By Senator Villalobos

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5-03428A-08

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; requiring an insurance carrier to give an employee more than one opportunity to change physicians for medical treatment; redefining the term "independent medical examination" to exclude evaluations by an expert medical advisor; providing for all parties involved in a workers' compensation case to have access to medical information provided by an authorized health care provider; revising the list of persons who may request medical information concerning an injured employee; requiring such release of medical information by an authorized health care provider; revising requirements for obtaining an independent medical examination; providing that the medical opinion of a medical advisor appointed by the judge of compensation claims or the Department of Financial Services is not admissible in proceedings before the judges of compensation claims; deleting the use of expert medical advisors by the judges of compensation claims; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; deleting a provision limiting impairment income benefits for impairment ratings for physical impairments; revising the method by which permanent impairment benefits are paid; providing requirements for entitlement to supplemental benefits; requiring a carrier to pay supplemental benefits under certain conditions; providing the method of calculating supplemental benefits; authorizing the department to define terms, forms, and procedures governing the method of paying supplemental benefits for accidents occurring

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5-03428A-08 20082548

within specified periods; providing an expiration date for an employee's eligibility for certain benefits; providing that temporary disability and medical benefits are not subject to apportionment; authorizing an employee to receive benefits for the total compensable permanent impairment when his or her injury is aggravated or accelerated by, or merged with, a preexisting condition; revising the term "merger"; amending s. 440.25, F.S., relating to procedures for mediation and hearings; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 440.32, F.S.; requiring that the cost of a frivolous proceeding in compensation claims be assessed against the party or the attorney; deleting a provision requiring that a copy of the order assessing a penalty be forwarded to a grievance committee; amending s. 440.34, F.S.; providing circumstances under which the attorney's fees due to the claimant's attorney shall equal the attorney's fees paid to the employer's or carrier's attorney; amending s. 440.491, F.S.; providing that the time period for benefits provided to an injured employee for additional education or training is in addition to the time allowed for the receipt of temporary disability benefits; amending s. 468.525, F.S.; requiring an employee leasing company to provide written notice of obtaining workers' compensation coverage to each of its employees; amending s. 468.529, F.S.; requiring an employee leasing company to notify certain persons and agencies regarding the initiation of a contract with a client company in a format acceptable to the Department of Financial Services; providing that a

5-03428A-08

contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier may not expire or be cancelled until a specified period after a notice of cancellation has been sent to the employees, the department, and the employee leasing company; authorizing the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to prescribe the content of the notice of cancellation and the time, place, and manner in which the notice is served; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (1), paragraph (f) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (8), and subsections (9) through (17) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(1) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:

(j) "Independent medical examination" means an objective evaluation of the injured employee's medical condition, including, but not limited to, impairment or work status, performed by a physician or an expert medical advisor at the request of a party, a judge of compensation claims, or the agency to assist in the resolution of a dispute arising under this chapter.

(2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH. --

(f) Upon the written request of the employee, the carrier shall give the employee the opportunity to for one change

5-03428A-08 20082548

physicians of physician during the course of treatment for any one accident. Upon the granting of a change of physician, the originally authorized physician in the same specialty as the changed physician shall become deauthorized upon written notification by the employer or carrier. The employee may select the change of physician and may select any physician licensed to practice in this state who is a certified health care provider unless the medical care is being provided through a managed care arrangement. If the medical care is being provided through a managed care arrangement, the employee may select any physician in the managed care network as the change of physician. The carrier shall authorize the an alternative physician who shall not be professionally affiliated with the previous physician within 5 days after receipt of the request. If the carrier fails to timely authorize the alternative physician provide a change of physician as requested by the employee, the employee may select the physician and such physician shall be deemed considered authorized and remain authorized if the treatment being sought provided is compensable and medically necessary.

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Failure of the carrier to timely comply with this subsection shall be a violation of this chapter and the carrier shall be subject to penalties as provided for in s. 440.525.

