Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Representative Goodlette offered the following: 12 13 Amendment 14 Remove line(s) 3130-3194, and insert: 15 residence, due to his or her physical limitation. 16 17 Entitlement to such benefits shall cease when the employee 18 reaches age 75, unless the employee is not eligible for social 19 security benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. 402 or s. 423 because the 20 employee's compensable injury has prevented the employee from 21 working sufficient quarters to be eligible for such benefits, 22 notwithstanding any age limits. If the accident occurred on or 23 after the employee reaches age 70, benefits shall be payable 24 during the continuance of permanent total disability, not to 25 exceed 5 years following the determination of permanent total

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disability. Only claimants with catastrophic injuries or

claimants who are incapable of engaging in employment, as

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- <u>described in this paragraph</u>, 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 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 by the employer's or carrier's chosen rehabilitation advisor or provider pursuant to s. 440.491 continues even after the employee has been accepted or adjudicated as entitled to compensation under this chapter and costs for such evaluations and testing shall be borne by the employer or carrier, respectively. 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 the employee and the 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 (f)1.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 3 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 not be paid or payable after the employee attains cease at age 62, regardless of whether if the employee has applied for or is eligible to apply is eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. ss. 402 or s. and 423, unless the employee is not eligible for social security benefits under 42 U.S.C. s. 402 or s. 423

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No.HB 25A

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because the employee's compensable injury has prevented the

employee from working sufficient quarters to be eligible for

such benefits whether or not the employee has applied for

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