	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION										
	ADOPTED (Y/N)										
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)										
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)										
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)										
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)										
	OTHER										
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Insurance & Banking										
2	Subcommittee										
3	Representative Fant offered the following:										
4											
5	Amendment (with title amendment)										
6	Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:										
7											
7	Section 1. Section 440.015, Florida Statutes, is amended										
8	Section 1. Section 440.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:										
8	to read:										
8	to read: 440.015 Legislative <u>findings and</u> intent.—										
8 9 10	to read: 440.015 Legislative <u>findings and intent</u> (1) The Legislature finds that the workers' compensation										
8 9 10 11	to read: 440.015 Legislative <u>findings and intent.</u> (1) The Legislature finds that the workers' compensation system should be self-executing and serve a critical function in										
8 9 10 11	to read: 440.015 Legislative findings and intent.— (1) The Legislature finds that the workers' compensation system should be self-executing and serve a critical function in balancing the rights of injured employees and their employers.										
8 9 10 11 12 13	to read: 440.015 Legislative findings and intent.— (1) The Legislature finds that the workers' compensation system should be self-executing and serve a critical function in balancing the rights of injured employees and their employers. This system acts to ensure the quick and efficient delivery of										

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

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consideration of this mutual renunciation of rights, the workers' compensation system offers an exclusive remedy to injured workers and employers.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the Workers' Compensation Law be interpreted so as to ensure assure the quick and efficient delivery of disability and medical benefits to an injured worker and to facilitate the worker's return to gainful reemployment at a reasonable cost to the employer. It is the specific intent of the Legislature that workers' compensation cases shall be decided on their merits. The workers' compensation system in Florida is based on a mutual renunciation of common-law rights and defenses by employers and employees alike. In addition, it is the intent of the Legislature that the facts in a workers' compensation case are not to be interpreted liberally in favor of either the rights of the injured worker or the rights of the employer. Additionally, the Legislature hereby declares that disputes concerning the facts in workers' compensation cases are not to be given a broad liberal construction in favor of the employee on the one hand or of the employer on the other hand, and the laws pertaining to workers' compensation are to be construed in accordance with the basic principles of statutory construction and not liberally in favor of either employee or employer. It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure the prompt delivery of benefits to the injured worker. Therefore, an efficient and self-executing

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

 system must be created which is not an economic or administrative burden. The department, agency, the Office of Insurance Regulation, and the Division of Administrative Hearings shall administer the Workers' Compensation Law in a manner which facilitates the self-execution of the system and the process of ensuring a prompt and cost-effective delivery of payments.

Section 2. Subsection (40) of section 440.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(40) "Specificity" means information on the petition for benefits sufficient to put the employer or carrier on notice of the exact statutory classification and outstanding time period for each requested benefit, the specific amount of each requested benefit, the calculation used for computing the requested benefit, of benefits being requested and includes a detailed explanation of any benefits received that should be increased, decreased, changed, or otherwise modified. If the petition is for medical benefits, the information shall include specific details as to why such benefits are being requested, why such benefits are medically necessary, and why current treatment, if any, is not sufficient. Any petition requesting alternate or other medical care, including, but not limited to,

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

petitions requesting psychiatric or psychological treatment, must specifically identify the physician, as defined in s. 440.13(1), who is recommending such treatment. A copy of a report from such physician making the recommendation for alternate or other medical care shall also be attached to the petition. A judge of compensation claims shall not order such treatment if a physician is not recommending such treatment.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 440.093, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.093 Mental and nervous injuries.-

- (3) Subject to the payment of permanent benefits under s. 440.15, in no event shall temporary benefits for a compensable mental or nervous injury be paid for more than 6 months after the date of maximum medical improvement for the injured employee's physical injury or injuries, which shall be included in the period of 104 weeks as provided in s. 440.15(2) and (4). Mental or nervous injuries are compensable only in accordance with the terms of this section.
- Section 4. Paragraph (c) 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.

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

(c) It is unlawful for any attorney or other person, in his or her individual capacity or in his or her capacity as a public or private employee, or for any firm, corporation, partnership, or association to receive any fee or other consideration or any gratuity from a person on account of services rendered for a person in connection with any proceedings arising under this chapter, unless such fee, consideration, or gratuity is approved by a judge of compensation claims or by the Deputy Chief Judge of Compensation Claims.

