HLS 13RS-2894 ORIGINAL

Regular Session, 2013

HOUSE BILL NO. 728 (Substitute for House Bill No. 606 by Representative Cromer)
BY REPRESENTATIVE CROMER

WORKERS COMPENSATION: Provides with respect to workers' compensation

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact R.S. 23:1121(B)(1) and (5), 1124, 1226(B)(3), 1310.8, and 1314,
3	and to enact R.S. 23:1021(13) and 1201.1, relative to workers' compensation; to
4	provide with respect to choice of physician; to provide with respect to medical
5	examinations; to provide with respect to the payment of benefits; to provide for
6	hearing procedures; to provide for notice requirements; to provide with respect to the
7	modification, suspension, termination, or controversion of benefits; to provide for
8	procedure; to provide for the payment of benefits for rehabilitation of injured
9	employees; to provide for disputes; and to provide for related matters.
10	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
11	Section 1. R.S. 23:1121(B)(1) and (5), 1124, 1226(B)(3), 1310.8, and 1314 are
12	hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 23:1021(13) and 1201.1 are hereby enacted to read
13	as follows:
14	§1021. Terms defined
15	As used in this Chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the
16	following terms shall be given the meaning ascribed to them in this Section:
17	* * *
18	(13) "Payor" means the entity responsible, whether by law or contract, for
19	the payment of benefits incurred by a claimant as a result of a work related injury.
20	* * *

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CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

§1121. Examination of injured employee

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B.(1) The employee shall have the right to select one treating physician in any field or specialty. The employee shall have a right to the type of an expedited summary proceeding provided for in R.S. 23:1124(B), when denied his right to an initial physician of choice. The workers' compensation judge shall set the hearing date for the matter within three days of receiving the employee's motion for the expedited hearing. The hearing shall be held not less than ten nor more than thirty days after the employee or his attorney files the motion for an expedited hearing. The workers' compensation judge shall provide notice of the hearing date to the employer and insurer at the same time and in the same manner that notice of the hearing date is provided to the employee or his attorney. For the purposes of this Section, an employee shall not be required to submit the dispute on the medical examination to mediation nor go through a pretrial conference before obtaining a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted as a rule to show cause. The workers' compensation judge shall order the employer or payor to authorize the claimant's choice of physician unless the employer or payor can show good cause for his refusal. Any claims for penalties and attorneys fees alleged by the employee will be subject to the provisions of R.S. 23:1201.1. After his initial choice the employee shall obtain prior consent from the employer or his workers' compensation carrier for a change of treating physician within that same field or specialty. The employee, however, is not required to obtain approval for change to a treating physician in another field or specialty.

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(5) If the employee fails or refuses to sign the form as provided in Subparagraph (2)(b) and Paragraph (3) of this Subsection, the employer or his insurer shall be entitled to seek an expedited hearing to be held within ten days, and upon order of the court, may suspend medical benefits until such time as the employee complies with Subparagraph (2)(b) and Paragraph (3) of this Subsection.

Any suspension by the employer or payor shall be made in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 23:1201.1.

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§1124. Refusal to submit to examination; effect on right to compensation

A: If the employee refuses to submit himself to a medical examination at the behest of the employer or an examination conducted pursuant to R.S. 23:1123, or in anywise obstructs the same, his right to compensation and to take or prosecute any further proceedings under this Chapter shall be suspended until the examination takes place. The employee shall receive at least fourteen days written notice prior to the examination. When a right to compensation is suspended no compensation shall be payable in respect to the period of suspension.

B. An employer or insurer who seeks to compel an employee's compliance with a medical examination shall be granted an expedited hearing. The workers' compensation judge shall set a hearing date for the matter within three days of receiving the employer's or insurer's motion. The hearing shall be held not less than ten nor more than thirty days after the employee, or his attorney, receives notice, delivered by certified or registered mail, of the employer's or insurer's motion. The workers' compensation judge shall provide notice of the hearing date to the employer and insurer at the same time, and in the same manner, that notice of the hearing date is provided to the employee or his attorney. For the purposes of this Section, an employer or insurer need not submit the dispute on the medical examination to mediation, nor go through a pretrial conference, before obtaining a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted as a rule to show cause. Unless the employee can show good cause for his refusal or obstruction of the medical examination, the workers' compensation judge shall suspend the employee's compensation and prosecution rights according to Subsection A of this Section.

