A bill to be entitled
An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.14, F.S.; revising the basis upon which to compute average weekly wages for purposes of compensation; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 440.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
440.14 Determination of pay.--
(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the average weekly wages of the injured employee as of the date of the accident at the time of the injury shall be taken as the basis upon which to compute compensation and shall be determined, subject to the limitations of s. 440.12(2), as follows:
(a) If the injured employee has worked in the employment in which she or he was working as of the date of the accident the time of the injury, whether for the same or another employer, during substantially the whole of 13 weeks immediately preceding the injury, her or his average weekly wage shall be one-thirteenth of the total amount of wages earned in such employment during the 13 weeks. As used in this paragraph, the term "substantially the whole of 13 weeks" means the calendar shall be deemed to mean and refer to a constructive period of 13 weeks as a whole, which shall be defined as the 13 weeks before the date of the accident, excluding the week during which the accident occurred. a consecutive period of 91 days, and The term "during substantially the whole of 13 weeks" shall be deemed to Page 1 of 3
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mean during not less than 75 percent of the total customary full-time hours of employment within such period considered as a whole.
(b) If the injured employee has not worked in such employment during substantially the whole of 13 weeks immediately preceding the injury, the wages of a similar employee in the same employment who has worked substantially the whole of such 13 weeks shall be used in making the determination under the preceding paragraph.
(c) If an employee is a seasonal worker and the foregoing method cannot be fairly applied in determining the average weekly wage, then the employee may use, instead of the 13 weeks immediately preceding the injury, the calendar year or the 52 weeks immediately preceding the injury. The employee will have the burden of proving that this method will be more reasonable and fairer than the method set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) and, further, must document prior earnings with W-2 forms, written wage statements, or income tax returns. The employer shall have 30 days following the receipt of this written proof to adjust the compensation rate, including the making of any additional payment due for prior weekly payments, based on the lower rate compensation.
(d) If any of the foregoing methods cannot reasonably and fairly be applied, the full-time weekly wages of the injured employee shall be used, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e) or paragraph (f).
(e) If it is established that the injured employee was under 22 years of age when injured and that under normal conditions her or his wages should be expected to increase

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during the period of disability, the fact may be considered in arriving at her or his average weekly wages.
(f) If it is established that the injured employee was a part-time worker at the time of the injury, that she or he had adopted part-time employment as a customary practice, and that under normal working conditions she or he probably would have remained a part-time worker during the period of disability, these factors shall be considered in arriving at her or his average weekly wages. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "part-time worker" means an individual who customarily works less than the full-time hours or full-time workweek of a similar employee in the same employment.
(g) If compensation is due for a fractional part of the week, the compensation for such fractional part shall be determined by dividing the weekly compensation rate by the number of days employed per week to compute the amount due for each day.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