Section 5. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH.-
- (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. 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 carrier shall authorize an alternative physician who shall not be professionally affiliated with the previous physician within 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after receipt of the request. If

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

the carrier fails to provide a change of physician as requested by the employee, the employee may select the physician and such physician shall be considered authorized if the treatment being 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.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (4) of section 440.15, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (13) is added to that section, 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:

- (2) TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY.-
- (a) Subject to <u>subsections (7) and (13)</u> <u>subsection (7)</u>, in case of disability total in character but temporary in quality, 66 2/3 or 66.67 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,

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

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temporary disability benefits shall cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment shall be determined.

- (4) TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY.-
- Subject to subsections (7) and (13) subsection (7), 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 postinjury, as compared weekly; however, weekly temporary partial disability benefits may not exceed an amount equal to 66 2/3 or 66.67 percent of the employee's average weekly wage at the time of accident. 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 postinjury, the department may by rule provide for payment of the initial installment of temporary partial disability benefits to be paid as a partial week so that payment for remaining weeks of temporary partial disability can coincide as closely as possible with the postinjury employer's work week. The amount determined to be the salary, wages, and other remuneration the employee is able to earn shall in no case be less than the sum actually being earned by the employee, including earnings from sheltered employment. Benefits shall be payable under this subsection only if overall maximum medical improvement has not been reached and the medical conditions resulting from the accident create

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

restrictions on the injured employee's ability to return to work.

- (e) Such benefits shall be paid during the continuance of such disability, not to exceed a period of 104 weeks, as provided by this subsection and subsection (2). Once the injured employee reaches the maximum number of weeks, temporary disability benefits cease and the injured worker's permanent impairment must be determined. If the employee is terminated from postinjury employment based on the employee's misconduct, temporary partial disability benefits are not payable as provided for in this section. The department shall by rule specify forms and procedures governing the method and time for payment of temporary disability benefits for dates of accidents before January 1, 1994, and for dates of accidents on or after January 1, 1994.
- employee for temporary total disability payable pursuant to subsection (2), temporary total disability payable pursuant to subsection (4), and temporary total disability payable pursuant to s. 440.491, may not exceed 260 weeks.
- Section 7. Subsections (8) and (9) of section 440.192, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (7) and (8), respectively, and subsections (2), (4), and (5), and present subsection (7) of that section are amended to read:
 - 440.192 Procedure for resolving benefit disputes.-

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

- (2) Upon receipt, the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims shall review each petition and shall dismiss each petition or any portion of such a petition that does not on its face meet the requirements of this section and the definition of specificity in s. 440.02 and specifically identify or itemize the following:
- (a) <u>The</u> name, address, <u>and</u> telephone number, <u>and social</u> security number of the employee.
- (b) $\underline{\text{The}}$ name, address, and telephone number of the employer.
- (c) A detailed description of the injury and cause of the injury, including the county or, if outside this state, the state location of the occurrence and the date or dates of the accident.
- (d) A detailed description of the employee's job, work responsibilities, and work the employee was performing when the injury occurred.
- (e) The $\underline{\text{specific}}$ time period for which compensation and the specific classification of compensation were not timely provided.
- (f) The specific date of maximum medical improvement, character of disability, and specific statement of all benefits or compensation that the employee is seeking. A claim for permanent benefits must include the specific date of maximum

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

medical improvement and the specific date that such permanent benefits are claimed to begin.

- (g) All specific travel costs to which the employee believes she or he is entitled, including dates of travel and purpose of travel, means of transportation, and mileage and including the date the request for mileage was filed with the carrier and a copy of the request filed with the carrier.
- (h) Specific listing of all medical charges alleged unpaid, including the name and address of the medical provider, the amounts due, and the specific dates of treatment.
- (i) The type or nature of treatment care or attendance sought and the justification for such treatment. If the employee is under the care of a physician for an injury identified under paragraph (c), a copy of the physician's request, authorization, or recommendation for treatment, care, or attendance must accompany the petition.
- or carrier is disputed, the specific amount of compensation claimed to be accurate and the methodology claimed to accurately calculate the average weekly wage. If the petition does not include a claim under this paragraph, the average weekly wage and corresponding compensation calculated by the employer or carrier are presumed to be accurate.
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ Specific explanation of any other disputed issue that a judge of compensation claims will be called to rule upon.

