First Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 23-0256.01 Yelana Love x2295

HOUSE BILL 23-1076

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Daugherty,

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

(None),

House Committees Business Affairs & Labor

Senate Committees

A BILL FOR AN ACT 101 CONCERNING WORKERS' COMPENSATION, AND, IN CONNECTION 102 THEREWITH, INCREASING THE DURATION OF BENEFITS BASED ON 103 MENTAL IMPAIRMENT, REMOVING THE AUTHORITY TO PETITION 104 OVER ARTIFICIAL DEVICES, ALLOWING AN EMPLOYEE TO 105 REQUEST A HEARING ON THE LOSS OF TOTAL TEMPORARY 106 DISABILITY BENEFITS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, 107 UPDATING PROVISIONS RELATED TO INDEPENDENT MEDICAL 108 EXAMINATIONS, AND INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF ATTORNEY 109 FEES THAT ARE PRESUMED UNREASONABLE.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Section 1 of the bill increases the limit on medical impairment benefits based on mental impairment from 12 weeks to 36 weeks.

Section 2 removes language authorizing an employee to petition the division of workers' compensation in the department of labor and employment (division) prior to receiving a replacement of any artificial member, glasses, hearing aid, brace, or other external prosthetic device, including dentures.

Section 3 allows an employee to request a hearing when the employee's temporary total disability benefits end based on an attending physician's written release to return to regular employment.

Section 4 specifies that when a physician recommends medical benefits after maximum medical improvement, the benefits admitted by the insurer or self-insured employer are not limited to any specific medical treatment.

Current law requires an insurance carrier to provide an independent medical examiner and all other parties a complete copy of all medical records in its possession pertaining to an injury. **Section 5** limits the medical records required to be provided to records relevant to the injury. **Section 5** also specifies how the division is required to determine the amount and allocation of costs to be paid by the parties for an independent medical examination.

Section 6 allows a prehearing administrative law judge to issue interlocutory orders resolving disputes regarding the content and format of the independent medical examiner's medical record packet, indigency status, and the allocation of independent medical examiner costs.

Current law states that a contingent attorney fee exceeding 20% of the amount of contested benefits is presumed to be unreasonable. **Section** 7 increases the amount to 25%.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

2 SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-41-301, amend

3 (2)(b) as follows:

4 8-41-301. Conditions of recovery - definitions.

5 (2) (b) (I) Notwithstanding any other provision of articles 40 to 47 of this

6 title TITLE 8, where a claim is by reason of mental impairment, the A

7 claimant shall be IS limited to twelve THIRTY-SIX weeks of medical

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impairment benefits, which shall be in an amount not less than one hundred fifty dollars per week and not more than fifty percent of the state average weekly wage, inclusive of any temporary disability benefits; except that this limitation shall not apply to any victim of a crime of violence, without regard to the intent of the perpetrator of the crime, nor to the victim of a physical injury or occupational disease that causes neurological brain damage. and

(II) Nothing in this section shall limit LIMITS the determination of the percentage of impairment pursuant to section 8-42-107 (8) for the purposes of establishing the applicable cap on benefits pursuant to section 8-42-107.5.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-42-101, **amend** (1)(b) as follows:

8-42-101. Employer must furnish medical aid - approval of plan - fee schedule - contracting for treatment - no recovery from employee - medical treatment guidelines - accreditation of physicians and other medical providers - mental health provider qualifications - milage reimbursement - rules - definition - repeal. (1) (b) In all cases where the injury results in the loss of a member or part of the employee's body, loss of teeth, loss of vision or hearing, or damage to an existing prosthetic device, the employer shall furnish within the limits of the medical benefits provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION artificial members, glasses, hearing aids, braces, and other external prosthetic devices, including dentures, which THAT are reasonably required to replace or improve the function of each member or part of the body or prosthetic device so affected or to improve the employee's vision or hearing. The employee may petition the

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division for a replacement of any artificial member, glasses, hearing aid,
brace, or other external prosthetic device, including dentures, upon
grounds that the employee has undergone an anatomical change since the
previous device was furnished or for other good cause shown, that the
anatomical change or good cause is directly related to and caused by the
injury, and that the replacement is necessary to improve the function of
each member or part of the body so affected or to relieve pain and
discomfort. Implants or devices necessary to regulate the operation of, or
to replace, with implantable devices, internal organs or structures of the
body may be replaced when the authorized treating physician deems it
necessary. Every employer subject to the terms and provisions of articles
40 to 47 of this title TITLE 8 must insure against liability for the medical,
surgical, and hospital expenses provided for in this article ARTICLE 42,
unless permission is given by the director to such employer to operate
under a medical plan, as set forth in subsection (2) of this section.
SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-42-105, add (5) as
follows:
8-42-105. Temporary total disability - hearings. (5) (a) WITHIN
FORTY-FIVE DAYS AFTER AN INSURER OR SELF-INSURED EMPLOYER
TERMINATES AN EMPLOYEE'S TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY BENEFITS
PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (3)(c) OF THIS SECTION, THE EMPLOYEE MAY
FILE AN APPLICATION FOR AN EXPEDITED HEARING ON ANY OF THE
FOLLOWING ISSUES:
(I) Who is the attending physician;
(I) Who is the attending physician;(II) Whether the attending physician gave the employee a

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1	AUTHORIZED TREATING MEDICAL PROVIDERS REGARDING WHETHER THE
2	EMPLOYEE IS RELEASED TO RETURN TO REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.
3	(b) IF AN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE FINDS THERE IS A
4	DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (5)(a)(III) OF THIS
5	SECTION, THE EMPLOYEE HAS THE BURDEN OF PROVING BY A
6	PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT, AS A PROXIMATE RESULT OF THE
7	CLAIMED INJURY OR DISEASE, THE EMPLOYEE IS UNABLE TO RETURN TO
8	REGULAR EMPLOYMENT. IF THE EMPLOYEE MEETS THIS BURDEN, THE
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE SHALL REINSTATE THE EMPLOYEE'S
10	TERMINATED TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY BENEFITS BACK TO THE DATE
11	OF TERMINATION.
12	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-42-107, amend
13	(8)(f) as follows:
14	8-42-107. Permanent partial disability benefits - schedule -
15	medical impairment benefits - how determined. (8) Medical
16	impairment benefits - determination of MMI for scheduled and
17	nonscheduled injuries. (f) In all claims in which an authorized treating
18	physician recommends medical benefits after maximum medical
19	improvement, and there is no contrary medical opinion in the record, the
20	employer shall, in a final admission of liability, admit liability for related
21	reasonable and necessary medical benefits by an authorized treating
22	physician, WHICH BENEFITS ARE NOT LIMITED TO ANY SPECIFIC MEDICAL
23	TREATMENT.
24	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-42-107.2, amend
25	(3)(b) and (5)(a) as follows:
26	8-42-107.2. Selection of independent medical examiner -
27	procedure - time - allocation of costs - disclosures regarding

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physician relationships with insurers, self-insured employers, or claimants - rules - applicability. (3) (b) Upon selection of the IME, the insurance carrier shall provide to the IME and all other parties a complete copy of all medical records in its possession pertaining RELEVANT to the subject injury, postmarked or hand-delivered within fourteen days prior to the independent medical examination. If the insurance carrier or its representative fails to timely submit such medical records, the claimant may request that the division cancel the independent medical examination or the claimant may submit COPIES OF all the medical records he or she RELEVANT TO THE SUBJECT INJURY THAT THE CLAIMANT has available within ten days prior to the independent medical examination, or as otherwise arranged by the division with the IME. If the claimant submits medical records, the defaulting party may supplement such records pursuant to rules of the division. This paragraph (b) SUBSECTION (3)(b) shall not be construed to prohibit an independent medical examination from being rescheduled. (5) (a) (I) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection

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(5) (a) (I) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (5), the requesting party shall advance the full cost of the independent medical examination to the IME at least ten days before the appointed time for the examination The DIRECTOR SHALL PROMULGATE RULES CONSISTENT WITH THIS SUBSECTION (5) TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT AND ALLOCATION OF COSTS TO BE PAID BY THE PARTIES FOR THE INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

(II) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (5)(a)(III) AND (5)(b) OF THIS SECTION, THE REQUESTING PARTY SHALL PAY THE COST OF AN INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATION. THE REQUESTING PARTY SHALL ADVANCE THE FULL BASE COST OF THE INDEPENDENT MEDICAL

