1	L.D. 1056
2	Date: (Filing No. H- )
3	LABOR, COMMERCE, RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
4	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the House.
5	STATE OF MAINE
6	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
7	125TH LEGISLATURE
8	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
9 10 11	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " " to H.P. 791, L.D. 1056, Bill, "An Act To Increase the Availability of Independent Medical Examiners under the Workers' Compensation Act of 1992"
12 13	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the title and before the summary and inserting the following:
14 15	'Emergency preamble. Whereas, acts and resolves of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
16 17 18 19	Whereas, there is a long waiting list of injured workers in need of independent medical examinations due to the shortage of available independent medical examiners, which has been further exacerbated by the recent and unexpected retirement of a specialist who had 12 pending cases; and
20 21 22 23	Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,
24	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
25 26	<b>Sec. 1. 39-A MRSA §207, first</b> $\P$ , as amended by PL 2001, c. 278, §1, is further amended to read:
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	An employee being treated by a health care provider of the employee's own choice shall, after an injury and at all reasonable times during the continuance of disability if so requested by the employer, submit to an examination by a physician, surgeon or chiropractor authorized to practice as such under the laws of this State, to be selected and paid by the employer. A physician, surgeon or chiropractor who examines an employee at the request of the employer is limited to 12 examinations in a calendar year and may not act as an independent medical examiner pursuant to section 312 for an employee that physician, surgeon or chiropractor has previously examined. The physician, surgeon or chiropractor must have an active practice of treating patients. For purposes of this

section, "active practice" may be demonstrated by having active clinical privileges at a hospital. A physician or surgeon must be certified in the field of practice that treats the type of injury complained of by the employee. Certification must be by a board recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association or their successor organizations. A chiropractor licensed by the Board of Chiropractic Licensure, who has an active practice of treating patients may provide a 2nd opinion when the initial opinion was given by a chiropractor. Once an employer selects a health care provider to examine an employee, the employer may not request that the employee be examined by more than one other health care provider, other than an independent medical examiner appointed pursuant to section 312, without prior approval from the employee or a hearing officer. This provision does not limit an employer's right to request that the employee be examined by a specialist upon referral by the health care provider. Once the employee is examined by the specialist, the employer may not request that the employee be examined by a different specialist in the same specialty, other than an independent medical examiner appointed pursuant to section 312, without prior approval from the employee or the board. The employee has the right to have a physician, surgeon or chiropractor of the employee's own selection present at such an examination, whose costs are paid by the employer. The employer shall give the employee notice of this right at the time the employer requests an examination.

- **Sec. 2. 39-A MRSA §312, sub-§1,** as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:
- 1. Examiner system. The board shall develop and implement an independent medical examiner system consistent with the requirements of this section. As part of this system, the board shall, in the exercise of its discretion, create, maintain and periodically validate a list of not more than 50 health care providers that it finds to be the most qualified and to be highly experienced and competent in their specific fields of expertise and in the treatment of work-related injuries to serve as independent medical examiners from each of the health care specialties that the board finds most commonly used by injured employees. An independent medical examiner must be certified in the field of practice that treats the type of injury complained of by the employee. Certification must be by a board recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association or their successor organizations. The board shall establish a fee schedule for services rendered by independent medical examiners and adopt any rules considered necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section.
- **Sec. 3. 39-A MRSA §312, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2005, c. 24, §1, is further amended to read:
- **2. Duties.** An independent medical examiner shall render medical findings on the medical condition of an employee and related issues as specified under this section. The independent medical examiner in a case may not be the employee's treating health care provider and may not have treated the employee with respect to the injury for which the claim is being made or the benefits are being paid. Nothing in this subsection precludes the selection of a provider authorized to receive reimbursement under section 206 to serve in the capacity of an independent medical examiner. Unless agreed upon by the parties or no other physician is reasonably available, a physician who is not eligible to be assigned as an independent medical examiner if the physician has examined an the

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employee at the request of an insurance company, employer or employee in accordance with section 207 or has been closely affiliated with the insurance company at any time during the previous 52 weeks is not eligible to serve as an. An independent medical examiner that examines an employee in accordance with section 207 shall notify the board of the name of the employee, the employer or the insurance company that requested the examination and the date of the examination within 10 days of the date of the examination.

**Sec. 4. Report.** The Workers' Compensation Board shall submit a report that includes its findings and recommendations by January 15, 2013 to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over workers' compensation matters regarding the board's review of the independent medical examiner selection process pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 39-A, section 312 and the number of independent medical examiners who have examined employees in accordance with Title 39-A, section 207. The joint standing committee is authorized to introduce a bill related to the board's report to the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

**Emergency clause.** In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.'

18 SUMMARY

This amendment replaces the bill. It specifies that health care providers who examine injured workers at the request of an employer in accordance with the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 39-A, section 207 are limited to 12 such examinations per calendar year. It adds the requirement that independent medical examiners be certified in the field of practice of the injury by a board recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association. It clarifies that an independent medical examiner may not be assigned to an injured worker if the independent medical examiner has previously examined the worker or has been closely affiliated with the insurance company at any time during the preceding 52 weeks unless there is no other physician reasonably available. The amendment requires that an independent medical examiner that examines an injured worker at the request of the employer in accordance with Title 39-A, section 207 notify the Workers' Compensation Board of the name of the employee, the employer or the insurer that requested the examination and the date of the examination within 10 days of the date of the examination. The amendment also requires that the board submit a report that includes findings and recommendations by January 15. 2013 to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over workers' compensation matters regarding the board's review of the selection process of independent medical examiners and the number of independent medical examiners who have examined injured workers at the request of employers or insurers. The joint standing committee is authorized to introduce a bill related to the board's report to the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature. The amendment adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause.