A camera across the street. A sedan idling at the end of the cul de sac. A stranger pretending to walk a dog while keeping one eye on your front lawn. If you have an open workers compensation claim and your pain keeps you from doing what you used to, the idea that someone might be filming you can feel like an extra injury. It is not paranoia. Insurers do hire private investigators. They do watch. They hope to capture a moment they can enlarge into a narrative that you are not really hurt.

A good workers compensation lawyer does not wait for the footage to arrive by surprise during a deposition. We anticipate surveillance, educate clients about it without scaring them, and develop the medical and factual record so that a 30 second clip cannot erase months of documented limits. The point is not to play hide and seek. The point is to live within the medical restrictions, tell the truth, and be ready for how a short video can be weaponized.

## What surveillance really looks like

The popular image is a gumshoe with a fedora and a zoom lens. Real modern surveillance is more practical and often more patient. In most states it is legal to film your public movements and what can be seen from a public vantage point. Private investigators often work in pairs. One might use a long lens from a parked vehicle while another follows on foot at a discreet distance. They pick days when people are most active, like Saturday mornings or after work hours. They sit through stretches of nothing. They hit record if you take out the trash, lift a toddler, or carry a case of water.

Video quality varies. I have seen grainy clips shot from 200 feet away and crisp 1080p footage stabilized with software. A common pattern is a three day run, often More helpful hints spread over a week, with a few hours each day. Some carriers budget more. I have seen cases where surveillance ran on six separate weeks, timed around medical appointments and a scheduled deposition. The private investigator writes a report with timestamps, still frames, and notes about your clothing, your gait, and who you met. If they follow you into a store and the store has cameras, the insurer might subpoena that footage too.

Audio is a different beast. Many states require one party or all parties to consent to an audio recording of a private conversation. Investigators know these rules and usually avoid audio unless they are in a one party consent state and you speak loudly in a public place. Hidden microphones inside your house would cross bright legal lines. But if you step onto your porch and speak within earshot of a sidewalk, do not assume privacy.

Drones pop up from time to time. Whether that is legal depends on airspace and privacy laws that have not fully settled. I have seen a carrier try it once. The footage was neat to look at and unusable in court because of how it was obtained.

## Why insurers spend money on it

Most investigators charge by the Georgia Workers' Compensation hour, commonly 75 to 150 dollars. Add travel and report prep. It is not cheap. So why do it? Because a nine second clip can change leverage. If a claims examiner believes your doctor relied only on your complaints and a video appears to show you doing more than you reported, the insurer has a concrete exhibit. Jurors respond to video. Judges are human too. And surveillance has a chilling effect. People who feel watched sometimes overcorrect, avoid normal activity, and spiral into isolation. That isolation is not good for mental health or recovery. It can also distort how they testify, which hurts credibility.

Insurers do not need a blockbuster. They need a theme. For example, the story might be that you told the doctor you could not bend, yet the video shows you bending to place a potted plant on a step. The video does not show

that you had to lie down for two hours afterward. It does not show the brace under your shirt or the ice packs out of frame. The workers compensation lawyer's job is to widen the frame.

## The legal lines that actually matter

Despite the creep factor, most surveillance is lawful if it captures what is visible in public or through a view from a public spot. There are key guardrails:

- No trespass. Investigators cannot come onto private property without permission. That includes driveways if posted or gated, backyards, and private alleys.
- No harassment or stalking. Patterns of repeated following can cross into unlawful conduct, especially if they approach or contact you.
- No peeking through curtains or using high tech devices to penetrate spaces where you have a reasonable expectation of privacy, like inside your home or a closed medical office.
- Workplace rules. Surveillance at your workplace, if you returned on light duty, is its own field, with labor and privacy rules layered on top.

Different jurisdictions treat these lines with different sharpness. In some places, a parked car on a quiet street for hours is tolerated. In others, neighbors call the police and the investigator moves on. Judges also vary. Some are strict about excluding footage obtained at the edge of legality. Others admit it and give it the weight they think it deserves. Your lawyer will know the local habits.

## Preparing clients before any camera rolls

The best time to handle surveillance is before it happens. That begins with how we talk about daily life. After an injury, your doctor will set restrictions. Maybe no lifting over 10 pounds, no ladder climbing, or no repetitive overhead work. We translate those clinical lines into ordinary moments. How heavy is a gallon of milk. How much torque does it take to yank a stubborn garden hose. How many minutes of standing does it take before your foot goes numb. We talk about pacing, body mechanics, and the fact that people with real pain have good days and bad days.

I ask clients to keep short notes about activity and symptoms, not as a diary for the case, but to help them and their providers spot patterns. If you vacuumed two rooms on Tuesday and your back seized that evening, that matters to your treatment plan. If we later see video of you vacuuming, your notes show the aftereffects. It is honest context, not spin.

I also rehearse the hard questions. Can you lift your child. Can you mow the lawn. What do you do for fun now. Specificity beats generalities. Instead of saying, I cannot lift, say, I can lift a gallon of milk with my right hand if I bend my knees but not my back, and I pay for it later. That is the truth for many people. It is consistent with surveillance of small tasks. It deflates the suggestion that any movement means doctor shopping or exaggeration.

## When a clip surfaces

At some point, usually close to a deposition or hearing, defense counsel will spring a notice that they have surveillance. Sometimes they offer to share it beforehand. Sometimes they prefer the gotcha moment. I always ask for it formally and in full. That means the raw footage, not a highlight reel. We request the investigator's report, stills, and any notes. We ask for metadata if available, including timestamps and file creation dates. We ask for the chain of custody, who handled the files and when. Edits matter. Cropping matters. Speeding up or slowing down matters.

When the video arrives, I watch it alone first, then with the client if I think they can handle it emotionally. The first viewing can sting. People feel exposed. They focus on how they look rather than the legal points. We talk it through. What time of day. What happened before the camera came on. What happened afterward. Pain flares and recoveries do not follow a script. Your body might let you lift a box once and punish you the rest of the afternoon. The footage will not show the rest of the afternoon.

If the video truly contradicts prior testimony or medical records, we face that head on. Sometimes a client overstated a limitation because they thought the system only takes absolutes seriously. That is fixable if we correct the record early and own it. Judges respect candor. In other cases, the contradiction is only apparent. A doctor's note might say no heavy lifting. The video shows someone carrying a folded card table. Without context, the defense calls that heavy. We get a similar table, weigh it, and calculate the load sharing with both hands. Numbers cut through adjectives.

## Picking apart the footage

Lawyers are not film critics, but we learn to watch like one. I look for breaks in continuity. Changes in light and shadow suggest gaps. Lens compression makes distances look shorter or longer than they are. Stabilization can erase the micro flinches that show pain. Frame rate and shutter choices affect how motion reads. A slow, careful pivot can look like a fluid turn if the camera is far away and the frame rate is low. These are not tricks. They are physics and optics that belong in any fair assessment.

We also compare the footage to medical imaging and exams. For example, someone with a confirmed L5-S1 disc herniation and positive straight leg raise might still bend at the knees to load groceries with both arms close to the body, because that posture keeps the lumbar spine neutral. A viewer who does not understand body mechanics might assume bending equals back flexion and call it inconsistent. We teach. A workers compensation lawyer spends a surprising amount of time with anatomy diagrams on a whiteboard.

If the investigator followed you into a store, we ask for the store footage. Retail cameras often run at 15 frames per second and use wide angle lenses that distort edges. Still, they supply a clock, additional angles, and sometimes audio. If you handed cash to a cashier, that is finger strength, not proof that your shoulder can handle repetitive overhead reaching on an assembly line.

