (b) in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.
- (b) If the employee objects to the employer's or carrier's termination or suspension of temporary partial disability, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of termination was mailed to object to the termination or suspension of temporary partial disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits for payment of temporary partial disability benefits on temporary partial disability issues shall include a statement of



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the period in dispute, temporary partial disability forms for

said periods with supporting wage information, copies of all

medical reports establishing that the employee remains eligible

for temporary partial disability benefits based on a medical

opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), and employment, wage, and

vocational reports and unemployment records. Copies of said

reports shall be sent to the opposing parties no later than 10

days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.

(c) When the employer or carrier denies the payment of temporary partial disability benefits for any other reason, an employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice of denial by certificate of mailing that the employee's temporary partial disability benefits are being denied, provide the employee with a copy of any documentation for said denial, including any medical reports based on a medical opinion pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), employment information, wage documentation, vocational reports, or unemployment records, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of temporary partial disability by filing a petition for benefits for the payment of temporary partial disability. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue of temporary partial disability benefits. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the

party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.



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(d) The failure of the employer, carrier, or employee to provide the documentation required by this subsection shall result in the same being excluded at trial.

Section 16. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as section 440.1503, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1503 Compensation for impairment.--Compensation for impairment shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:

- (1)(3) PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT AND WAGE-LOSS BENEFITS.-(a) Impairment benefits.--
- $\underline{(a)1}$. Once the employee has reached the date of maximum medical improvement, impairment benefits are due and payable within 20 days after the carrier has knowledge of the impairment.
- (b)2. The three-member panel, in cooperation with the department, shall establish and use a uniform permanent impairment rating schedule. This schedule must be based on medically or scientifically demonstrable findings as well as the systems and criteria set forth in the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment; the Snellen Charts, published by American Medical Association Committee for Eye Injuries; and the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Disability Schedules. The schedule should be based upon objective findings. The schedule 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



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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 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.

(c)3. All impairment income benefits shall be based on an impairment rating using the impairment schedule referred to in paragraph (b) subparagraph 2. 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:

1.a. The expiration of a period computed at the rate of 3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or

2.b. The death of the employee.



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(d)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 paragraph (b) 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 employee's treating doctor, the certification and evaluation must be submitted to the treating doctor, and the treating doctor must indicate agreement or disagreement with the certification and evaluation. The 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, and providing any other information required by the department by rule. If the employee has not been certified as having reached maximum medical improvement before the expiration of 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.

- $\underline{(e)_{5}}$. The carrier shall pay the employee impairment income benefits for a period based on the impairment rating.
- <u>(f)</u>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.
 - (2) TERMINATION OF IMPAIRMENT BENEFITS. --



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When an injured employee reaches maximum medical improvement and the employer or carrier desires to deny the claimant's entitlement to the payment of impairment benefits or to terminate the continuing payment of impairment benefits, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the employee's entitlement to impairment benefits has been denied or the continuing payment of impairment benefits has been terminated, provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation for said denial or termination, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on said issues. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in the waiver of the 21-day period provided in paragraph (b) in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.

entitlement to the payment of impairment benefits or termination of the payment of impairment benefits, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of termination was mailed to object to the termination of the payment of impairment benefits by filing a petition for benefits for payment of impairment benefits. The employee's petition for benefits on the payment of impairment of impairment benefits shall include a statement identifying all injuries for which impairment benefits are claimed and all medical records and reports documenting any permanent impairment rating assigned pursuant to the Florida Impairment Rating Guides



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based on medical opinions pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b). Copies of

said medical records and reports shall be mailed by certificate

of mailing to the employer and carrier and its representative,

no later than 10 days after the date of the filing of the

petition for benefits for impairment benefits.

(c) The failure of the employer, carrier, or employee to provide documentation required by this subsection shall result in the same being excluded at trial of this issue.

Section 17. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as section 440.1504, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1504 Supplemental benefits.--Supplemental benefits
shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in
s. 440.12(2), as follows:

- (1)(b) SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS. --
- (a)1. All supplemental benefits must be paid in accordance with this subsection. An employee is entitled to supplemental benefits as provided in this section paragraph as of the expiration of the impairment period, if:
- 1.a. The employee has an impairment rating from the compensable injury of 20 percent or more as determined pursuant to this chapter;
- 2.b. The employee has not returned to work or has returned to work earning less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage as a direct result of the employee's impairment; and
- 3.e. The employee has in good faith attempted to obtain employment commensurate with the employee's ability to work.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2}}$. 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



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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:

- 1.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;
- 2.b. The employee meets the other requirements of paragraph (a) subparagraph 1.; and
- 3.e. The employee's decrease in earnings is a direct result of the employee's impairment from the compensable injury.
- (c) $\frac{3}{1}$. 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 paragraph (b) subparagraph 2. and files the statement required under paragraph (d) subparagraph 4. Notwithstanding any other provision, if an employee is not entitled to supplemental benefits for 12 consecutive months, the employee ceases to be entitled to any additional income benefits for the compensable injury. If the employee is discharged within 12 months after losing entitlement under this section subsection, benefits may be reinstated if the employee was discharged at that time with the intent to deprive the employee of supplemental benefits.
- $\underline{(d)}4$. 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



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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.

- (e)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.
- (f)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 section paragraph, if the employee is offered a bona fide position of employment that the employee is capable of performing, given the physical condition of the employee and the geographic accessibility of the position, the employee's weekly wages are considered equivalent to the weekly wages for the position offered to the employee.
- (g)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



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period, not to exceed the maximum weekly income benefit under s. 440.12.

- (h)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.
- <u>(i)(c) Duration of temporary impairment and supplemental</u> 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.

(2) TERMINATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS. --

(a) When the employer or carrier desires to contest the employee's eligibility for supplemental benefits or to terminate the payment of supplemental benefits, an employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the employee's entitlement to supplemental benefits is being contested, provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation for said denial, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the issue of supplemental benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in the waiver of the 21-day period provided in paragraph (b) in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is



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first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.

- (b) If the employee objects to the employer's or carrier's denial or termination of payment of supplemental benefits, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of termination was mailed to object to the denial or termination of supplemental benefits by filing a petition for benefits for payment of supplemental benefits. The employee's petition for benefits for supplemental benefits shall include a statement of the period in dispute and copies of all medical reports based on medical opinions pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), employment, wage, vocational reports, and unemployment records, or any other information to be offered at trial. Copies of said reports shall be sent to the employer and carrier and its representative no later than 10 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.
- (c) When the employer or carrier denies the payment of supplemental benefits for any other reason, an employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice of denial by certificate of mailing that the employee's supplemental benefits are being denied, provide the employee with a copy of any documentation for said denial, including any medical, employment, wages, vocational reports, and unemployment records, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of supplemental benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such



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evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.

- (d) If the employer or carrier denies eligibility for the payment of supplemental benefits or permanent total disability benefits because the employer or carrier has a job available to the employee, the employer or carrier shall provide the information set forth in s. 440.1502(1)(c)1. within 10 days after such job becomes available. The failure of the employer or carrier to produce this information within the timeframe provided shall preclude its use at any final hearing for supplemental benefits claims.
- (e) The failure of the employer, carrier, or employee to provide the documentation required by this section shall result in the same being excluded from evidence at any trial of this issue.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 440.1505, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1505 Compensation for permanent total
disability.--Compensation for permanent total 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

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earning capacity, constitute permanent total disability. Only claimants with catastrophic injuries are eligible for permanent total benefits. In no other case may permanent total disability be awarded.

- (c) In cases of permanent total disability resulting from injuries that occurred prior to July 1, 1955, such payments shall not be made in excess of 700 weeks.
- (d) If an employee who is being paid compensation for permanent total disability becomes rehabilitated to the extent that she or he establishes an earning capacity, the employee shall be paid, instead of the compensation provided in paragraph (a), benefits pursuant to ss. 440.1503 and 440.1504 subsection (3). The department shall adopt rules to enable a permanently and totally disabled employee who may have reestablished an earning capacity to undertake a trial period of reemployment without prejudicing her or his return to permanent total status in the case that such employee is unable to sustain an earning capacity.
- (e)1. The employer's or carrier's right to conduct vocational evaluations or testing pursuant to s. 440.491 continues even after the employee has been accepted or adjudicated as entitled to compensation under this chapter. This right includes, but is not limited to, instances in which such evaluations or tests are recommended by a treating physician 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.



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2. The carrier must confirm the scheduling of the vocational evaluation or testing in writing, and must notify employee's counsel, if any, at least 7 days before the date on which vocational evaluation or testing is scheduled to occur.

- 3. Pursuant to an order of the judge of compensation claims, the employer or carrier may withhold payment of benefits for permanent total disability or supplements for any period during which the employee willfully fails or refuses to appear without good cause for the scheduled vocational evaluation or testing.
- 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 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 cease at age 62 if the employee is eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 423, whether or not the employee has applied for such benefits. These supplemental benefits shall be paid by the 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

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HB 1179 2003 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.
- 3. When an injured employee receives a full or partial lump-sum advance of the employee's permanent total disability compensation benefits, the employee's benefits under this paragraph shall be computed on the employee's weekly compensation rate as reduced by the lump-sum advance.
 - (2) TERMINATION OF PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY BENEFITS. --
- (a) When an injured employee has been voluntarily accepted as being permanently and totally disabled by the employer and



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HB 1179 2003 carrier without stipulation of the parties or order of the judge of compensation claims, and the employer or carrier desires to suspend or terminate the payment of permanent total disability benefits, an employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing that the employee's eligibility for permanent total disability benefits has been terminated, provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation for said termination, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the issue of reinstatement of permanent total disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in the waiver of the period provided in paragraph (d) in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance. (b) If the employee objects to the employer's or carrier's termination of payment of permanent total disability benefits,

(b) If the employee objects to the employer's or carrier's termination of payment of permanent total disability benefits, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of termination was mailed to object to the termination of permanent total disability by filing a petition for benefits for payment of permanent total disability. The employee's petition for benefits on permanent total disability issues shall include a statement of the period in dispute, copies of all medical records and reports based on medical opinions pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), and employment, wage, vocational, disability reports, and unemployment records. Copies of said records shall



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be mailed to the employer and carrier and its representative no later than 10 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.

- (c) When the employer or carrier denies an employee's eligibility for the payment of permanent total disability benefits, an employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice of denial by certificate of mailing that the employee's permanent total disability benefits are being denied, provide the employee with a copy of any documentation for said denial, including any medical, employment, wages, vocational reports, and unemployment records, and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of permanent total disability by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on this issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.
- (d) If the employer or carrier denies the entitlement to permanent total disability benefits because the employer or carrier has a job available to the employee, the employer or carrier shall provide the information set forth in s.

 440.1502(1)(c)1. within 10 days after such job becomes available. The failure of the employer or carrier to produce this information within the timeframe provided shall preclude its use at any final hearing for permanent total disability claims.



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(e) If the employer or carrier denies eligibility for the payment of permanent total disability benefits because the employer or carrier has a job available to the employee, the employer or carrier shall provide the information set forth in s. 440.1502(1)(c)1. within 10 days after such job becomes available. The failure of the employer or carrier to produce this information within the timeframe provided shall preclude its use at any final hearing for permanent total disability benefits claims.

- (f) The failure of the employer, carrier, or employee to provide the documentation required by this subsection shall result in the same being excluded from evidence at any trial of this issue.
- Section 19. Subsections (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (12) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as section 440.1506, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
- 440.1506 Compensation for subsequent injury.--Compensation for subsequent injury shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:
 - (1)(5) SUBSEQUENT INJURY.--
- (a) 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

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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.

- 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 s. 440.1503(1) 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 s. 440.1503(1) paragraph (3)(a). As used in this paragraph, "merger" means the combining of a 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.
- (2)(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



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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.

(3)(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.

(4)(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 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.



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(5)(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.

(6)(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.

Section 20. Subsections (10) and (11) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as section 440.1507, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1507 Eligibility for benefits.--

- $\underline{(1)}$ 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

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who becomes eligible for benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. 423 shall be reduced to an amount whereby the sum of such compensation 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 $\underline{s.}$ 440.1505(1)(\underline{f}) paragraph (1)(\underline{f}), shall be reduced pursuant to this subsection

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until the Social Security Administration determines the amount

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otherwise payable to the employee under 42 U.S.C. ss. 402 and 2176 423 and the employee has begun receiving such social security 2177 benefit payments. The employee shall, upon demand by the 2178 department, the employer, or the carrier, authorize the Social 2179 Security Administration to release disability information 2180 relating to her or him and authorize the Division of 2181 Unemployment Compensation to release unemployment compensation 2182 information relating to her or him, in accordance with rules to 2183 be adopted by the department prescribing the procedure and 2184 2185 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

(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

this paragraph shall be effective for a period not to exceed 12

release of disability information granted by an employee under

months, such authority to be renewable as the department may

additional benefits provided by s. 440.1505(1)(f) paragraph

(d) If compensation benefits are reduced pursuant to this subsection, the minimum compensation provisions of s. 440.12(2) do not apply.

(e)1. Within 30 days after any application for social security benefits, an employee who has filed a petition for benefits for workers' compensation indemnity or medical benefits or who is receiving workers' compensation indemnity or medical benefits shall notify the employer and carrier of the application and shall:



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<u>a. Provide the employer and carrier by certificate of</u>
mailing with a copy or proof of such application.

- b. Provide the employer and carrier with a release of information within 14 days after written request by certificate of mailing by the employer or carrier which may be utilized by the employer or carrier to obtain the employee's social security file, including, but not limited to, average current earnings, primary insurance amount, and offset taken by the Social Security Administration.
- 2. Within 30 days after an award or adjudication of any social security benefits, the employee shall provide a copy of said award or adjudication by certificate of mailing to the employer and carrier by certificate of mailing and provide the employer and carrier with a release as outlined in subsubparagraph 1.b. by certificate of mailing. If the employee fails to provide the information required by this subparagraph, the employer and carrier shall nevertheless be entitled to any applicable social security disability offset retroactive to the date of the social security disability award or adjudication. If the employer or carrier fails to take the social security disability offset within 120 days after receipt of all information required in sub-subparagraph 1.b., the employer or carrier shall not be entitled to any retroactive social security disability offset.
- 3. If the employee refuses or fails to provide the employer or carrier with a copy or proof of application for social security benefits, a release of information, and a copy of any social security award or adjudication, the employer or carrier shall not make any payment of compensation benefits for any period during which the employee continues such failure or

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refusal. No hearing on compensation benefits shall be scheduled at the request of the employee until the documents required by this paragraph are provided by certificate of mailing. The employer or carrier shall provide a copy of any and all information received by either the employer or carrier pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.b. to the employee within 14 days after receipt of the information by certificate of mailing. No social security disability offset may be taken until the employer or carrier has provided a copy by certificate of mailing of all information received by it pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.b. to the employee.

- 4. Compensation or medical benefits withheld shall be reinstated without penalty, interest, costs, or attorney's fees when the documents required by sub-subparagraph 1.b. and subparagraph 2., have been provided.
- (2)(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 $\underline{s.~440.1502(1)}$ 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.



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Section 21. Subsection (13) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 440.1508, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.1508 Repayment; miscalculation of benefits.--

(1)(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.

(2) MISCALCULATION OF BENEFITS. --

- (a) When an employer or carrier alleges there has been an overpayment for which it is entitled to credit, the employer or carrier shall give 7 days' written notice by certificate of mailing of an overpayment; provide the employee with a copy of any supporting documentation, including, but not limited to, the payout sheet, overpayment calculations, social security disability offset calculations and material, Average Current Earnings (ACE)/ Primary Insurance Amount (PIA) information contained within a dated DWC-14 form completed by the Social Security Administration; and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing by filing a petition for benefits on said issues.
- (b) If the employee objects, the employee shall file a petition for benefits which shall include a statement outlining the employee's objection to the credit or miscalculation of benefits, set forth the employee's calculations with a

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reasonable explanation, and provide any additional documentation in support of the employee's objection. A copy of any supporting documentation shall be sent by certificate of mailing to the employer and carrier and its representative no later than 10 days after the filing of the petition for benefits.

Section 22. Subsection (8) is added to section 440.16, Florida Statutes, and subsection (6) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (9) of section 440.16, Florida Statutes, and amended, to read:

- 440.16 Compensation for death.--
- (8)(a) A petition for benefits filed by or on behalf of a dependent or person entitled to compensation under this section shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the following:
 - 1. Death certificate of the deceased employee.
- 2. The autopsy report, if an autopsy was performed, for the deceased employee.
- 3. The certificate of birth of the claimant, if the claimant is a surviving child of the deceased employee.
- 4. Adoption papers or other decrees and court records establishing legal responsibility for support of dependant children.
- 5. If either the deceased employee or the surviving spouse have been involved in prior divorce proceedings, copies of decrees and orders of the courts.
- 6. If the claimant is an illegitimate child, evidence of the claimant's acknowledgment by the deceased employee prior to death and evidence of dependency.



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If the documentation required in subparagraphs 1.-6. is not readily available, the judge of compensation claims shall determine the adequacy of substitute documentation.

- (b) If death results from the accident within 1 year thereafter or follows continuous disability and results from the accident within 5 years thereafter, in addition to providing all the documentation required by paragraph (a), the petition for benefits filed by the claimant shall include any and all medical records and reports based on medical opinions pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b) establishing a causal relationship between the employee's death and the industrial accident.
- (c) In addition to establishing compensability of death, the claimant seeking payment of actual funeral expenses shall furnish the documentation required by paragraphs (a) and (b) and copies of any and all funeral expense bills.
- (d) When the employer or carrier denies the payment of death benefits or funeral expenses, the employer or carrier shall give the claimant 7 days' written notice of denial by certificate of mailing that the employee's death benefits are being denied; provide the employee with a copy of any documentation supporting said denial, including any medical, employment, wages, or unemployment records; and advise the party seeking payment of such benefits of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of death benefits or funeral expenses by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in a waiver of any time period within which the claimant must file a petition for benefits on this issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence



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will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.

(9) (6) An award of compensation for disability may be made after the death of an injured employee.

Section 23. Section 440.1855, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.1855 Statute of limitations.--

- (1) When the employer or carrier denies the provision of benefits on the basis that the statute of limitations has run, the employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice of denial by certificate of mailing that the benefits are being denied based on the statute of limitations; provide the employee with copies of any supporting documentation for said denial, including any medical records and reports and carrier payout sheets; and advise the employee of his or her right to file a petition for benefits on the issue.
- denial on the basis of the statute of limitations, the employee shall have 21 days after the date the notice of denial was mailed to object to the denial of benefits by filing a petition for benefits seeking the provision of workers' compensation benefits. The employee's petition for benefits shall include a statement outlining why the statute of limitations has not expired, set forth the nature of the benefits being sought, and provide all documentation in support of the claim. A copy of said documentation shall be mailed to the employer and carrier and its representative no later than 10 days after the date of the filing of the petition for benefits.