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- (4) NOTICE OF TREATMENT TO CARRIER; FILING WITH
  DEPARTMENT.-(c) It is the policy for the administration of the workers'
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- medical information <u>from an authorized health care provider to by</u>
  all parties to facilitate the self-executing features of the law.

compensation system that there shall be reasonable access to

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5-03428A-08 20082548

An employee who reports an injury or illness alleged to be workrelated waives any physician-patient privilege with respect to any condition or complaint reasonably related to the condition for which the employee claims compensation. 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, reports, and information of an injured employee relevant to the particular injury or illness for which compensation is sought 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. Release of medical information by the authorized health care provider or other physician does not require the authorization of the injured employee. If medical records, reports, and information of an injured employee are sought from health care providers who are not subject to the jurisdiction of the state, the injured employee shall sign an authorization allowing for the employer or carrier to obtain the medical records, reports, or information. Any such discussions or release of information may be held before or after the filing of a claim or petition for benefits without the knowledge, consent, or presence of any other party or his or her agent or representative. An authorized 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 department to one or more of the

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5-03428A-08 20082548

penalties set forth in paragraph (8)(b). The department may adopt rules to carry out this subsection.

- (5) INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS. --
- In any dispute concerning overutilization, medical benefits, compensability, or disability under this chapter, the carrier or the employee may select an independent medical examiner. If the parties agree, 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. The employer and employee shall be entitled to only one independent medical examination payable by the employer or carrier per accident and not one independent medical examination per medical specialty. The party requesting and selecting the independent medical examination shall be responsible for all expenses associated with said examination, including, but not limited to, medically necessary diagnostic testing performed and physician or medical care provider fees for the evaluation. The party selecting the independent medical examination shall identify the choice of the independent medical examiner to all other parties within 15 days after the date the independent medical examination is to take place. Failure to timely provide such notification shall preclude the requesting party from submitting the findings of such independent medical examiner in a proceeding before a judge of compensation claims. The independent medical examiner may not provide followup care if such recommendation for care is found to be medically necessary. If the employee prevails in a medical dispute as determined in an order by a judge of compensation claims or if benefits are paid

5-03428A-08 20082548

or treatment provided after the employee has obtained an independent medical examination based upon the examiner's findings, the costs of such examination shall be paid by the employer or carrier.

- (e) A No medical opinion other than the opinion of a medical advisor appointed by the judge of compensation claims or the department, an independent medical examiner, or an authorized treating provider is not admissible in proceedings before the judges of compensation claims.
  - (8) PATTERN OR PRACTICE OF OVERUTILIZATION. --
- (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, including a pattern or practice of providing treatment in excess of the practice parameters or protocols of treatment, it may impose one or more of the following penalties:
- 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 subsection (9) or of a rehabilitation provider certified under 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).
  - (9) EXPERT MEDICAL ADVISORS. --

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5-03428A-08 20082548\_\_

(a) The agency shall certify expert medical advisors in each specialty to assist the agency and the judges of compensation claims within the advisor's area of expertise as provided in this section. The agency shall, in a manner prescribed by rule, in certifying, recertifying, or decertifying an expert medical advisor, consider the qualifications, training, impartiality, and commitment of the health care provider to the provision of quality medical care at a reasonable cost. As a prerequisite for certification or recertification, the agency shall require, at a minimum, that an expert medical advisor have specialized workers' compensation training or experience under the workers' compensation system of this state and board certification or board eligibility.

(b) The agency shall contract with one or more entities that employ, contract with, or otherwise secure expert medical advisors to provide peer review or expert medical consultation, opinions, and testimony to the agency or to a judge of compensation claims in connection with resolving disputes relating to reimbursement, differing opinions of health care providers, and health care and physician services rendered under this chapter, including utilization issues. The agency shall by rule establish the qualifications of expert medical advisors, including training and experience in the workers' compensation system in the state and the expert medical advisor's knowledge of and commitment to the standards of care, practice parameters, and protocols established pursuant to this chapter. Expert medical advisors contracting with the agency shall, as a term of such contract, agree to provide consultation or services in accordance with the timetables set forth in this chapter and to abide by

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5-03428A-08 20082548

rules adopted by the agency, including, but not limited to, rules pertaining to procedures for review of the services rendered by health care providers and preparation of reports and testimony or recommendations for submission to the agency or the judge of compensation claims.

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

(d) The expert medical advisor must complete his or her evaluation and issue his or her report to the agency or to the judge of compensation claims within 15 days after receipt of all medical records. The expert medical advisor must furnish a copy of the report to the carrier and to the employee.

(e) An expert medical advisor is not liable under any theory of recovery for evaluations performed under this section

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5-03428A-08 20082548

without a showing of fraud or malice. The protections of s.

766.101 apply to any officer, employee, or agent of the agency
and to any officer, employee, or agent of any entity with which
the agency has contracted under this subsection.

the services of a certified expert medical advisor to resolve a dispute under this section, the party requesting such examination must compensate the advisor for his or her time in accordance with a schedule adopted by the agency. If the employee prevails in a dispute as determined in an order by a judge of compensation claims based upon the expert medical advisor's findings, the employer or carrier shall pay for the costs of such expert medical advisor. If a judge of compensation claims, upon his or her motion, finds that an expert medical advisor is needed to resolve the dispute, the carrier must compensate the advisor for his or her time in accordance with a schedule adopted by the agency. The agency may assess a penalty not to exceed \$500 against any carrier that fails to timely compensate an advisor in accordance with this section.

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

(10)<del>(11)</del> AUDITS.--

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5-03428A-08 20082548\_\_

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, whether providers are engaging in improper billing practices, and whether providers are adhering to practice parameters and protocols established in accordance with this chapter. 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, including, but not limited to, practice parameters and protocols established in accordance with 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 subsection (8) or other sections of this chapter. If the health care provider has received payment from a carrier for services that were improperly billed, that constitute overutilization, or that were outside practice parameters or protocols established in accordance with this chapter, 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.

(b) The department shall monitor carriers as provided in this chapter and the Office of Insurance Regulation shall audit insurers and group self-insurance funds as provided in s. 624.3161, to determine if medical bills are paid in accordance with this section and rules of the department and Financial Services Commission, respectively. Any employer, if self-insured, or carrier found by the department or Office of Insurance

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5-03428A-08 20082548

Regulation 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 or rules adopted by the department, and the Office of Insurance Regulation shall fine or otherwise discipline an insurer or group self-insurance fund pursuant to the insurance code or rules adopted by the Financial Services Commission, for each late payment of compensation that is below the minimum 95-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 department or office, and an insurer or group self-insurance fund is subject to disciplinary action by the Office of Insurance Regulation.

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

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5-03428A-08 20082548

and the review proceedings, report, and recommendation of the peer review committee.

(11) (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 designee, and two members to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, one member who, on account of present or previous vocation, employment, or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employers, the other member who, on account of previous vocation, employment, or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employees. The panel shall determine statewide schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance provided by physicians, hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening programs, pain programs, and durable medical equipment. The maximum reimbursement allowances for inpatient hospital care shall be based on a schedule of per diem rates, to be approved by the three-member panel no later than March 1, 1994, to be used in conjunction with a precertification manual as determined by the department, including maximum hours in which an outpatient may remain in observation status, which shall not exceed 23 hours. All compensable charges for hospital outpatient care shall be reimbursed at 75 percent of usual and customary charges, except as otherwise provided by this subsection. Annually, the threemember panel shall adopt schedules of maximum reimbursement allowances for physicians, hospital inpatient care, hospital outpatient care, ambulatory surgical centers, work-hardening

5-03428A-08 20082548

programs, and pain programs. An individual physician, hospital, ambulatory surgical center, pain program, or work-hardening program shall be reimbursed either the agreed-upon contract price or the maximum reimbursement allowance in the appropriate schedule.