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

The Dismissal of any petition or portion of such a petition under this <u>subsection</u> section is without prejudice and does not require a hearing.

Before filing a The petition, must include a

certification by the claimant or, if the claimant is represented by counsel, the claimant's attorney, must make stating that the claimant, or attorney if the claimant is represented by counsel, has made a good faith effort to resolve the dispute. A petition for benefits must include a certification by the claimant or the claimant's attorney and that the claimant or attorney made such a good faith effort but is was unable to resolve the dispute with the carrier or employer, if self-insured. Upon determining that the claimant or the claimant's attorney has not made such a good faith effort to resolve the dispute, the judge of compensation claims shall dismiss the petition and may impose sanctions to ensure compliance with this subsection.

Certification by the division that the claimant or the claimant's attorney made a good faith effort to resolve the dispute is prima facie evidence of compliance with this

subsection.
 (5) (a) All motions to dismiss must state with
particularity the basis for the motion. The judge of
compensation claims shall enter an order upon such motions

without hearing, unless good cause for hearing is shown.

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

Dismissal	of	any	petiti	on or	portion	of	а	petition	under	this
subsection	n is	s wit	thout p	rejud	ice.					

- (b) Upon motion that a petition or portion of a petition be dismissed for lack of specificity, the judge of compensation claims shall enter an order on the motion, unless stipulated in writing by the parties, within 10 days after the motion is filed or, if good cause for hearing is shown, within 20 days after hearing on the motion. When any petition or portion of a petition is dismissed for lack of specificity under this subsection, the claimant must be allowed 10 20 days after the date of the order of dismissal in which to file an amended petition. Any grounds for dismissal for lack of specificity under this section which are not asserted within 30 days after receipt of the petition for benefits are thereby waived.
- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 440.34, a judge of compensation claims may not award attorney's fees payable by the carrier for services expended or costs incurred prior to the filing of a petition that does not meet the requirements of this section.
- Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 440.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- $440.20\,$ Time for payment of compensation and medical bills; penalties for late payment.—
- (4) If the carrier is uncertain of its obligation to provide all benefits or compensation, the carrier shall

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. PCB IBS 17-01 (2017)

Amendment No.

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immediately and in good faith commence investigation of the employee's entitlement to benefits under this chapter and shall admit or deny compensability within 120 days after the initial provision of compensation or benefits as required under subsection (2) or s. $440.192(7) \frac{440.192(8)}{1}$. Additionally, the carrier shall initiate payment and continue the provision of all benefits and compensation as if the claim had been accepted as compensable, without prejudice and without admitting liability. Upon commencement of payment as required under subsection (2) or s. 440.192(7) $\frac{440.192(8)}{}$, the carrier shall provide written notice to the employee that it has elected to pay the claim pending further investigation, and that it will advise the employee of claim acceptance or denial within 120 days. A carrier that fails to deny compensability within 120 days after the initial provision of benefits or payment of compensation as required under subsection (2) or s. 440.192(7) 440.192(8) waives the right to deny compensability, unless the carrier can establish material facts relevant to the issue of compensability that it could not have discovered through reasonable investigation within the 120-day period. The initial provision of compensation or benefits, for purposes of this subsection, means the first installment of compensation or benefits to be paid by the carrier under subsection (2) or pursuant to a petition for benefits under s. 440.192(7) 440.192(8).

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

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Section 9. Section 440.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to 315 read: 316 440.34 Attorney Attorney's fees; costs.-317 (1) A claimant is responsible for payment of her or his own attorney fees fee, gratuity, or other consideration may not 318 319 be paid for a claimant in connection with any proceedings arising under this chapter, and a judge of compensation claims 320 may not award attorney fees payable by the carrier or employer. 321 322 Any retainer agreement between a claimant and her or his 323 attorney must be unless approved by the judge of compensation 324 claims or court having jurisdiction over such proceedings as 325 consistent with rules regulating The Florida Bar, and attorney 326 fees payable by the claimant must be approved by the judge of 327 compensation claims to ensure compliance with the retainer 328 agreement. A claimant's own attorney fees are a lien upon 329 compensation payable to the claimant, notwithstanding s. 440.22. 330 Any attorney's fee approved by a judge of compensation claims 331 for benefits secured on behalf of a claimant must equal to 20 332 percent of the first \$5,000 of the amount of the benefits 333 secured, 15 percent of the next \$5,000 of the amount of the 334 benefits secured, 10 percent of the remaining amount of the 335 benefits secured to be provided during the first 10 years after 336 the date the claim is filed, and 5 percent of the benefits

