



## **119th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2000**

Legislative Document

No. 2561

H.P. 1827

House of Representatives, February 10, 2000

An Act to Ensure Access to Specialists for Injured Workers.

(AFTER DEADLINE)

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 205.

Reference to the Committee on Labor suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative GOODWIN of Pembroke. Cosponsored by Senator MILLS of Somerset and Representatives: CLARK of Millinocket, FRECHETTE of Biddeford, HATCH of Skowhegan, MATTHEWS of Winslow, McDONOUGH of Portland, SAMSON of Jay, TWOMEY of Biddeford, WHEELER of Eliot.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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	Sec. 1. 39-A MRSA §205, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885,
4	Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:
6	<b>4. Payment of medical bills.</b> When there is no ongoing dispute, or when the dispute is over treatment by a specialist
8	pursuant to section 206, subsection 4, if medical bills are not
10	paid within 30 days after the carrier has received notice of nonpayment by certified mail, \$50 or the amount of the bill due,
	whichever is less, must be added and paid to the Workers'
12	Compensation Board Administrative Fund for each day over 30 days in which the medical bills are not paid. Not more than \$1,500 in
14	total may be added pursuant to this subsection.
16	Sec. 2. 39-A MRSA  206, sub-, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:
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20	<b>4. Specialist treatment.</b> This section does not limit an employee's right to be treated by a specialist when a referral is made by the employee's health care provider. Once an employee
22	has begun treatment with the specialist, the employee may not seek treatment from a different specialist in the same specialty
24	without prior approval from the employer or the board. This
• -	subsection applies only to referrals made by the employee's
26	health care provider for injuries originally treated by the
• •	employee's health care provider arising out of and in the course
28	of employment.
30	The employer may file a petition objecting to the named
	specialist referred by the health care provider and setting forth
32	reasons for the objection. The issue of the specialist must be set for mediation pursuant to section 313. If the objection is
34	not resolved through mediation, after notice to all parties and a
36	<u>prompt hearing by a hearing officer, the hearing officer may</u> order one of the following:
38	A. If the employer can not show cause why the employee
40	should not commence or continue treatment with the specialist, the hearing officer shall order that the
42	<u>employer is responsible for payment for treatment received</u> from the specialist; or
44	B. If the employer can show cause why the employee should
16	not commence or continue treatment with the specialist, or
46	that the treatment is unnecessary or excessive, the hearing officer shall order that the employer is not responsible and
48	that the employee is responsible for repayment to the
	employer of any payment by the employer for treatment
50	received from the specialist determined by the hearing officer to be unnecessary or excessive.

Sec. 3. 39-A MRSA §206, sub-§13, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 885, Pt. A, §8 and affected by §§9 to 11, is amended to read:

13. Employee not liable. Except as ordered pursuant to
subsection 2, paragraph B or subsection 4, paragraph B, an
employee is not liable for any portion of the cost of any
provided medical or health care services under this section.

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## **SUMMARY**

Currently, under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act of 1992 14 an employee may receive treatment from a specialist for a work-related personal injury if the employee's primary care 16 physician makes a referral. If an employer objects to the provision of care by the specialist, the employer may refuse to 18 pay for the services and the matter must be set for mediation or hearing. During the pendency of the dispute, the employer is not 20 required to pay for the services provided by the specialist.

This bill requires the employer to pay for the services of a specialist to whom the employee is referred by the employee's health care provider during the pendency of the dispute as long as the referral is for treatment of the injury sustained in the course of employment and originally treated by the referring health care provider. If it is determined after a hearing that the treatment by the specialist was unnecessary or excessive, the hearing officer is required to order the employee to reimburse the employer for that portion of the services determined by the hearing officer to be unnecessary or excessive.