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to increase the schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances for selected physicians effective January 1, 2004, and to pay for the increases through reductions in payments to hospitals. Revisions developed pursuant to this subsection are limited to the following:
- 1. Payments for outpatient physical, occupational, and speech therapy provided by hospitals shall be reduced to the schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances for these services which applies to nonhospital providers.
- 2. Payments for scheduled outpatient nonemergency radiological and clinical laboratory services that are not provided in conjunction with a surgical procedure shall be reduced to the schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances for these services which applies to nonhospital providers.
- 3. Outpatient reimbursement for scheduled surgeries shall be reduced from 75 percent of charges to 60 percent of charges.
- 4. Maximum reimbursement for a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 shall be increased to 110 percent of the reimbursement allowed by Medicare, using appropriate codes and modifiers or the medical reimbursement level adopted by the three-member panel as of January 1, 2003, whichever is greater.
- 5. Maximum reimbursement for surgical procedures shall be increased to 140 percent of the reimbursement allowed by Medicare

5-03428A-08 20082548

or the medical reimbursement level adopted by the three-member panel as of January 1, 2003, whichever is greater.

- (c) As to reimbursement for a prescription medication, the reimbursement amount for a prescription shall be the average wholesale price 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. No such contract shall rely on a provider that is not reasonably accessible to the employee.
- (d) 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. 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

5-03428A-08 20082548

their usual charges. In establishing the uniform schedule of maximum reimbursement allowances, the panel must consider:

- 1. 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 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.
- (e) 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

5-03428A-08 20082548

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

(12)(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:

5-03428A-08 20082548

(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 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, including failure to adhere to practice parameters and protocols established in accordance with this chapter.
  - (13) <del>(14)</del> PAYMENT OF MEDICAL FEES.--
- (a) Except for emergency care treatment, fees for medical services are payable only to a health care provider certified and

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5-03428A-08 20082548

authorized to render remedial treatment, care, or attendance under this chapter. Carriers shall pay, disallow, or deny payment to health care providers in the manner and at times set forth in 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. Payment to health care providers or physicians shall be subject to the medical fee schedule and applicable practice parameters and protocols, regardless of whether the health care provider or claimant is asserting that the payment should be made.

Fees charged for remedial treatment, care, and attendance, except for independent medical examinations and consensus independent medical examinations, may not exceed the applicable fee schedules adopted under this chapter and department rule. Notwithstanding any other provision in this chapter, if a physician or health care provider specifically agrees in writing to follow identified procedures aimed at providing quality medical care to injured workers at reasonable costs, deviations from established fee schedules shall be permitted. Written agreements warranting deviations may include, but are not limited to, the timely scheduling of appointments for injured workers, participating in return-to-work programs with injured workers' employers, expediting the reporting of treatments provided to injured workers, and agreeing to continuing education, utilization review, quality assurance, precertification, and case management systems that are designed to provide needed treatment for injured workers.

5-03428A-08 20082548

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

- (14) (15) PRACTICE PARAMETERS.—The practice parameters and protocols mandated under this chapter shall be the practice parameters and protocols adopted by the United States Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality in effect on January 1, 2003.
- $\underline{\text{(15)}}$  STANDARDS OF CARE.—The following standards of care shall be followed in providing medical care under this chapter:
- (a) Abnormal anatomical findings alone, in the absence of objective relevant medical findings, shall not be an indicator of injury or illness, a justification for the provision of remedial medical care or the assignment of restrictions, or a foundation for limitations.
- (b) At all times during evaluation and treatment, the provider shall act on the premise that returning to work is an integral part of the treatment plan. The goal of removing all restrictions and limitations as early as appropriate shall be part of the treatment plan on a continuous basis. The assignment of restrictions and limitations shall be reviewed with each patient exam and upon receipt of new information, such as progress reports from physical therapists and other providers. Consideration shall be given to upgrading or removing the restrictions and limitations with each patient exam, based upon the presence or absence of objective relevant medical findings.