§1201.1. Controversion of compensation and medical benefits

A. The employer or the payor shall send a notice to the office and to the
employee or the employee's representative on the form promulgated by the office in
accordance with this Section upon making the first payment of compensation, and
upon any subsequent act of modification, suspension, termination, or controversion
of compensation or medical benefits or for any reason including subsequent issue
of medical relatedness, medical causation, compensability of the claim, or issue
arising out of R.S. 23:1121, 1124 and 1226, occurring after the first payment. The
provisions of this Section shall not apply to questions of medical necessity a
provided by R.S. 23:1203.1.
B. The employer or the payor shall do all of the following:
(1) Prepare a "Notice of Modification, Suspension, Termination, o
Controversion of Compensation and/or Medical Benefits". The form for the notice
shall be promulgated by the office.
(2) Send the notice of the initial indemnity payment to the injured employed
with the first payment of compensation. If the injured employee is represented, the
notice may be provided to the employee's representative by facsimile on the date of
mailing of the first payment of compensation.
(3) Send a copy of the notice of the first payment of compensation to the
office within ten days from the date the original notice was sent to the injured
employee, or by facsimile to the injured employee's representative. The directo
shall make the notice available upon request by the employee or the employee'
representative.
(4) Send the "Notice of Modification, Suspension, Termination, o
Controversion of Compensation and/or Medical Benefits" to the injured employed
by certified mail, to the address at which the employee is receiving payments o
compensation, on or before the effective date of such modification, suspension
termination, or controversion. If the injured employee is represented, the notice may
be provided to the employee's representative by facsimile

1	(5) Send a copy of the "Notice of Modification, Suspension, Termination,
2	or Controversion of Compensation and/or Medical Benefits" to the office on the
3	same business day as sent to the employee or to his representative.
4	C. (1) Any injured employee or his representative who disagrees with any
5	information provided on the notice form sent by the employer or payor, shall notify
6	the employer or payor of the basis for disagreement by returning the form to the
7	employer or payor as provided on the form, or by letter of amicable demand, and
8	provide any amounts of compensation he believes appropriate. No disputed claim
9	shall be filed regarding any such disagreement unless the notice required by this
10	Subparagraph has been sent to the employer or payor who initially sent the notice.
11	(2) If the employer or the payor provides the benefit that the employee
12	claims is due, including any arrearage, on the returned form or letter of amicable
13	demand within seven business days of receipt of the employee's demand, the
14	employer or payor shall not be subject to any claim for any penalties or attorney fees
15	arising from the disputed payment, modification, suspension, termination, or
16	controversion.
17	(3) If the employer or payor does not provide the benefit that the employee
18	claims is due, the employee may file a disputed claim for benefit provided it is filed
19	within the prescriptive period established under R.S. 23:1209. If the prescription
20	date of the claim occurs within the seven-day waiting period, the employee will be
21	allowed to file a disputed claim without waiting the seven business days as provided
22	in R.S. 23:1201.1(2)(b). However, the employer or payor shall still be allowed seven
23	business days to provide the benefit that the employee claims is due, and if the
24	employer does provide the benefit, the disputed claim will be moot regarding the
25	issues arising out of the payment, suspension, modification, termination, or
26	controversion of benefits. All other issues alleged in the disputed claim will be
27	unaffected by the payment.
28	(4) Only the employer or the payor who initially sent the notice and has
29	complied with the procedures established in this Section regarding payment,

2	have a preliminary determination hearing shall request the hearing in his answer to
3	the disputed claim arising from the notice of initial payment, modification,
4	suspension, termination or notice of controversion.
5	(5) An employer or payor who has not provided the first payment as required
6	by R.S. 23:1221, or who has not followed the procedures established in this Section
7	regarding modification, suspension, termination, or notice of controversion of
8	compensation, including failure to request a preliminary determination hearing, may
9	be subject to penalties and attorney fees pursuant to R.S. 23:1201.
10	D. (1) Upon the filing of the request for a preliminary determination hearing,
11	the workers' compensation judge shall initiate a telephone status conference with the
12	parties to schedule the discovery deadlines and to facilitate the exchange of
13	documents. The scope of the discovery will be limited to the issues raised in the
14	disputed payment, suspension, modification, termination, or controversion of
15	benefits. The preliminary determination hearing shall be a contradictory hearing at
16	which all parties shall have the opportunity to introduce evidence.
17	(2) The testimony of physicians may be introduced by certified records or
18	deposition. The parties may agree to allow uncertified medical records and
19	physician reports to be introduced into evidence. Witnesses may testify at the
20	hearing or, if agreed on by the parties, may offer testimony by introduction of a
21	deposition.
22	(3) The preliminary determination hearing shall be held no later than ninety
23	days from the scheduling conference. However, upon a showing of good cause, one
24	extension of an additional thirty days is permitted upon approval by the workers'
25	compensation judge. The workers' compensation judge shall issue a preliminary
26	determination no later than thirty days after the hearing.
27	(4) Any employer or payor requesting a preliminary determination hearing
28	shall produce all documentation relied on by the employer or payor in calculating,
29	modifying, suspending, terminating, or controverting the employee's benefits. These

suspension modification, termination, or controversion of benefits, who wishes to

2	within ten days of the request for the preliminary determination hearing.
3	E.(1) The employer or payor shall, within ten calendar days of the mailing
4	of the determination from the worker's compensation judge, do either of the
5	following:
6	(a) Accept and comply with preliminary determination of the workers
7	compensation judge regarding the payment, suspension, modification, termination,
8	or controversion of benefits and mail a revised "Notice of Modification, Suspension,
9	Termination, or Controversion of Compensation and/or Medical Benefits" to the
10	injured employee or employee's representative, along with any payment amount
11	determined, and any arrearage due.
12	(b) Notify the injured employee or his representative in writing that the
13	employer or payor does not accept the determination.
14	(2) Any employer or payor who accepts and complies with the workers
15	compensation judge's determination within ten calendar days, shall not be subject to
16	any penalty or attorney fees arising out of the original notice of
17	compensation/controversion of compensation and/or medical benefits which was the
18	subject of the preliminary hearing.
19	(3) Any employer or payor who accepts and complies with the workers'
20	compensation judge's determination, but who disagrees with such preliminary
21	determination, shall notify the court within ten days of receipt of the preliminary
22	determination of his desire to proceed to a trial on the merits of the matters that were
23	the subject of the preliminary hearing.
24	(4) Any employer or payor who does not accept the workers' compensation
25	judge's determination or fails to comply with the determination within ten calendar
26	days, may, at the trial on the merits, be subject to penalties and attorney fees
27	pursuant to R.S. 23:1201, arising out of the issues raised in the original notice of
28	payment, modification, suspension, termination, or controversion of benefits, which
29	was the subject of the preliminary hearing.

documents shall be disclosed to the employee or the employee's representative

1	(5) Any injured employee who disagrees with the preliminary determination
2	shall notify the court within ten days of the receipt of such preliminary determination
3	of his desire to proceed to a trial on the merits of the matters that were the subject of
4	the preliminary hearing. If the employer or payor has accepted and complied with the
5	preliminary hearing determination, the employer or payor shall also be entitled to
6	litigate all issues including those issues presented at the preliminary determination
7	hearing.
8	(6) Any employer or payor who accepts and complies with the determination
9	of the worker's compensation judge, and who does not request to proceed to trial on
10	the merits of the matters that were the subject of the preliminary hearing, shall retain
11	the right to further controvert future matters. The workers' compensation judge's
12	determination shall not be considered an order concerning benefits due requiring
13	modification, nor shall the determination be considered res judicata of any matters
14	which were the subject of the preliminary hearing. The acceptance of the
15	preliminary determination by the employer or payor shall not be considered an
16	admission.
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18	§1226. Rehabilitation of injured employees
19	* * *
20	B.
21	* * *
22	(3)(a) The employer shall be responsible for the selection of a licensed
23	professional vocational rehabilitation counselor to evaluate and assist the employee
24	in his job placement or vocational training. Should the employer refuse to provide
25	these services, or a dispute arises concerning the work of the vocational counselor,
26	the employee may file a claim with the office to review the need for such services
27	or the quality of services being provided. The procedure for hearing such claims
28	shall be expedited as provided in R.S. 23:1124. shall be heard in an expedited
29	hearing. The workers' compensation judge shall set a hearing date within three days