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1	EXAMINATION TO THE IME AT LEAST TEN DAYS BEFORE THE APPOINTED
2	TIME OF THE EXAMINATION.
3	(III) IF THERE IS A DISPUTE REGARDING INDIGENCY OR THE
4	AMOUNT OR ALLOCATION OF ANY COSTS TO BE PAID, INCLUDING THE
5	FORMAT, CONTENT, VOLUME, RELEVANCE, OR DUPLICATIVE MEDICAL
6	RECORDS SUBMITTED TO THE IME, A PARTY MAY REQUEST A PREHEARING
7	CONFERENCE WITH THE DIVISION TO RESOLVE THE DISPUTE. THE
8	DETERMINATION OF THE COST ALLOCATION IN EXCESS OF THE FULL BASE
9	COST MUST INCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF THE VOLUME OF MEDICAL
10	RECORDS, THE FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE IME PACKET, AND ANY
11	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE THE ALLOCATION OF
12	THE IME COSTS BETWEEN THE PARTIES.
13	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-43-207.5, amend
14	(2)(b)(VIII) and (2)(b)(IX); and add (2)(b)(X) as follows:
15	8-43-207.5. Prehearing conferences - rules. (2) (b) Prehearing
16	administrative law judges have authority to approve any stipulations of
17	the parties and issue interlocutory orders regarding procedural matters.
18	Procedural matters include:
19	(VIII) Determining the ripeness of legal issues for formal
20	adjudication; and
21	(IX) Determining the competency of any party to a claim to enter
22	into settlement agreements; AND
23	(X) RESOLVING DISPUTES REGARDING INDIGENCY, THE CONTENT
24	AND FORMAT OF MEDICAL RECORDS SUBMITTED TO AN INDEPENDENT
25	MEDICAL EXAMINER SELECTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 8-42-107.2,
26	INCLUDING WHETHER MEDICAL RECORDS ARE RELEVANT OR DUPLICATIVE,
27	AND THE ALLOCATION OF THE COST OF THE IME TO THE RESPECTIVE

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PARTIES IN EXCESS OF THE BASE COST.

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2 **SECTION 7.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 8-43-403, **amend** (1) as follows:

8-43-403. Attorney fees. (1) No A contingent fee shall NOT be applied to any medical benefits that have been previously incurred and will be paid to the claimant or directly to the medical care provider, in a permanent disability award, either by admission or settlement. In the event that IF medical benefits are the only contested issue, the fee agreement shall provide for reasonable fees calculated on a per-hour basis or, subject to approval by the director, may provide for a contingent fee not to exceed the limitations imposed by this section. On unappealed contested cases, a contingent fee exceeding twenty TWENTY-FIVE percent of the amount of contested benefits shall be IS presumed to be unreasonable. At the request of either an employee or the employee's attorney, the director shall determine what portion of the benefits awarded were contested, or the reasonableness of the fee charged by such attorney, or both. At the request of the employer or its insurance carrier or the attorney for either of them, the director shall determine the reasonableness of the fee charged by the attorney for the insurance carrier. No THE DIRECTOR SHALL NOT CONSIDER A request for determination of the reasonableness of fees shall be considered by the director if received later than one hundred eighty days after the issuance of the final order, judgment, or opinion disposing of the last material issue in the case and the expiration of any right to review or appeal therefrom THE FINAL ORDER, JUDGMENT, OR OPINION. In making this determination, the director shall consider fees normally charged by attorneys for cases requiring the same amount of time and skill and may decrease or increase the fee

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payable to such attorney. If the director finds that a review by the industrial claim appeals office or an appeal to the court of appeals or to the supreme court was perfected or if the director finds that such attorney reasonably devoted an extraordinary amount of time to the case, the director may award or approve a contingent fee or other fee in a percentage or amount that exceeds twenty TWENTY-FIVE percent of the amount of contested benefits. In determining the reasonableness of fees charged by an attorney for an employer or employer's insurance carrier, the director shall compare the fees of such attorney with the fees charged by the claimant's attorney in the same case and shall not approve an amount substantially greater than the reasonable amount charged by the said claimant's attorney or, if the claimant did not prevail, the reasonable amount the said claimant's attorney would have charged had the claimant prevailed, unless the director finds, based on a showing by the attorney for the employer or carrier, that higher fees are objectively justifiable. Legal costs not found reasonable shall not be allowed as an expense in fixing premium rates by the commissioner of insurance.

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SECTION 8. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2024 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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