5-03428A-08 20082548

(c) Reasonable necessary medical care of injured employees shall in all situations:

- 1. Utilize a high intensity, short duration treatment approach that focuses on early activation and restoration of function whenever possible.
- 2. Include reassessment of the treatment plans, regimes, therapies, prescriptions, and functional limitations or restrictions prescribed by the provider every 30 days.
- 3. Be focused on treatment of the individual employee's specific clinical dysfunction or status and shall not be based upon nondescript diagnostic labels.

All treatment shall be inherently scientifically logical, and the evaluation or treatment procedure must match the documented physiologic and clinical problem. Treatment shall match the type, intensity, and duration of service required by the problem identified.

 $\underline{(16)}$  (17) Failure to comply with this section shall be considered a violation of this chapter and is subject to penalties as provided for in s. 440.525.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) and subsection (5) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, are amended, present paragraph (g) of subsection (3) is redesignated as paragraph (h), and a new paragraph (g) is added to that subsection, to read:

- 440.15 Compensation for disability.—Compensation for disability shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in s. 440.12(2), as follows:
  - (3) PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT BENEFITS.--

5-03428A-08 20082548

(c) All impairment income benefits shall be based on an impairment rating using the impairment schedule referred to in paragraph (b). Impairment income benefits are paid biweekly at the rate of 75 percent of the employee's average weekly temporary total disability benefit not to exceed the maximum weekly benefit under s. 440.12; provided, however, that such benefits shall be reduced by 50 percent for each week in which the employee has earned income equal to or in excess of the employee's average weekly wage. 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. The expiration of a period computed at the rate of 3 weeks for each percentage point of impairment; or
  - 2. The death of the employee.

Impairment income benefits as defined by this subsection are payable only for impairment ratings for physical impairments. If objective medical findings can substantiate a permanent psychiatric impairment resulting from the accident, permanent impairment benefits shall be payable for permanent psychiatric impairment in accordance with the Florida Impairment Rating Guide, 1996 Edition are limited for the permanent psychiatric impairment to 1-percent permanent impairment.

- (g)1. All supplemental benefits must be paid in accordance with this paragraph. An employee is entitled to supplemental benefits as provided in this paragraph as of the expiration of the impairment period if:
  - a. The employee has an impairment rating from the

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5-03428A-08 20082548

634 compensable injury of 15 percent or more as determined pursuant 635 to this chapter;

- b. The employee has not returned to work or has returned to work earning less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage as a direct result of the employee's impairment; and
- c. The employee has in good faith attempted to obtain employment commensurate with the employee's ability to work.
- If an employee is not entitled to supplemental benefits at the time of payment of the final weekly impairment income benefit because the employee is earning at least 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage, the employee may become entitled to supplemental benefits at any time within 1 year after the impairment income benefit period ends if:
- a. The employee earns wages that are less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage for a period of at least 90 days;
- b. The employee meets the other requirements of subparagraph 1.; and
- The employee's decrease in earnings is a direct result of the employee's impairment from the compensable injury.
- 3. If an employee earns wages that are at least 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage for a period of at least 90 days during which the employee is receiving supplemental benefits, the employee ceases to be entitled to supplemental benefits for the filing period. Supplemental benefits that have been terminated shall be reinstated when the employee satisfies the conditions enumerated in subparagraph 2. and files the statement required under subparagraph 4. Notwithstanding any other provision, if an employee is not entitled to supplemental

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20082548 5-03428A-08

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 paragraph, benefits may be reinstated if the employee was discharged at that time with the intent to deprive the employee of supplemental benefits.

- 4. After the initial determination of supplemental benefits, the employee must file a statement with the carrier stating that the employee has earned less than 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage as a direct result of the employee's impairment, stating the amount of wages that the employee earned in the filing period, and stating that the employee has in good faith sought employment commensurate with the employee's ability to work. The statement must be filed quarterly on a form and in the manner prescribed by the department. The department may modify the filing period as appropriate to an individual case. Failure to file a statement relieves the carrier of liability for supplemental benefits for the period during which a statement is not filed.
- 5. The carrier shall begin payment of supplemental benefits no later than 7 days after the expiration date of the impairment income benefit period and shall continue to timely pay those benefits. The carrier may request a mediation conference for the purpose of contesting the employee's entitlement to or the amount of supplemental income benefits.
- 6. Supplemental benefits shall be 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 shall be compared

5-03428A-08 20082548

quarterly. For purposes of this paragraph, if the employee is offered a bona fide position of employment that the employee is capable of performing, given the physical condition of the employee and the geographic accessibility of the position, the employee's weekly wages are considered equivalent to the weekly wages for the position offered to the employee.