of receiving the employer's or payor's motion. The hearing shall be held not less than
ten, nor more than thirty days, after the employee or his representative receives
notice, delivered by certified or registered mail, of the employer's or payor's motion.
The workers' compensation judge shall provide notice of the hearing date to the
employer and payor at the same time and in the same manner that notice of the
hearing date is provided to the employee or his attorney. For the purposes of this
Section, an employee shall not be required to submit the dispute on the medical
examination to mediation or go through a pretrial conference before obtaining a
hearing. The hearing shall be conducted as a rule to show cause. Unless the
employee can show good cause for his refusal to cooperate with the vocational
rehabilitation counselor, the workers' compensation judge may order the reduction
to continue until the employee cooperates with the vocation rehabilitation counselor.
If the employee can show good cause for his refusal to cooperate with the vocational
rehabilitation counselor, the workers' compensation judge shall order the suspension
of the reduction of benefits lifted and the payment of all arrearages due. Any
suspension by the employer or payor shall be made in accordance with the provisions
of R.S. 23:1201.1.
(b) An employee shall have no right of action against a vocational counselor
for tort damages related to the performance of vocational services unless and until
he has exhausted the administrative remedy provided for in Subparagraph (a) of this
Paragraph. The running of prescription shall be suspended during the pendency of
the administrative proceedings provided for in this Paragraph.

(c) The expedited procedure shall also be made available to the employer to require the employee's cooperation in the rehabilitation process. Refusal to accept rehabilitation as deemed necessary by the worker's compensation judge shall result in a fifty percent reduction in weekly compensation, including supplemental earnings benefits pursuant to R.S. 23:1221(3), for each week of the period of refusal.

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§1310.8. Jurisdiction continuing; determining as to final settlement

HLS 13RS-2894
ORIGINAL
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B. Upon the application motion of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in conditions, the workers' compensation judge may, after a contradictory hearing, review any award, and, on such review, may make an award ending, diminishing, or increasing the compensation previously awarded, subject to the maximum or minimum provided in the Workers' Compensation Act, and shall state his conclusions of fact and rulings of law, and the director shall immediately send to the parties a copy of the award.

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§1314. Necessary allegations; dismissal of premature petition; dispute of benefits

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E.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the employer shall be permitted to file a disputed claim to controvert benefits or concerning any other dispute arising under this Chapter or payor shall be permitted to file a disputed claim against an employee, his dependent, or beneficiary only when the employer or payor alleges the employee has committed fraud as defined by R.S. 23:1208 which caused the employer or payor to pay a benefit which was not due to the employee.

- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the employer or payor shall be permitted to file a disputed claim against a person or entity other than an injured employee, his dependent, or beneficiary concerning any other dispute arising under this Chapter.
- Section 2. This Act is declared to be remedial, curative, and procedural and therefore
- is to be applied retroactively as well as prospectively.

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

Cromer HB No. 728

Abstract: Provides with respect to workers' compensation.

Present law (R.S. 23:1121) provides for the examination of an injured employee.

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<u>Present law</u> requires an injured employee to be examined by a qualified medical practitioner as soon after the accident as demanded.

<u>Present law</u> further provides that the examination shall be paid for by the employer.

Proposed law retains present law.

<u>Present law</u> provides the employee with the right to select one treating physician in any field or specialty.

Proposed law retains present law.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 23:1124) provides that an employer or insurer who seeks to compel an employee's compliance with a medical examination shall be granted an expedited hearing.

<u>Proposed law</u> deletes <u>present law</u> and provides that an employee shall have a right to an expedited hearing when denied his right to an initial physician of choice.

<u>Proposed law</u> (R.S. 23:1121) provides that the workers' compensation judge shall set a hearing date within 3 days of receiving the employee's motion, and that the hearing shall be held between 10 and 30 days after the employee files the motion.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires that the judge notify all parties of the hearing date in the same manner and at the same time.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the authorization of the employee's choice of physician unless good cause is shown as to why it should not be authorized.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "payor" to mean the entity responsible, whether by law or contract, for the payment of benefits incurred by a claimant as a result of a work related injury.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the payor to send notice to the office, the employee, and the employee's representative upon making the 1st payment of compensation, and upon any modification, suspension, termination, or controversion of compensation or medical benefits.

<u>Proposed law</u> does not apply in cases of medical necessity as defined by <u>present law</u> (R.S. 23:1203.1).

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the employer or payor to prepare a "Notice of Modification, Suspension, Termination, or Controversion of Compensation and/or Medical Benefits".

<u>Proposed law</u> further requires the employer or payor to send a copy of the notice of the 1st payment of compensation to the office within 10 days of the date original notice was sent to the injured employee.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the director to make the notice available upon request of the employee.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the employer or payor to send a copy of the "Notice of Modification, Suspension, Termination, or Controversion of Compensation and/or Medical Benefits" to the office on the same day as it was sent to the employee.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that if an injured employee disagrees with any information on the notice form, he shall notify the employer or payor of the basis for disagreement by returning the form to the employer or payor, or by letter of amicable demand, and provide any amounts of compensation he believes appropriate.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that if the employer or payor provides the benefits that the employee claims he is due, including any arrearage, within 7 days of the demand, he shall not be subject to any penalties or attorney fees.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that if the employer or payor does not provide the benefits that the employee claims is due, the employee may file a disputed claim for benefits.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that only the employer or payor who initially sent the notice as required and has complied with the provisions of <u>proposed law</u>, who wishes to have a preliminary determination hearing shall request the hearing in his answer to the disputed claim arising from the notice.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that an employer or payor who does not comply may be subject to penalties and attorney fees.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that upon the filing of the request for a preliminary determination hearing, the workers' compensation judge shall initiate a telephone status conference to schedule the discovery deadlines and to facilitate the exchange of documents. The discovery will be limited to the issues raised in the disputed payment, suspension, modification, termination, or controversion of benefits.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the preliminary determination hearing shall be a contradictory hearing at which all parties may introduce evidence.

<u>Proposed law</u> allows the testimony of physicians by certified records or deposition, or, when the parties agree, uncertified medical records and physician reports may be introduced into evidence.

Proposed law allows witnesses to testify or offer testimony by deposition.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the preliminary determination hearing to be held no later than 90 days from the scheduling conference, unless a 30 day extension is allowed for good cause.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires that any employer or payor who requests a preliminary hearing must produce all documentation he relied upon in calculating the employee's benefits.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the employer to, within 10 calendar days, either accept and comply with the preliminary determination of the workers' compensation judge and mail a revised notice to the injured employee or notify the injured employee that he does not accept the determination.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that if the injured employee who disagrees with the preliminary determination, he shall notify the court within 10 days of his desire to proceed to a trial on the merits.

<u>Proposed law</u> reserves the right of the employer or payor who does comply with the determination, to further controvert future matters. The acceptance of the preliminary determination by the employer or payor shall not be considered an admission.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 23:1226) provides that the employer shall be responsible for the selection of a licensed professional rehabilitation counselor to evaluate and assist the employee in his job placement or vocational training.

Proposed law retains present law.

<u>Present law</u> provides that if the employer refuses to provide the services of a vocational rehabilitation counselor, the employee may file a claim to review the need for the services.

Proposed law provides that disputes shall be heard in an expedited hearing.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the workers' compensation judge to set a hearing date within 3 days of receiving the motion, and that the hearing shall take place between 10 and 30 days after the employee receives the notice of the motion.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the workers' compensation judge to provide the notice and the hearing date to the employer or the payor at the same time and in the same manner as it is provided to the injured employee and his representative.

<u>Proposed law</u> does not require an employee to submit the dispute on the medical examination to mediation or go through pretrial conference before obtaining a hearing. Proposed law provides that the hearing shall be conducted as a rule to show cause.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 23:1310.8) provides for jurisdiction of the workers' compensation judge in claim resolution.

<u>Present law</u> provides that upon the application of any party of interest, on the ground of a change in conditions, the workers' compensation judge may review any award and may make an award ending, diminishing, or increasing the compensation subject to the maximum or minimum provided in the <u>present law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes "application" to "motion" of any party of interest, but otherwise retains <u>present law</u>.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 23:1314) allows an employer to file a disputed claim to controvert benefits or concerning any other dispute in <u>present law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the employer or payor may file a disputed claim against an employee, his dependent, or his beneficiary only when the employer or payor alleges the employee has committed fraud.

Proposed law shall be remedial, curative, and procedural and shall be applied retroactively.

(Amends R.S. 23:1121(B)(1) and (5), 1124, 1226(B)(3), 1310.8, and 1314; Adds R.S. 23:1021(13) and 1201.1)