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(3) Failure of the employer or carrier or the employee to provide the documentation required by this section shall result in the same being excluded from evidence at any trial of this issue.

Section 24. <u>Section 440.191, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.

Section 25. Section 440.1915, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.1915 Stay pending criminal investigation and prosecution.—An employer or carrier may apply to the department for certification of a pending criminal investigation of workers' compensation fraud involving an employee who has filed a petition for benefits. Once the department certifies the existence of such investigation, said certification shall act as an immediate and automatic stay of further workers' compensation judicial proceedings, subject to the following provisions and limitations:

- (1) During the pendency of the stay, no trial shall be held.
- (2) The stay shall expire upon the occurrence of the earliest of the following:
- (a) A notice of determination that no criminal prosecution shall be instituted against the employee by the department or the applicable state attorney.
- (b) A certified copy of the final disposition of the criminal prosecution from the applicable clerk of court.

Section 26. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 440.192, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsection (7) is renumbered as subsection (6), present subsection (8) is



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renumbered as subsection (7) and amended, and new subsections (8) and (9) are added to said section, to read:

- 440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes. --
- (1) Subject to s. 440.191, Any employee 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 Judges of Compensation Claims a petition for benefits which meets the requirements of this section. 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.
- (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.
- (7)(8) Within 30 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

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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.

- (8)(a) The employer or carrier, by and through counsel, shall file an answer to the petition for benefits within 30 days after the receipt of the same and provide copies to the Office of the Judge of Compensation Claims, the employee, and employee's counsel, if any. The answer to the petition for benefits shall, if known, contain the following:
- 1. The name and address of the attorney representing the employer or carrier.
 - 2. The name and address of the carrier.
 - 3. The carrier's claim number.
 - 4. The admission or denial of the employment relationship.
- 5. The admission or denial that the accident or illness arose out of and in the course of employment.
- 6. Average weekly wage and corresponding weekly compensation rate used by the employer or carrier.
 - 7. Period and classification of benefits paid.
 - 8. Name of authorized medical providers, if any.
- 9. The admission or denial of jurisdiction of the judge of compensation claims.
- 10. The admission or denial of coverage by the carrier for the date of the accident claimed.
- (b) The answer shall individually admit or deny each of the benefits alleged to be due and owing in the petition for benefits and shall state the contention of the employer or

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2470 <u>carrier with reference to notice and statute of limitations</u>
2471 defenses.

- (c) Each fact alleged by the petition and not specifically denied by the answer is deemed admitted, but the failure to deny such a fact does not preclude the requirement that the fact be proven at trial.
- (d) A copy of the answer shall be served on the employee and his or her legal counsel, if any, and the answer may be prepared by the attorney for the employer and carrier based upon knowledge, information, or belief.
- (9)(a) Upon the written request of counsel for the employer or carrier, the judge of compensation claims shall extend the time in which to file an answer for 7 additional days. The time to file an answer may also be extended upon agreement of the claimant or his or her attorney of record.
- (b) The judge of compensation claims shall be notified in writing by the employer or carrier or its counsel, no later than 5 days after the time for the filing of the answer, of the fact that an agreement has been reached, including the length of the extension. When a petition for benefits received by the judge of compensation claims does not include an answer, written extension order, or written notification of the extension agreement, such petition for benefits shall be set for hearing on the judge of compensation claims' first available date.
- (c) A written request for extension to answer a claim shall be made to the judge of compensation claims who has venue of the case.
- Section 27. Section 440.1927, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 440.1927 Procedures for expedited hearings.--

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(1) A request for an expedited hearing when compensability has been accepted by the employer and carrier may be granted upon showing of a significant financial hardship or medical emergency directly attributable to the cessation of benefits under this chapter. In determining whether such significant financial hardship exists, the claimant shall complete and the court shall consider a motion for indigency as provided by Rule 9.180(q), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, and consideration shall also be given to whether an employee is presently employed, the employee's preinjury and postinjury income and medical status, other financial sources available to the employee, the nature and extent of the employee's expenses and debts, whether the employee is the sole provider for dependants, whether a foreclosure or repossession of a residence or sole mode of personal transportation is imminent, and any other relevant financial documents as determined by the court. In determining whether a medical emergency exists, consideration shall be given to the nature of the medical services recommended based on medical opinions pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b), whether the issue of causation is being contested, and any impact the medical condition has on the employee's employability.

(2) Absent a stipulation by the parties, or waiver by the employer and carrier, that a significant financial hardship or medical emergency exists, if a request for an expedited hearing has been served and filed, the judge of compensation claims shall hold an evidentiary hearing. If such request is denied, the matter shall be returned to the regular calendar of cases. If the request is granted, the judge of compensation claims shall schedule the matter for expedited hearing.



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(3) Upon entry of an order granting the request for an expedited hearing, the judge of compensation claims shall, within 10 days after entry of the order, issue a mediation and live pretrial hearing notice scheduling a state mediation conference on the expedited issues within 60 days after the mediation and scheduling a live pretrial hearing within 5 days after the state mediation conference date. Following the live pretrial hearing and absent an agreement or stipulation by the parties, the judge of compensation claims shall issue an order establishing deadlines for the parties to complete any necessary additional discovery and establishing a date and time for the final hearing which shall be held within 90 days after the live pretrial hearing.

Section 28. Present subsections (1) and (2) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsection (3) is renumbered as subsection (6) and amended, present subsection (4) is renumbered as subsection (9) and amended, present subsection (7) is renumbered as subsection (10), and new subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), (7), and (8) are added to said section, to read: 440.25 Procedures for mediation and hearings.--

(1) Within 150 90 days after a petition for benefits is filed under s. 440.192, a mediation conference concerning such petition shall be held. 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 on by which the mediation conference must be held. Such order may be served personally upon the interested parties or may be sent to



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HB 1179 2003 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. The judge of compensation claims may excuse the appearance of a party or attorney or permit the appearance of a party or attorney by telephone upon written request with timely notice of the request to the opposing counsel. It is the duty of the party or attorney appearing by telephone to ensure that facilities are arranged at the expense of the party appearing by telephone and that the means are readily available to exchange documents and sign stipulations, agreements, pretrial questionnaires, and other pleadings without unreasonable delay. If there is a conflict with the date for which the state mediation is set, counsel or the party, if unrepresented, shall within 21 days after the date of the notice contact the mediator's office to reset the mediation.

- (2)(a) The parties, upon request, shall exchange the following documents within their actual or constructive control within 30 days before the date of any scheduled mediation unless previously produced:
- 1. The employee's 13-week wage statement together with information regarding the receipt and value of fringe benefits and the date of any suspension of same.
 - 2. Payroll records since the date of the accident.
- 3. All medical records and reports related to the work injury or disability claimed which relate to the claim or defenses.
 - 4 A payout sheet or ledger.
 - 5. Statements, written or otherwise recorded, and not



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2589 <u>privileged.</u>

6. All offers of employment and corresponding job descriptions.

- 7. Any and all documentation concerning the employer's communication with the employee about returning to work.
- 8. Any and all documents relating to recommended future medical treatment based on medical opinions pursuant to s. 440.13(9)(b).
- (a) or the requirement for continuing discovery pursuant to s. 440.115(2)(d) shall result in the exclusion at the hearing of the documents not timely provided and other sanctions deemed appropriate by the judge. Mandatory exchange of documents is required unless a stipulation is entered into at the time of the pretrial that such documents are immaterial to the disputed issue.
- (c) No less than 30 days prior to any mediation, the employee shall make a specific written demand for settlement of the case and the issues that contains sufficient explanation and supporting documentation to enable the employer and carrier and its representative to evaluate the demand for settlement.
- (d) The employer and carrier and its representative receiving the demand shall respond in writing within 15 working days after receipt of the demand.
- (3) State mediations may be continued or rescheduled only by order of the judge of compensation claims. To obtain an order, a motion for continuance must be filed and state the reason for the continuance and the date that the notice scheduling the state mediation was mailed. The proposed order on the motion must contain a blank space so that a new state

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mediation conference date may be assigned. A continuance may be granted if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge of compensation claims that the reason for requesting the

2622 continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's

2623 control. Any order granting a continuance must set forth the

2624 date of the rescheduled mediation conference. A mediation

conference may not be used solely for the purpose of mediating

2626 attorney's fees.

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- (4) State mediations may be cancelled if all issues other than attorney's fees have been settled or resolved, the petitions for benefits have been dismissed, the parties have obtained an order substituting private mediation for the mandatory state mediation, or the state mediation conference has been waived by order of the chief judge.
- (5)(a) Motions to substitute private mediation for state mediation shall be filed with the presiding judge no later than 7 days prior to the scheduled state mediation conference. Such motions shall include the date and time of the state and private mediations.
- mediation shall include language that the parties and the private mediator shall be bound by the applicable rules and statutes pertaining to state mediations, including the filing by the private mediator of a mediator's report pursuant to rule 4.310(e), Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure. The order shall state that the private mediation may only be continued or rescheduled by order of the judge and that the claimant's counsel is responsible for ensuring that a mediator's report is filed within 10 days after the conclusion of the private mediation conference.



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mediation for mandatory state mediation, or the parties agree to hold a private mediation conference, such private mediation conference shall be at the carrier's expense. The mediation conference shall be conducted by a mediator certified under s.

44.106. If the parties do not agree upon a mediator within 20 days after the date of the order substituting private mediation for mandatory state mediation and so notify the judge of compensation claims, the employee shall notify the judge in writing and the judge shall appoint a mediator under this paragraph within 7 days after the judge is notified. In the event of a private mediation, the terms and requirements of the original notice and order governing the state mediation shall remain in full force and effect and the parties shall comply with the terms thereof.