- 7. Supplemental benefits are payable at the rate of 80 percent of the difference between 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage determined pursuant to s. 440.14 and the weekly wages the employee has earned during the reporting period, not to exceed the maximum weekly income benefit under s. 440.12.
- 8. The department may by rule define terms that are necessary to administer 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.
- 9. 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.
  - (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, as specified in paragraph (b), for a subsequent aggravation or acceleration of the preexisting condition or 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

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5-03428A-08 20082548

in writing as not having previously been disabled or compensated because of such previous disability, impairment, anomaly, or disease and the employer detrimentally relies on the misrepresentation. Compensation for temporary disability and medical benefits is not subject to apportionment.

If a compensable permanent impairment injury, disability, or need for medical care, or any portion thereof, is a result of aggravation or acceleration of a preexisting condition, or is the result of merger with a preexisting condition, or is the result of merger with a preexisting impairment, an employee eligible to receive impairment benefits under subsection(3) 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 only the disabilities and medical treatment associated with such compensable injury shall be payable under this chapter, excluding the degree of disability or medical conditions existing at the time of the impairment rating or at the time of the accident, regardless of whether the preexisting condition was disabling at the time of the accident or at the time of the impairment rating and without considering whether the preexisting condition would be disabling without the compensable accident. The degree of permanent impairment or disability attributable to the accident or injury shall be compensated in accordance with this section, apportioning out the preexisting condition based on the anatomical impairment rating attributable to the preexisting condition. Medical benefits shall be paid apportioning out the percentage of the need for such care attributable to the preexisting condition. As used in this paragraph, "merger" means

5-03428A-08 20082548

the combining of a preexisting permanent impairment or disability with a subsequent compensable permanent impairment or disability which, when the effects of both are considered together, result in a permanent impairment or disability rating which is greater than the sum of the two permanent impairment or disability ratings when each impairment or disability is considered individually.

Section 3. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.25 Procedures for mediation and hearings. --

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(d) 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. However, the claimant may waive the timeframes within this section for good cause shown. 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

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5-03428A-08 20082548

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 medical evidence submitted at the hearing, the provisions of s. 440.13 shall apply. A The report or testimony of the expert medical advisor shall be admitted into evidence in a 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 not make a finding of a degree of permanent impairment that is greater than the greatest permanent impairment rating given the claimant by any examining or treating physician, except upon stipulation of the parties. Any benefit due but not raised at the final hearing which was ripe, due, or owing at the time of the final hearing is waived.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 440.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.32 Cost in proceedings brought without reasonable ground.--

(2) If the judge of compensation claims or any court having jurisdiction of proceedings in respect to any claims or defense under this section determines that the proceedings were maintained or continued frivolously, the cost of the proceedings, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall be assessed against the offending party or attorney. If a penalty is assessed under this subsection, a copy of the order assessing the penalty must be forwarded to the appropriate grievance committee acting under

5-03428A-08 20082548

the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Penalties, fees, and costs awarded under this provision may not be recouped from the party.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 440.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.34 Attorney's fees; costs.--

- (3) If any party should prevail in any proceedings before a judge of compensation claims or court, there shall be taxed against the nonprevailing party the reasonable costs of such proceedings, not to include attorney's fees. A claimant shall be responsible for the payment of her or his own attorney's fees, except that a claimant shall be entitled to recover a reasonable attorney's fee from a carrier or employer:
- (a) Against whom she or he successfully asserts a petition for medical benefits only, if the claimant has not filed or is not entitled to file at such time a claim for disability, permanent impairment, wage-loss, or death benefits, arising out of the same accident;
- (b) In any case in which the employer or carrier files a response to petition denying benefits with the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims and the injured person has employed an attorney in the successful prosecution of the petition;
- (c) In a proceeding in which a carrier or employer denies that an accident occurred for which compensation benefits are payable, and the claimant prevails on the issue of compensability; or
- (d) In cases where the claimant successfully prevails in proceedings filed under s. 440.24 or s. 440.28.