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

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secured after 10 years. The judge of compensation claims shall

not approve a compensation order, a joint stipulation for lump-

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sum settlement, a stipulation or agreement between a claimant and his or her attorney, or any other agreement related to benefits under this chapter which provides for an attorney's fee in excess of the amount permitted by this section. The judge of compensation claims is not required to approve any retainer agreement between the claimant and his or her attorney. The retainer agreement as to fees and costs may not be for compensation in excess of the amount allowed under this subsection or subsection (7).

(2) In awarding a claimant's attorney's fee, the judge of compensation claims shall consider only those benefits secured by the attorney. An attorney is not entitled to attorney's fees for representation in any issue that was ripe, due, and owing and that reasonably could have been addressed, but was not addressed, during the pendency of other issues for the same injury. The amount, statutory basis, and type of benefits obtained through legal representation shall be listed on all attorney's fees awarded by the judge of compensation claims. For purposes of this section, the term "benefits secured" does not include future medical benefits to be provided on any date more than 5 years after the date the claim is filed. In the event an offer to settle an issue pending before a judge of compensation claims, including attorney's fees as provided for in this section, is communicated in writing to the claimant or the claimant's attorney at least 30 days prior to the trial

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

such issue, for purposes of calculating the amount of attorney's
fees to be taxed against the employer or carrier, the term
"benefits secured" shall be deemed to include only that amount
awarded to the claimant above the amount specified in the offer
to settle. If multiple issues are pending before the judge of
compensation claims, said offer of settlement shall address each
issue pending and shall state explicitly whether or not the
offer on each issue is severable. The written offer shall also
unequivocally state whether or not it includes medical witness
fees and expenses and all other costs associated with the claim.
(3) If any party should prevail in any proceedings before
a judge of compensation claims or court, there shall be taxed

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 is responsible for the payment of her or his own attorney's fees, except that a claimant is entitled to recover an attorney's fee in an amount equal to the amount provided for in subsection (1) or subsection (7) 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

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

389	Judges of Compensation Claims and the injured person has
390	employed an attorney in the successful prosecution of the
391	petition;
392	(c) In a proceeding in which a carrier or employer denies
393	that an accident occurred for which compensation benefits are
394	payable, and the claimant prevails on the issue of
395	compensability; or
396	(d) In cases where the claimant successfully prevails in
397	proceedings filed under s. 440.24 or s. 440.28.
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399	Regardless of the date benefits were initially requested,
400	attorney's fees shall not attach under this subsection until 30
401	days after the date the carrier or employer, if self-insured,
402	receives the petition.
403	(4) In such cases in which the claimant is responsible for
404	the payment of her or his own attorney's fees, such fees are a
405	lien upon compensation payable to the claimant, notwithstanding
406	s. 440.22.
407	(5) If any proceedings are had for review of any claim,
408	award, or compensation order before any court, the court may
409	award the injured employee or dependent an attorney's fee to be
410	paid by the employer or carrier, in its discretion, which shall
411	be paid as the court may direct.
412	(6) A judge of compensation claims may not enter an order
413	approving the contents of a retainer agreement that permits

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

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(7) If an attorney's fee is owed under paragraph (3)(a), the judge of compensation claims may approve an alternative attorney's fee not to exceed \$1,500 only once per accident, based on a maximum hourly rate of \$150 per hour, if the judge of compensation claims expressly finds that the attorney's fee amount provided for in subsection (1), based on benefits secured, fails to fairly compensate the attorney for disputed medical—only claims as provided in paragraph (3)(a) and the circumstances of the particular case warrant such action.

Section 10. Section 440.341, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

440.341 Costs.—If any party should prevail in a proceeding 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 fees.

Section 11. Section 440.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.345 Reporting of attorney's fees.-

(1) A judge of compensation claims must include in the final order the amount of the claimant's attorney fees. The claimant must provide the judge of compensation claims with an itemized schedule of the hours expended, the type of fee

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

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arrangement entered, and the services rendered by the claimant's attorney.