- (d) The private mediation shall be scheduled to occur no later than 30 days after the deadline set forth in subsection (1).
- (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.
- (6)(3)(a) Such mediation conference shall be conducted informally and does not require the use of formal rules of evidence or procedure. Any information from the files, reports,



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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 (9)(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.

(a)1. Unless the parties conduct a private mediation under paragraph (b) subparagraph 2., mediation shall be conducted by a mediator selected by the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims

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 Chief Judge of Compensation Claims, and must possess a minimum of 5 years' experience in the full-time practice of workers' compensation law Director of the Division of Administrative Hearings. Adjunct



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HB 1179 2003 mediators may be employed by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims on an as-needed basis and shall be selected from a list prepared by the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims 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 possess a minimum of 5 years' experience in the full-time practice of Florida workers' compensation law, and must complete a mediation training program approved by the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims 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. (b)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 mediation conference at the carrier's expense within the period set for mediation. The mediation conference 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



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2739 called in to testify or give deposition to resolve any claim for

- 2740 any hearing before the judge of compensation claims. The employer
- may be represented by an attorney at the mediation conference if
- the employee is also represented by an attorney at the mediation
- 2743 conference.
- 2744 (7)(a) After receiving notice of impasse from the mediator, the
- judge of compensation claims shall hold a live pretrial hearing.
- 2746 The judge of compensation claims shall give the parties at least
- 7 days' notice of the pretrial hearing and, unless the judge of
- 2748 compensation claims indicates otherwise, the pretrial hearing
- shall be held in the county where the office of the judge of
- 2750 compensation claims is located. A pretrial hearing may be
- 2751 continued with prior approval of the judge of compensation
- 2752 claims.
- 2753 (b) The parties may submit their pretrial stipulations by mail
- when represented by counsel and with leave of the judge of
- compensation claims; however, the parties or their legal counsel
- 2756 shall appear at any live pretrial hearing.
- 2757 (c) If a party or a party's attorney fails to attend the
- 2758 pretrial hearing without good cause, the judge may dismiss the
- petition or claim, strike defenses, or take such other action as
- 2760 may be authorized by law or rule 4.150, Florida Rules of
- 2761 Workers' Compensation Procedure.
- 2762 (d) At the pretrial hearing the parties shall:
- 2763 1. State and simplify the claims, defense, and issues.
- 2764 2. Stipulate and admit to such facts and documents as will
- 2765 avoid unnecessary proof.
- 2766 3. Present, examine, and mark all exhibits for identification,
- 2767 including all impeachment and rebuttal exhibits.
- 2768 4. Furnish the opposing party with the names and addresses of



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HB 1179 2003 2769 all witnesses, including impeachment and rebuttal witnesses. A party may be required by the judge of compensation claims to 2770 provide a statement of subject matter of the expected testimony 2771 2772 of one or more witnesses. 5. Exchange all available written reports of experts when 2773 expert opinion is offered at trial. The reports shall clearly 2774 disclose the expert opinion and its basis on all subjects on 2775 2776 which the expert will testify. If stipulated into evidence, the reports shall be presented to the judge to be so marked. The 2777 parties shall consider and determine a limitation of the number 2778 2779 of expert witnesses. 6. Estimate time of trial and schedule the final hearing. 2780 2781 7. Consider and determine, as appropriate, such other matters 2782 as may aid in the disposition of the case, including, but not limited to, referral to additional mediation or appointment of 2783 an expert medical advisor pursuant to s. 440.13(10)(c). 2784 (e) Final witness lists, final exhibit lists, supplements, and 2785 amendments to the pretrial stipulation shall be served no later 2786 than 30 days before the final hearing. Witness lists, exhibit 2787 lists, supplements, and amendments to be filed less than 30 days 2788 before the final hearing must be approved by the judge or 2789 2790 stipulated to by the parties. A motion seeking such approval is a procedural motion. 2791 (f) At the discretion of the judge and on filing and service of 2792 motion and notice of hearing not less than 5 days before the 2793 date of the pretrial hearing, procedural motions may also be 2794 heard at the pretrial hearing. 2795 (g) The judge shall record the pretrial hearing by stenographer 2796

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or electronic means at the request of any party or by a written

stipulation signed by the parties.



HB 1179 2003 2799 (h)1. At the request of any party, or by his or her own motion, the judge promptly shall enter an order reciting the actions 2800 taken at the pretrial hearing and the agreements made by the 2801 parties about any of the matters considered and limiting the 2802 issues for trial to those not disposed of by admissions or 2803 2804 stipulations of the parties. 2. The order shall control the subsequent course of action 2805 2806 unless the judge modifies it to prevent injustice. The judge shall serve the order on the attorneys for the 2807 parties and on any party not represented by counsel. 2808 2809 Unless otherwise specified in the notice of hearing, the judge may consider and determine all issues pending as of the 2810 2811 date of the pretrial hearing. (i) If the date is not already set, the judge shall set the 2812 2813 date of the final hearing at the pretrial hearing. The notice of the final hearing may be set forth in the pretrial order 2814 2815 accompanying the pretrial stipulation or may be mailed separately by the judge to all interested parties. 2816 (8) Upon the motion of the judge of compensation claims or on 2817 the motion of any party, the judge of compensation claims may 2818 consolidate any petitions for benefits filed 30 days before the 2819 2820 scheduled mediation with any pending petitions for benefits for purposes of a hearing or for any other purpose. Any hearing on a 2821 consolidation must be held no later than 10 days before the 2822 mediation. Only petitions for benefits filed 30 days before the 2823 mediation date are ripe, due, and owing for the final hearing. 2824 (b) The parties shall complete the pretrial stipulations 2825 before the conclusion of the mediation conference if the claims, 2826 2827 except for attorney's fees and costs, have not been settled and

if any claims in any filed petition remain unresolved. The



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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.

(9)(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.

A continuance of the final hearing The final hearing must be held and concluded within 90 days after the mediation conference is held. Continuances may be granted when the reason for requesting the continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's control, when appropriate in the discretion of only if the requesting party demonstrates to the judge of compensation claims, or by agreement of the parties; however, any continuance to a date greater than 150 days after the date of initial mediation shall require the written consent of the claimant that the reason for requesting the continuance arises from circumstances beyond the party's control. The 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



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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 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



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medical evidence submitted at the hearing, the provisions of s. 440.13 shall apply. The report or testimony of the 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

(e) Co-counsel or any successor attorney shall file a notice of appearance in accordance with the Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure. Substitution of counsel may be made:

ripe, due, or owing at the time of the final hearing is waived.

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

- 1. By the filing and service of a stipulation, which does not require the approval of the judge; or
 - 2. By motion, which requires approval of the judge.
- (f) An attorney of record shall remain the attorney of record and not be permitted to withdraw unless:
- 1. The attorney files a written motion for withdrawal setting forth the reasons for the motion.
- 2. The motion is served on the client and counsel for all parties.
 - 3. An order is entered granting the motion of withdrawal.
- 4. The attorney who is claiming attorney's fees and taxable costs files a motion for withdrawal or substitution of



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counsel within 60 days after the filing of said motion or substitution of counsel. The failure to file the petition for attorney's fees and taxable costs within 60 days is a waiver of any claim for the same period.

(g)(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.

(h)(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 secretary director of the Department of Management Services 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



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of an order or the rendering of an adjudication by the 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 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



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2003 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 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.

(i) (i) 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.

(j)(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.

(10) An injured employee claiming or entitled to compensation shall submit to such physical examination by a



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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 29. Subsection (5) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as section 440.255, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

440.255 Procedures for appeals.--

(1)(5)(a) Procedures with respect to appeals from orders of judges of compensation claims shall be governed by rules adopted by the 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)(b) An appellant may be relieved of any necessary filing fee by filing a verified petition of indigency for 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

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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, liabilities, and income. Failure to state in the affidavit all 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 section subsection, including forms for use in all petitions brought under this section 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 relating to record costs, giving at least 15 days' notice to 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



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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.

(3)(e) 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.

Section 30. Section 440.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.28 Modification of orders.--

(1) 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

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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 order rejecting a claim are mailed to the parties at the last 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 method as may be determined by the judge of compensation claims.

(2) Application for modification of an order under subsection (1) shall be substantially in the form of a petition for benefits under s. 440.192(2) and shall include a request for a hearing.

Section 31. Subsection (5) is added to section 440.29, Florida Statutes, to read:

440.29 Procedure before the judge of compensation claims.--

(5)(a) Failure to comply with the provisions of this section or any order of the judges of compensation claims may subject a party to reprimand, striking of claims, defenses, pleadings, imposition of costs or attorney's fees, and such



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other sanctions as the judge may deem appropriate. These sanctions are in addition to any sanctions available to the judge pursuant to s. 440.33.

- (b) Every pleading, written motion, and other paper shall be signed by the attorney of record or, if the party is not represented, by the party. Each paper shall state the signer's address and telephone number, if any. Except when otherwise specifically provided by rule or statute, pleadings need not be verified. An unsigned paper shall be stricken unless omission of the signature is corrected promptly after being called to the attention of the attorney or party.
- (c) By presenting to the judge, whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating a pleading, written motion, or other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, that:
- 1. It is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the costs of litigation.
- 2. The claims defenses and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of a new law.
- 3. The allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery.

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4. The denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.

- (d) If, after notice and a reasonable opportunity to respond, the judge determines that paragraph (c) has been violated, the judge may, subject to the conditions stated in this section, impose an appropriate sanction on the attorneys or parties who have violated paragraph (c) or who are responsible for the violation.
- (e)1. A motion for sanctions under this section shall be made separately from other motions or requests and shall describe the specific conduct alleged, including, but not limited to, a violation of paragraph (c). The motion shall be served as provided in rule 4.030, Florida Rules of Workers'

 Compensation Procedure, but shall not be filed with or presented to the judge unless the challenged paper, claim, defense, allegation, or denial is not withdrawn or appropriately corrected within 21 days after service of the motion or such other period as the judge may prescribe. If warranted, the judge may award to the party prevailing on the motion the cost of the proceeding and attorney's fees incurred in presenting the motion.
- 2. On his or her own initiative, the judge may enter an order describing the specific conduct that appears to warrant sanctions and direct an attorney or party to show cause why it should not be sanctioned.
- (f)1. A sanction imposed for the violation of this section shall be limited to what is sufficient to deter repetition of such conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly situated. Subject to the limitations in this paragraph and in paragraph

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(d), the sanction may consist of or include directives of a nonmonetary nature, a penalty pursuant to s. 440.20 or s. 440.24, or, if imposed on motion and warranted for effective deterrence, an order directing payment to the movant of some or all of the reasonable attorney's fees and other costs incurred as a direct result of the violation. If the judge determines that any proceeding was maintained or continued frivolously, the costs of the proceeding, including attorney's fees, shall be assessed against the offending party or attorney. Penalties, fees, and costs awarded under this section may not be recouped from the party.

- 2. Monetary sanctions may not be awarded against a represented party for a violation of subparagraph (c)2.
- 3. Monetary sanctions may not be awarded on the judge's initiative unless the judge issues an order to show cause before a voluntary dismissal or settlement of the claim.
- (g) When imposing sanctions, the judge shall describe the conduct determined to warrant such impositions of sanctions and explain the basis for the sanctions imposed. If a penalty is assessed against an attorney pursuant to s. 440.24 or this section, the judge may forward a copy of the order assessing the penalty to the appropriate grievance committee acting under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- Section 32. Section 440.291, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.291 Discovery.--

(1) The judge shall have jurisdiction to take appropriate action to compel discovery, including the imposition of sanctions and, as circumstances warrant, may enlarge or shorten the applicable time for complying with discovery.

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(2) Discovery may be had before or after the filing of a claim or petition, in the same manner and for the same purpose as provided in the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or s.

440.30. At the pretrial hearing, the judge shall set a date for the final hearing that allows the parties at least 30 days to conduct discovery, unless the parties consent to an earlier hearing date.

- (3) Interrogatories, requests for admission, and other forms of discovery not authorized by the Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure shall not be permitted or used in workers' compensation proceedings.
- (4) Depositions of witnesses or parties may be taken and used in proceedings under this chapter in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided in the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or as otherwise provided by law.
- (a) For good cause shown, the judge may require taking a deposition by telephone.
- (b) If a deposition is taken by telephone, the oath shall be administered in the physical presence of the witness by a notary public or officer authorized to administer oaths. A certificate of the notary public or officer, substantially the same as form 4.9105, Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure, shall be filed by the party offering the witness's deposition within 15 days after the date on which the deposition was taken.
- (5)(a) The parties shall be subject to discovery procedures seeking the production of records or other tangible things, including, but not limited to, all hospital and medical records pertaining to the industrial accident, all rehabilitation reports, all records pertaining to the claimant's

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3246 average weekly wage at the time of the accident or earnings made subsequent to the industrial accident, and a transcript of any recorded statements of a party. 3248

- The parties shall be subject to discovery procedures seeking entry on land or other property for inspection or other purposes within the scope of discovery.
- (c) The parties shall have 30 days to serve a written response after service of any request under this section.
- The parties may seek the production of documents and other tangible things within the scope of discovery for inspection and copying from a person who is not a party pursuant to applicable Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, except that the time for objection to production of documents under this section is reduced to 5 days.
- (7) The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.
- Section 33. Section 440.292, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.292 Motion practice. --

(1) A motion relating to the adjudication of entitlement to benefits, including, but not limited to, motions to vacate orders for lump-sum advances, motions for advances under s. 440.20(12)(c)2. and (d), appeals of administrative fines or penalties under s. 440.106, motions for appointment of guardians, motions to appoint expert medical advisors under s. 440.13(9)(b), requests for imposition of sanctions under the

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Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure, motions to disqualify a judge or a mediator, motions to recuse counsel, motions to correct the appellate record, and motions to appoint independent medical examiners under s. 440.13(9)(b) shall be filed and handled in the manner as provided for a claim in rule 4.025, Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure, except the motion shall be filed with the presiding judge in cases where a petition is pending.

- (2)(a) Procedural motions include, but are not limited to, motions to consolidate, motions related to discovery, motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction and prosecution, motions to dismiss for lack of specificity, motions to amend and supplement pretrial stipulations, motions for a continuance, motions to compel, motions for protective orders, motions to bifurcate the issues, and motions in limine. Procedural motions shall be heard on not less than 5 days' written notice. The judge may require the moving party to serve written notice of the hearing on opposing counsel. No pretrial hearing shall be required.
- (b) A procedural motion shall set forth in detail the facts giving rise to the motion, its legal basis, and the specific relief sought. Any documents relied on should be specifically referenced and attached.
- (3)(a) All motions shall contain a certificate of counsel that the motion is made in good faith and not for the purpose of delay.
- (b) All motions, other than motions to dismiss for lack of prosecution under rule 4.075(e), Florida Rules of Workers'

 Compensation Procedure, shall contain a certificate of counsel that opposing counsel has been contacted in an effort to resolve the matter without a hearing, and despite those efforts, the



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opposing counsel objects to the motion.

- (4) All emergency procedural motions shall be identified as such and shall identify the nature of the emergency, including time constraints. Emergency procedural motions shall be heard promptly.
- (5) A written response to a contested motion is not required. If a written response is made, it shall specifically state the basis for the objection.
- (6) Unless the moving party obtains prior approval of the judge, all procedural motions shall be heard at the office of the judge. If the judge allows telephone appearances, the party wishing to appear by telephone shall be responsible to coordinate the appearance of counsel and other necessary participants and to notify the judge.
- (7) Notices of hearing shall be prepared and served on the parties under rule 4.030, Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure.
- (8) Motions may be heard at pretrial hearing in accordance with rule 4.045, Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation

 Procedure.
- (9) Judges, at their own discretion, may treat any motion seeking affirmative relief or the adjudication of entitlement to any benefits in the manner provided for a claim or petition under these rules.
- (10)(a) In addition to meeting the requirements of subsection (1), all motions to dismiss must state with particularity the basis for the motion. The judge shall enter an order on such motions without a hearing, unless good cause for the hearing is shown.
 - (b) Notwithstanding the entry of a docketing order under

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subsections (1) and (2).

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rule 4.029, Florida Rules of Workers' Compensation Procedure,

any motion to dismiss for lack of specificity must be filed

pursuant to s. 440.192(5) and comply with the requirements of

(11) All medical records and reports of authorized treating health care providers relating to the claimant and subject accident shall be received into evidence upon proper motion served on the opposing party at the time of the pretrial hearing or no later than 30 days before the final hearing. Such records shall be served with the motion.

Section 34. Section 440.293, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.293 Agreements or stipulations.--

- (1) Agreements or stipulations not involving settlements under s. 440.20(11) shall comply with this section.
- (2) An agreement or stipulation shall not be enforceable unless it is in writing and signed by the parties or their attorneys or dictated on the record.
- (3) All agreements or stipulations submitted to a judge for approval and entry of an order shall include a detailed statement of the issues in dispute and how the issues were resolved, including a description of the benefits provided.
- (4) Any agreement or stipulation under this section may be expressly relied on by the judge in any proceeding, unless a party seeks to be relieved of the agreement or stipulation for good cause shown.
- (5) The judge may abrogate any stipulation that appears to be manifestly contrary to the evidence on due notice to the parties; however, the judge need not inquire beyond the stipulation or agreement.

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Section 35. Section 440.295, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.295 Summary judgment.--

- (1) Any party may, at any time, move for a summary judgment in the party's favor on all or any part of the claim or defense. A motion for summary judgment may not delay final hearing.
- (2) If, upon the filing of a motion for summary judgment, the party against whom the motion is directed believes the summary judgment will delay final hearing, the party shall immediately notify the court and arrange for a telephone conference between counsel for the respective parties. The court shall determine after the conference whether further briefing and proceedings are appropriate.
- (3) Subject to other provisions, summary judgments shall be rendered if the pleading, depositions, and responses to all requests for production, together with affidavits, if any, show there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.
- (4) Any party filing a motion under this section shall include in the motion a statement of uncontroverted facts which shall set forth in full the specific facts on which the party relies in support of the motion. The specific facts shall be set forth in serial fashion and not in narrative form. As to each fact, the statement shall refer to a specific pleading, affidavit, or other document where the fact may be found. Any party opposing a motion filed under this section shall include in his or her opposition a brief statement of genuine issues, setting forth specific facts which the opposing party asserts establish a genuine issue of material fact precluding summary



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judgment in favor of the moving party which shall refer to a specific pleading, affidavit, or other document where the fact may be found.