5-03428A-08 20082548

If the guideline fee payable by the employer or carrier pursuant to this subsection is less than the fees paid to the attorney or law firm employed by the employer or carrier to defend against the benefits secured, the fee limitations as set forth in this section do not apply, and the fee due the claimant's attorney shall be equal to the fee paid to the attorney for the employer or carrier or, in the alternative, a reasonable fee as determined by the Judge of Compensation Claims. Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested, attorney's fees may shall not attach under this subsection until 30 days after the date the carrier or employer, if self-insured, receives the petition.

Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 440.491, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.491 Reemployment of injured workers; rehabilitation .--

- (6) TRAINING AND EDUCATION. --
- (b) When an employee who has attained maximum medical improvement is unable to earn at least 80 percent of the compensation rate and requires training and education to obtain suitable gainful employment, the employer or carrier shall pay the employee additional training and education temporary total compensation benefits while the employee receives such training and education for a period not to exceed 26 weeks, which period may be extended for an additional 26 weeks or less, if such extended period is determined to be necessary and proper by a judge of compensation claims. The benefits provided under this paragraph shall not be in addition to the 104 weeks as specified in s. 440.15(2). However, a carrier or employer is not precluded from voluntarily paying additional temporary total disability compensation beyond that period. If an employee requires

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5-03428A-08 20082548

temporary residence at or near a facility or an institution providing training and education which is located more than 50 miles away from the employee's customary residence, the reasonable cost of board, lodging, or travel must be borne by the department from the Workers' Compensation Administration Trust Fund established by s. 440.50. An employee who refuses to accept training and education that is recommended by the vocational evaluator and considered necessary by the department will forfeit any additional training and education benefits and any additional payment for lost wages under this chapter. The department shall adopt rules to implement this section, which shall include requirements placed upon the carrier to notify the injured employee of the availability of training and education benefits as specified in this chapter. The department shall also include information regarding the eligibility for training and education benefits in informational materials specified in ss. 440.207 and 440.40.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 468.525, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.525 License requirements.--

- (3) Each employee leasing company licensed by the department shall have a registered agent for service of process in this state and at least one licensed controlling person. In addition, each licensed employee leasing company shall comply with the following requirements:
- (a) The employment relationship with workers provided by the employee leasing company to a client company shall be established by written agreement between the leasing company and the client, and written notice of that relationship shall be

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5-03428A-08 20082548

given by the employee leasing company to each worker who is assigned to perform services at the client company's worksite.

The employee leasing company shall also provide written notice to each worker that the employee leasing company shall obtain workers' compensation coverage for each worker and that such coverage will not expire or be terminated until at least 30 days have elapsed after a notice of cancellation has been sent to the worker.

Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 468.529, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

468.529 Licensee's insurance; employment tax; benefit plans.--

A licensed employee leasing company shall within 30 (3) days after initiation of an employee leasing company contract with a client company or termination notify, in a format acceptable to the Department of Financial Services, its workers' compensation insurance carrier, the Division of Workers' Compensation of the Department of Financial Services, and the state agency providing unemployment tax collection services under contract with the Agency for Workforce Innovation through an interagency agreement pursuant to s. 443.1316 of both the initiation or the termination of the employee leasing company's relationship with the any client company. A contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier to an employee leasing company may not expire or be cancelled until at least 30 days have elapsed after a notice of cancellation has been sent to the employee, the department, and the employee leasing company. The department may by rule prescribe the content of the notice of cancellation and

5-03428A-08 20082548\_\_

922 specify the time, place, and manner in which the notice of cancellation is to be served.

Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

Page 33 of 33