(2) All fees paid to attorneys for services rendered under this chapter shall be reported to the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims as the Division of Administrative Hearings requires by rule.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 440.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.45 Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims.—
(2)

Each judge of compensation claims shall be appointed (C) 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, the requirements of ss. 440.25(1) and $(4)(a)-(e)_{7}$, $440.34(2)_{7}$ and 440.442. If the judge's performance is deemed satisfactory, the commission shall report its finding to the Governor no later than 6 months prior to the expiration of the judge's term of office. The Governor shall review the commission's report and may reappoint the judge for an additional 4-year term. If the

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

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).

Section 13. 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 benefits the 104 weeks as specified in s. 440.15(2). However, a carrier or employer is not

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

precluded from voluntarily paying additional temporary total disability compensation beyond that period. If an employee requires 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 carrier shall notify the injured employee of the availability of training and education benefits as specified in this chapter. The Department of Financial Services shall include information regarding the eligibility for training and education benefits in informational materials specified in ss. 440.207 and 440.40.

Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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TITLE AMENDMENT

507508

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

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An act relating to workers' compensation; amending s.

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440.015, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending

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s. 440.02, F.S.; revising the definition of the term

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. PCB IBS 17-01 (2017)

Amendment No.

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"specificity"; amending s 440.093, F.S.; conforming to changes made by the act; amending s. 440.105, F.S.; removing a provision prohibiting certain individuals from receiving fees or other consideration for services related to the Workers' Compensation Law; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; revising the timeline for a carrier to authorize an alternative physician upon request; amending s. 440.15, F.S.; providing time limits for disability benefits; amending s. 440.192, F.S.; providing additional requirements for petitions for benefits; requiring claimants to include a certification that good faith efforts were made to resolve the dispute with the carrier before filing a petition; requiring dismissal of the petition and permitting imposition of administrative fine for failure to include such certification; providing dismissal of a petition or a portion thereof is without prejudice under conditions; providing a timeframe in which a judge of compensation claims must enter an order on a motion to dismiss for lack of specificity; decreasing the timeframe in which a claimant may file an amended petition; deleting a provision related to attorney fees; amending s. 440.20, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 440.34, F.S.; providing that a claimant is responsible

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

for payment of his or her own attorney fees and prohibiting a judge of compensation claims from awarding attorney fees; requiring approval of retainer agreements and attorney fees between a claimant and an attorney; deleting provisions relating to award of attorney fees and approval of retainer agreements; creating s. 440.341, F.S.; providing that costs are awarded to the prevailing party of a proceeding; amending s. 440.345, F.S.; requiring final orders to include the amount of attorney fees awarded; amending s. 440.45, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 440.491, F.S.; conforming to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, between 3 and 4 percent of employees in this state sustain work-related injuries, and the workers' compensation system satisfactorily resolves 92 percent of workplace injuries without dispute, and

WHEREAS, controlling the costs of workers' compensation insurance in Florida is and continues to be an overwhelming public necessity. The issue of attorney fees remains a critical component to controlling these costs. In 31 of the states, claimants are required to pay their own attorney fees, and

WHEREAS, in Castellanos v. Next Door Co., 192 So. 3d 431 (Fla. 2016), the Florida Supreme Court held that the mandatory

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1

 as it creates an irrebuttable presumption that precludes any consideration of whether the fee award is reasonable to compensate the claimant's attorney, and

WHEREAS, in Miles v. City of Edgewater Police Dep't, 190 So. 3d 171 (Fla. 1st DCA 2016), the First District Court of Appeal held that claimants can contract for and pay their own attorney fees, and that the criminal penalties provided in s. 440.105(3)(c) are unenforceable against an attorney representing a claimant seeking to obtain workers' compensation benefits, and

WHEREAS, in Westphal v. City of St. Petersburg, 194 So. 3d 311 (Fla. 2016), the Florida Supreme Court held that s. 440.15(2)(a), which cuts off disability benefits after 104 weeks to a worker who has not yet reached maximum medical improvement, is unconstitutional. The court expressed the concern that this provision deprives an injured worker of disability benefits for an indefinite amount of time, thereby creating a system of redress that no longer functions as a reasonable alternative to tort litigation. NOW, THEREFORE,

PCB IBS 17-01 Strike1