- (5) If the movant and the party opposing the motion agree that there is no genuine issue of any material fact, they shall jointly file a stipulation with the court setting forth a statement of stipulated facts.
- (6) If either party desires a hearing on the motion, a request shall be made in writing to the court which shall set a time and place for hearing. If no request for hearing is made within 10 days after the filing of the motion, any right to a hearing afforded by this section shall be deemed waived. The court may order a hearing on its own motion.
- (7) Supporting and opposing affidavits shall be made on personal knowledge, set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein. Copies of all papers or parts thereof referred to in an affidavit shall be attached thereto or served therewith. The court may permit affidavits to be supplemented or opposed by depositions, answers to discovery, or further affidavits. When a motion for summary judgment is made and supported as provided in this section, an adverse party may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of his or her pleading, and his or her response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this section, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against the adverse party.
- (8) Should it appear from the affidavits of the adverse party that the party filing the motion for summary judgment



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cannot present by affidavit facts essential to justify the party filing the motion for summary judgment's opposition, the court may delay judgment or may order a continuance to permit additional discovery or additional affidavits to be obtained.

(9) Should it appear to the satisfaction of the court at any time that any of the affidavits presented pursuant to this rule are presented in bad faith or solely for the purpose of delay, the court may punish the offending party or parties as provided by law.

Section 36. Subsections (5) and (6) are added to section 440.42, Florida Statutes, to read:

440.42 Insurance policies; liability.--

When there is any controversy as to which of two or more carriers is liable for the discharge of the obligations and duties of one or more employers with respect to a claim for compensation, remedial treatment, or other benefits under this chapter, the judge of compensation claims shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate such controversy; and if one of the carriers voluntarily or in compliance with a compensation order makes payments in discharge of such liability and it is finally determined that another carrier is liable for all or any part of such obligations and duties with respect to such claim, the carrier which has made payments either voluntarily or in compliance with a compensation order shall be entitled to reimbursement from the carrier finally determined liable, and the judge of compensation claims shall have jurisdiction to order such reimbursement; however, if the carrier finally determined liable can demonstrate that it has been prejudiced by lack of knowledge or notice of its potential liability, such



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reimbursement shall be only with respect to payments made after it had knowledge or notice of its potential liability.

- (5) If there is a dispute between two or more carriers pursuant to subsection (4) regarding liability for workers' compensation benefits, the following procedures shall be followed:
- (a) When the carriers in dispute agree that benefits are payable under this chapter and a dispute exists between two or more carriers as to their respective responsibilities for payment to or on behalf of the injured employee, upon the motion of any carrier or upon the motion of the judge of compensation claims, the judge of compensation claims shall enter a temporary order requiring equal payment of all compensable benefits by and between the carriers in dispute.
- (b) At any time after the temporary order is issued, any party may petition for a formal hearing pursuant to subsection (4) before the judge of compensation claims for a determination of liability between the carriers. When liability has been determined by a final order of the judge of compensation claims, the party held liable for benefits shall be ordered to reimburse any moneys the other party has paid and shall provide for payment of interest at 12 percent per annum on any compensation benefits reimbursed.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall prevent the parties from entering into a stipulation regarding their respective liabilities which shall be approved by the judge of compensation claims.
- (6) If the employer or carrier stipulates to the claimant entitlement to attorney's fees and taxable costs and the nature and amount of benefits secured, the claimant's counsel shall



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file a petition for benefits for attorney's fees and taxable costs within 60 days after said stipulation or the claim for attorney's fees and taxable costs shall be barred.

Section 37. Section 440.442, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.442 Code of Judicial Conduct.--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 Deputy Chief Judge or judge of compensation claims by the Governor.

Section 38. Section 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.45 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims. --

(1)(a) There is created the 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 of Compensation Claims shall report to the Secretary director of Management Services the Division of Administrative Hearings. The Deputy Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years from only one a list of three names submitted by the statewide nominating commission created under subsection (2). The Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims must demonstrate prior administrative experience and possess the same qualifications for appointment as a judge of compensation claims, and the procedure for reappointment of the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims

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HB 1179 2003 will be the same as for reappointment of a judge of compensation claims. The office shall be a separate budget entity and the Chief Judge of Compensation Claims director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall be its office agency head for all purposes, including, but not limited to, rulemaking pursuant to subsection (4) and establishing agency policies and procedures. The Department of Management Services shall provide administrative support and service to the office to the extent requested by the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings but shall not direct, supervise, or control the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims in any manner, including, but not limited to, personnel, purchasing, budgetary matters, or property transactions. The operating budget of the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall be paid out of the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund established in s. 440.50.

- (b) The current term of the <u>Deputy</u> Chief Judge of Compensation Claims shall expire October 1, <u>2003</u> 2001. Effective October 1, <u>2003</u> 2001, the position of Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims is created.
- (2)(a) The Governor shall appoint full-time judges of compensation claims 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 must possess a minimum of 5 years' experience is experienced in the <u>full-time</u> practice of <u>Florida law of workers' compensation law</u>. No judge of compensation claims 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 from $\underline{\text{only one}}$ a



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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, 1999, the term of office of each person appointed by the 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, 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, 1999, and members who reside in the even-numbered district court of appeal jurisdictions to 4-year terms each, beginning July 1, 1999. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term; and



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3. 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. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a 4-year term.

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 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. Prior to the expiration of a 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 commission shall consider the extent to which the judge has met the requirements of this chapter, including, but not limited to,



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the requirements of ss. 440.25(1) and (9)(a)-(h) (4)(a)-(f), 440.34(2), and 440.442. If the judge's performance is deemed unsatisfactory 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 for an additional 4-year term. If the Governor does not reappoint the judge, the Governor shall inform the commission. The judge shall remain in office until the Governor has appointed a successor judge in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b). If a vacancy occurs during a 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, the Governor shall appoint a successor judge for a term of 4 years in accordance with paragraph (b).

- (d) The Governor may appoint any attorney who has been a member of The Florida Bar in good standing for the previous 5 years and who possesses a minimum of at least 5 years' years of experience in the full-time practice of Florida workers' compensation law in this state to serve as a judge of compensation claims 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 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 <u>Florida Bar</u> <u>director of the Division of</u>

 Administrative Hearings may receive or initiate complaints, conduct investigations, and dismiss complaints against the

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Deputy Chief Judge and the judges of compensation claims on the basis of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The Florida Bar director may recommend to the Governor the removal or discipline of the Deputy Chief Judge or a judge of compensation claims or recommend the discipline of a judge whose conduct during his or her term of office warrants such discipline. For purposes of this section, the term "discipline" includes reprimand, fine, and suspension with or without pay. At the conclusion of each investigation, The Florida Bar director shall submit preliminary findings of fact and recommendations to the judge of compensation claims who is the subject of the complaint. The Chief Judge and judge of compensation claims shall each have has 20 days within which to respond to the preliminary findings. The response and The Florida Bar's 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 judges.
- (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 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, attorney's fees paid in excess of the fee schedule and the basis therefor extraordinary fee awards, and other data necessary for the judicial nominating commission to review the performance of judges as required in paragraph (2)(c). The Workers' Compensation Rules of Procedure, rules 4.010 through 4.918, in

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effect as of February 22, 2003, shall apply in all workers' compensation proceedings before the judges of compensation claims and replace Chapter 60Q-6 Rules of Procedure for Workers' Compensation Adjudication and all forms referenced therein.

Thereafter, Workers' Compensation Rules of Procedure shall be promulgated by The Florida Bar Rules Committee and adopted approved by the Supreme Court apply until the rules adopted by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims pursuant to s.

440.29(3) this section become effective. All forms referenced in this chapter shall be promulgated by The Florida Bar Rules Committee.

(5) Not later than December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 2004, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall issue a written report to the Governor, the House of Representatives, the Senate, The Florida Bar, the Workers' Compensation Section of The Florida Bar, and the statewide nominating commission summarizing the amount, cost, and outcome of all litigation resolved in the previous fiscal year; summarizing the disposition of mediation conferences, the number of mediation conferences held, the number of continuances granted for mediations and final hearings, the number and outcome of litigated cases, the amount of attorney's fees paid in excess of the fee schedule and the basis therefor in each case according to order year and accident year, and the number of final orders not issued within 60 30 days after the final hearing or closure of the hearing record; and recommending changes or improvements to the dispute resolution elements of the Workers' Compensation Law and regulations. If the Deputy Chief Judge finds that judges generally are unable to meet a particular statutory requirement for reasons beyond their



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control, the Deputy Chief Judge shall submit such findings and any recommendations to the Legislature.

Section 39. Subsections (6) through (9) of section 440.491, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (7) through (10), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to said section, to read:

- 440.491 Reemployment of injured workers; rehabilitation.--
- (6) ADDITIONAL REHABILITATION TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY
 BENEFITS.--
- (a) When the employer or carrier denies the payment of additional rehabilitation temporary total disability benefits, an employer or carrier shall give the employee 7 days' written notice of denial by certificate of mailing that the employee's additional rehabilitation temporary total disability benefits are being denied; provide the employee with a copy of any documentation for the denial, including any medical, employment, wages, vocational reports, and unemployment records; and advise the employee of his or her right to request a hearing on the payment of additional rehabilitation temporary total disability benefits by filing a petition for benefits. The employer's or carrier's failure to comply with this time provision shall result in a waiver of any time period in which to file a petition for benefits on the issue. The evidence of any investigator, adjuster, or other witness in the nature of surveillance shall be subject to discovery when such evidence will be used at trial, provided the party intending to use such evidence is first given a reasonable opportunity to depose the party or witness who is the subject of the surveillance.
- (b) When the Division of Workers' Compensation has determined an injured employee is entitled to retraining and



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HB 1179 2003 education to obtain suitable gainful employment and the employee claims and the employer or carrier contests the employee's entitlement to an additional 26 weeks of rehabilitation temporary total disability benefits, or an extended period to be determined necessary and proper by the judge of compensation claims, the employee shall file a petition for benefits for rehabilitation temporary total disability benefits which includes a statement of the period in dispute, copies of all vocational reports from the division establishing the employee's entitlement to retraining, copies of the employee's transcripts and attendance records coinciding with the first 26 weeks of benefits, medical reports establishing that the employee has limitations and restrictions which preclude his or her obtaining suitable gainful employment as provided in this section, and a proposed course of study for the period claimed. A copy of said documentation shall be sent to the employer and carrier and its representative no later than 10 days after the filing of the petition for benefits.

(c) The failure of the employee to provide the documentation required by paragraph (a) shall result in dismissal of the employee's petition for benefits. The failure of the employer or carrier to provide the documentation required by paragraph (b) shall result in the same being excluded from evidence at any trial of this issue.

Section 40. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

112.3145 Disclosure of financial interests and clients represented before agencies.--

(1) For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:



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- (b) "Specified state employee" means:
- 1. Public counsel created by chapter 350, an assistant state attorney, an assistant public defender, a full-time state employee who serves as counsel or assistant counsel to any state agency, the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims, a judge of compensation claims, an administrative law judge, or a hearing officer.
- 2. Any person employed in the office of the Governor or in the office of any member of the Cabinet if that person is exempt from the Career Service System, except persons employed in clerical, secretarial, or similar positions.
- 3. Each appointed secretary, assistant secretary, deputy secretary, executive director, assistant executive director, or deputy executive director of each state department, commission, board, or council; unless otherwise provided, the division director, assistant division director, deputy director, bureau chief, and assistant bureau chief of any state department or division; or any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, by whatever title.
- 4. The superintendent or institute director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field or the warden or director of any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.
- 5. Business managers, purchasing agents having the power to make any purchase exceeding the threshold amount provided for in s. 287.017 for CATEGORY ONE, finance and accounting directors, personnel officers, or grants coordinators for any state agency.

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- 6. Any person, other than a legislative assistant exempted by the presiding officer of the house by which the legislative assistant is employed, who is employed in the legislative branch of government, except persons employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions.
 - 7. Each employee of the Commission on Ethics.
- Each elected constitutional officer, state officer, local officer, and specified state employee shall file a quarterly report of the names of clients represented for a fee or commission, except for appearances in ministerial matters, before agencies at his or her level of government. For the purposes of this part, agencies of government shall be classified as state-level agencies or agencies below state level. Each local officer shall file such report with the supervisor of elections of the county in which the officer is principally employed or is a resident. Each state officer, elected constitutional officer, and specified state employee shall file such report with the commission. The report shall be filed only when a reportable representation is made during the calendar quarter and shall be filed no later than the last day of each calendar quarter, for the previous calendar quarter. Representation before any agency shall be deemed to include representation by such officer or specified state employee or by any partner or associate of the professional firm of which he or she is a member and of which he or she has actual knowledge. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "representation before any agency" does not include appearances before any court or the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims or judges of compensation claims or representations on behalf of one's agency in one's official capacity. Such term does not include the



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preparation and filing of forms and applications merely for the purpose of obtaining or transferring a license based on a quota or a franchise of such agency or a license or operation permit to engage in a profession, business, or occupation, so long as the issuance or granting of such license, permit, or transfer does not require substantial discretion, a variance, a special consideration, or a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 120.65, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

120.65 Administrative law judges.--

The Division of Administrative Hearings within the Department of Management Services shall be headed by a director who shall be appointed by the Administration Commission and confirmed by the Senate. The director, who shall also serve as the chief administrative law judge, and any deputy chief administrative law judge must possess the same minimum qualifications as the administrative law judges employed by the division. The Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims must possess the minimum qualifications established in s. 440.45(2) and shall report to the director. The division shall be a separate budget entity, and the director shall be its agency head for all purposes. The Department of Management Services shall provide administrative support and service to the division to the extent requested by the director. The division shall not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Management Services in any manner, including, but not limited to, personnel, purchasing, transactions involving real or personal property, and budgetary matters.



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Section 42. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 121.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.055 Senior Management Service Class.--There is hereby established a separate class of membership within the Florida Retirement System to be known as the "Senior Management Service Class," which shall become effective February 1, 1987.

(1)

- (i)1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., effective July 1, 1999, participation in the Senior Management Service Class is compulsory for any member of the Florida Retirement System who is employed as the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims or as a judge of compensation claims with the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims within the Division of Administrative Hearings.
- 2. In lieu of participating in the Senior Management Service Class, the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims or a judge of compensation claims may participate in the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program established under subsection (6).

Section 43. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 216.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.251 Salary appropriations; limitations.--

(2)

- (b) Salary payments shall be made only to employees filling established positions included in the agency's or in the judicial branch's approved budgets and amendments thereto as may be provided by law; provided, however:
- 1. Reclassification of established positions may be accomplished when justified in accordance with the established procedures for reclassifying positions; or

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When the Division of Risk Management of the Department of Insurance has determined that an employee is entitled to receive a temporary partial disability benefit pursuant to the provisions of s. 440.1502 or a temporary total disability benefit pursuant to the provisions of s. 440.15 and there is medical certification that the employee cannot perform the duties of the employee's regular position, but the employee can perform some type of work beneficial to the agency, the agency may return the employee to the payroll, at his or her regular rate of pay, to perform such duties as the employee is capable of performing, even if there is not an established position in which the employee can be placed. Nothing in this subparagraph shall abrogate an employee's rights under chapter 440 or chapter 447, nor shall it adversely affect the retirement credit of a member of the Florida Retirement System in the membership class he or she was in at the time of, and during, the member's disability.

Section 44. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 440.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.105 Prohibited activities; reports; penalties; limitations.--

- (3) Whoever violates any provision of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (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

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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.

Section 45. Subsection (16) of section 440.134, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.134 Workers' compensation managed care arrangement.--
- (16) When a carrier enters into a managed care arrangement pursuant to this section the employees who are covered by the provisions of such arrangement shall be deemed to have received all the benefits to which they are entitled pursuant to <u>ss. s.</u> 440.13(2)(a) and <u>440.1509(1)(b)</u>. In addition, the employer shall be deemed to have complied completely with the requirements of such provisions. The provisions governing managed care arrangements shall govern exclusively unless specifically stated otherwise in this section.

Section 46. Subsection (4) of section 440.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.14 Determination of pay.--

- (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 $\underline{ss. s.}$ 440.15-440.1507 (2) or (3)(b), the employer shall within 7 days of such 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 $\underline{s. 440.02(28)(27)}$.
- Section 47. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (8), and paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of section 440.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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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, 440.15-440.1507, 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 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.
- (2) The carrier must pay the first installment of compensation or deny compensability no later than the 14th day after the employer receives notice of the injury or death. The carrier shall thereafter pay compensation in biweekly installments or as otherwise provided in <u>ss. s.</u> 440.15-440.1507, unless the judge of compensation claims determines or the parties agree that an alternate installment schedule is in the best interests of the employee.
- (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 of 12 percent per year from the date the installment becomes due until it is paid, whether such installment is payable without an order



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or under the terms of an order. The interest payment shall be the greater of the amount of interest due or \$5.

In order to ensure carrier compliance under this chapter and provisions of the Florida Insurance Code, the department shall monitor 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 establish by rule minimum performance standards for carriers to ensure that a minimum of 90 percent of all compensation benefits are timely paid. The department shall fine a carrier as provided in s. 440.1312(2) 440.13(11)(b) up to \$50 for each late payment of compensation that is below the minimum 90 percent performance standard. 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.

(11)

(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 settlement agreement releasing the employer and the carrier 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

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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.

Section 48. Subsection (2) of section 440.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.207 Workers' compensation system guide. --

(2) The department shall publish an understandable guide to the workers' compensation system which shall contain an explanation of benefits provided; services provided by the Employee Assistance and Ombudsman Office; procedures regarding mediation, the hearing process, and civil and criminal penalties; relevant rules of the department; and such other information as the department believes will inform employees, employers, carriers, and those providing services pursuant to this chapter of their rights and responsibilities under this chapter and the rules of the department. For the purposes of this subsection, a guide is understandable if the text of the guide is written at a level of readability not exceeding the eighth grade level, as determined by a recognized readability



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Section 49. Subsection (2) of section 440.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.29 Procedure before the judge of compensation claims.--
- (2) Hearings before the judge of compensation claims shall be open to the public, and the Deputy Chief Judge is authorized to designate the manner in which particular types of hearings are recorded and reported and, when necessary, to contract for the reporting of such hearings. The Deputy Chief Judge shall arrange for the preparation of a record of the hearings and other proceedings before judges of compensation claims, as necessary, and is authorized to allow for the attendance of court reporters at hearings, for preparation of transcripts of testimony, for copies of any instrument, and for other reporting or recording services. The Deputy Chief Judge may charge the same fees allowed by law or court rule to reporters, persons preparing transcripts, or clerks of courts of this state for like services.

Section 50. Subsection (5) of section 440.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.44 Workers' compensation; staff organization.--
- (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, or the

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Deputy Chief Judge may hold sessions and conduct hearings at any place within the state. The Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall maintain the 17 district offices, 31 judges of compensation claims, and 31 mediators as they exist on June 30, 2001.

Section 51. Section 440.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.47 Travel expenses.--The Deputy Chief Judge, judges of compensation claims, and employees of the department shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. Such expenses shall be sworn to by the person who incurred the same and shall be allowed and paid as provided in s. 440.50 upon the presentation of vouchers therefor approved by the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings or the department, whichever is applicable.

Section 52. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (6) of section 440.49, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 440.49 Limitation of liability for subsequent injury through Special Disability Trust Fund.--
- (4) PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT OR PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY,
 TEMPORARY BENEFITS, MEDICAL BENEFITS, OR ATTENDANT CARE AFTER
 OTHER PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT.--
- (a) Permanent impairment.--If an employee who has a preexisting permanent physical impairment incurs a subsequent permanent impairment from injury or occupational disease arising out of, and in the course of, her or his employment which merges with the preexisting permanent physical impairment to cause a permanent impairment, the employer shall, in the first instance, pay all benefits provided by this chapter; but, subject to the

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limitations specified in subsection (6), such employer shall be reimbursed from the Special Disability Trust Fund created by subsection (9) for 50 percent of all impairment benefits which the employer has been required to provide pursuant to s. $\frac{440.1503(1)}{440.15(3)(a)}$ as a result of the subsequent accident or occupational disease.

- (6) EMPLOYER KNOWLEDGE, EFFECT ON REIMBURSEMENT.--
- (a) Reimbursement is not allowed under this section unless it is established that the employer knew of the preexisting permanent physical impairment prior to the occurrence of the subsequent injury or occupational disease, and that the permanent physical impairment is one of the following:
 - 1. Epilepsy.
 - Diabetes.
 - 3. Cardiac disease.
 - 4. Amputation of foot, leg, arm, or hand.
- 5. Total loss of sight of one or both eyes or a partial loss of corrected vision of more than 75 percent bilaterally.
 - 6. Residual disability from poliomyelitis.
- 7. Cerebral palsy.
 - 8. Multiple sclerosis.
 - 9. Parkinson's disease.
- 4103 10. Meniscectomy.
 - 11. Patellectomy.
- 4105 12. Ruptured cruciate ligament.
- 4106 13. Hemophilia.
- 4107 14. Chronic osteomyelitis.
- 15. Surgical or spontaneous fusion of a major weight-4109 bearing joint.
- 4110 16. Hyperinsulinism.

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- 4111 17. Muscular dystrophy.
 - 18. Thrombophlebitis.
 - 19. Herniated intervertebral disk.
 - 20. Surgical removal of an intervertebral disk or spinal fusion.
 - 21. One or more back injuries or a disease process of the back resulting in disability over a total of 120 or more days, if substantiated by a doctor's opinion that there was a preexisting impairment to the claimant's back.
 - 22. Total deafness.
 - 23. Mental retardation, provided the employee's intelligence quotient is such that she or he falls within the lowest 2 percentile of the general population. However, it shall not be necessary for the employer to know the employee's actual intelligence quotient or actual relative ranking in relation to the intelligence quotient of the general population.
 - 24. Any permanent physical condition which, prior to the industrial accident or occupational disease, constitutes a 20-percent impairment of a member or of the body as a whole.
 - 25. Obesity, provided the employee is 30 percent or more over the average weight designated for her or his height and age in the Table of Average Weight of Americans by Height and Age prepared by the Society of Actuaries using data from the 1979 Build and Blood Pressure Study.
 - 26. Any permanent physical impairment as defined in s. 440.1503 440.15(3) which is a result of a prior industrial accident with the same employer or the employer's parent company, subsidiary, sister company, or affiliate located within the geographical boundaries of this state.



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(c) An employer's or carrier's right to apportionment or deduction pursuant to ss. 440.02(1), 440.1506(1)(b) 440.15(5)(b), and 440.151(1)(c) does not preclude reimbursement from such fund, except when the merger comes within the definition of paragraph (2)(c) and such apportionment or deduction relieves the employer or carrier from providing the materially and substantially greater permanent disability benefits otherwise contemplated in those paragraphs.

Section 53. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 440.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 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. $\underline{440.1505(1)(f)}$ $\underline{440.15(1)(f)}$, the funding of the fixed administrative expenses of the plan, and the funding of the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Fraud within the Department of Insurance. Such fund shall be administered by the department.
- Section 54. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 440.51, Florida Statutes, is 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.
- (b) The total expenses of administration shall be prorated among the carriers writing compensation insurance in the state and self-insurers. The net premiums collected by carriers and

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the amount of premiums calculated by the department for selfinsured 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. 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, except during the interim period from 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. 440.1505(1)(f) 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.

Section 55. Section 631.929, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

631.929 Election of remedies.—An injured worker who has a date of accident which occurred before January 1, 1994, and is not receiving benefits due under chapter 440 due to the insolvency of a self-insurance fund or its successors, regardless of the date declared insolvent by the court, may elect to seek medical care, treatment, and attendance, and compensation required under ss. 440.15—440.1507 and 440.16 from the corporation and forego the remedy to seek benefits from his or her employer or the insolvent self-insurance fund. An employee who so elects may be required to obtain medical care, treatment, and attendance through a managed care plan comporting with the requirement of s. 440.134 if the plan of operation so



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provides. An injured worker has 60 days to seek benefits from the corporation upon ratification by the corporation of his or her right to elect a remedy under this part. If the injured worker elects to pursue his or her remedy under the provisions of this part, the corporation may, with the agreement of the injured employee, pay a lump-sum payment in exchange for the corporation's and employer's release from liability for future medical and compensation expenses, as well as any other benefit provided under chapter 440. However, there shall be no entitlement to attorney's fees, penalties, interest, or costs to be paid on any claim presented to the corporation under this part. This section shall not create any cause of action against any employer who purchased workers' compensation insurance coverage pursuant to s. 440.38.

Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 946.523, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

946.523 Prison industry enhancement (PIE) programs.--

(2) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, including s. $\underline{440.1506(5)}$ $\underline{440.15(9)}$, private sector employers shall provide workers' compensation coverage to inmates who participate in prison industry enhancement (PIE) programs under subsection (1). However, inmates are not entitled to unemployment compensation.

Section 57. Paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation or community control.--

(8)

(b) In determining the average weekly wage, unless otherwise determined by a specific funding program, all

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remuneration received from the employer shall be considered a gratuity, and the offender shall not be entitled to any benefits otherwise payable under <u>ss.</u> <u>s.</u> 440.15<u>-440.1507</u>, regardless of whether the offender may be receiving wages and remuneration from other employment with another employer and regardless of his or her future wage-earning capacity. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any person performing labor under a sentence of a court to perform community services as provided in s. 316.193.

Section 58. Subsection (4) of section 960.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

960.13 Awards.--

(4) Any award made pursuant to this chapter shall be made in accordance with the schedule of benefits, degrees of disability, and wage-loss formulas specified in ss. 440.12, and 440.15-440.1505, and 440.1507 excluding subsection (5) of that section.

Section 59. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 985.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.21 Intake and case management. --

(4) The juvenile probation officer shall make a preliminary determination as to whether the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, consulting with the state attorney as may be necessary. In any case where the juvenile probation officer or the state attorney finds that the report, affidavit, or complaint is insufficient by the standards for a probable cause affidavit, the juvenile probation officer or state attorney shall return the report, affidavit, or complaint, without delay, to the person or agency originating the report, affidavit, or complaint or having knowledge of the facts or to

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the appropriate law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction of the offense, and shall request, and the person or agency shall promptly furnish, additional information in order to comply with the standards for a probable cause affidavit.

- (a) The juvenile probation officer, upon determining that the report, affidavit, or complaint is complete, pursuant to uniform procedures established by the department, shall:
- 1. When indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family for substance abuse problems, using community-based licensed programs with clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of substance abuse problems.
- 2. When indicated by the preliminary screening, provide for a comprehensive assessment of the child and family for mental health problems, using community-based psychologists, psychiatrists, or other licensed mental health professionals with clinical expertise and experience in the assessment of mental health problems.

When indicated by the comprehensive assessment, the department is authorized to contract within appropriated funds for services with a local nonprofit community mental health or substance abuse agency licensed or authorized under chapter 394, or chapter 397, or other authorized nonprofit social service agency providing related services. The determination of mental health or substance abuse services shall be conducted in coordination with existing programs providing mental health or substance abuse services in conjunction with the intake office. Client information resulting from the screening and evaluation shall be



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documented pursuant to rules established by the department and shall serve to assist the juvenile probation officer in providing the most appropriate services and recommendations in the least intrusive manner. Such client information shall be used in the multidisciplinary assessment and classification of the child, but such information, and any information obtained directly or indirectly through the assessment process, is inadmissible in court prior to the disposition hearing, unless the child's written consent is obtained. At the disposition hearing, documented client information shall serve to assist the court in making the most appropriate custody, adjudicatory, and dispositional decision. If the screening and assessment indicate that the interest of the child and the public will be best served thereby, the juvenile probation officer, with the approval of the state attorney, may refer the child for care, diagnostic and evaluation services, substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, retardation services, a diversionary or arbitration or mediation program, community service work, or other programs or treatment services voluntarily accepted by the child and the child's parents or legal guardians. The victim, if any, and the law enforcement agency which investigated the offense shall be notified immediately by the state attorney of the action taken under this paragraph. Whenever a child volunteers to participate in any work program under this chapter or volunteers to work in a specified state, county, municipal, or community service organization supervised work program or to work for the victim, the child shall be considered an employee of the state for the purposes of liability. In determining the child's average weekly wage, unless otherwise determined by a specific funding program,

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985.315 Educational/technical and vocational work-related programs. --

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(c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, including s. $\underline{440.1506(5)}$ $\underline{440.15(9)}$, private sector employers shall provide juveniles participating in juvenile work programs under paragraph (b) with workers' compensation coverage, and juveniles shall be entitled to the benefits of such coverage. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow juveniles to participate in unemployment compensation benefits.

Section 62. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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