A frequent point of dispute is duration. The defense says you shoveled snow. The video shows a minute of shoveling. We look for the full length. Maybe you tried for 90 seconds and then paused for five minutes. Maybe your spouse did most of the work. The investigator's report might say you shoveled for 30 minutes in total, but the raw video has eight short clips. We chart them. Judges appreciate a timeline drawn from hard data, not adjectives.

## Social media and the digital breadcrumb trail

Surveillance used to mean a car at the curb. Now it includes your own posts, your friends' photos, and public check ins that mark your location. People get hurt not because they lied, but because photos freeze a fraction of a second. I remember a welder who posted a picture holding a fish at shoulder height. He could not raise his arm without pain, so he leaned and lifted with his elbow tucked. A friend cropped the brace out of the shot. The insurer found the picture and ran with it. We got the original image, the EXIF data, and testimony from the fishing buddy about how the lift happened. It was fine. It could have been avoided if he let someone else hold the fish.

Discuss privacy settings early. Avoid posting about your injury, your case, or your workouts. Ask friends not to tag you. Assume a defense investigator will find public content. Also assume that deleting posts after a claim is filed

looks worse than leaving them alone. Do not sanitize history. Live normally, but with a sense that pictures and words leave footprints.

## Interlocking the medical narrative with real life

Medical records can be terse. Busy clinics rely on templates. Two sentences in a progress note can sound absolute when they are not. We work with treating providers to capture nuance. For instance, I might ask a doctor to write, Patient is able to perform brief household tasks such as carrying a light grocery bag under 10 pounds on a good day, but with increased pain afterward. The patient should avoid repetitive or sustained lifting, twisting, or awkward postures, and requires the ability to change position as needed. That tracks with typical footage of small tasks. It gives permission to live.

Functional capacity evaluations help in some cases, especially when surveillance exists. They generate measured performance data over two to four hours. They test not only peak capacity, but endurance and recovery. If the evaluation shows someone can lift 15 pounds once but cannot sustain it, a short video of a single lift loses punch. I am careful, though. FCEs can aggravate conditions. They can also cut both ways if a client pushes too hard. Talk with your lawyer and doctor before scheduling one.

## Depositions and hearings when video is in play

Cross examination on surveillance is a choreography. Defense counsel often asks a series of general questions first. How much can you lift. Do you drive. Do you shop. They want a crisp sound bite that the video can contradict. I coach clients to avoid absolutes unless they are true. Say, I can carry light items short distances on a good day, but I pay for it afterward. I do not carry heavy items. That is accurate for many injuries and hard to trip up.

When the clip plays, watch it calmly. If it shows you doing something on a good day, say so. If it shows you trying and then shifting your body to avoid pain, point that out. If you remember the aftermath, describe it without drama. If you do not remember the particular day, say that too. Do not guess. Jurors and judges can smell guesses.

We also call the investigator as a witness when needed. Chain of custody, vantage points, whether they lost any footage, whether they used zoom or crop, and whether they coordinated with anyone else, all matter. I had one case where the investigator admitted he started recording late because he was resetting his battery. The report said my client carried heavy boxes for 20 minutes. The recorded part showed two minutes of careful lifting, then a sit down. The missing 18 minutes evaporated on cross.

## Ethics, dignity, and mental health

Living under the possibility of being watched wears on people. Some stop going outside. Some strain relationships by suspecting friends of being informants. That isolation can deepen pain and depression. The truth is, most surveillance captures nothing dramatic. The investigator gets bored and moves on. Live your life within your doctor’s orders. Use aids without shame. Say yes when someone offers to carry the heavy item. If you need to play with your child, find ways that fit your restrictions, like board games on the couch instead of horsey rides.

Your lawyer should be a buffer. If a strange car lingers outside for hours and you feel unsafe, call the police non emergency line and your attorney. Describe the situation calmly. Lawful surveillance does not excuse harassment. Document dates and times. Most investigators will identify themselves to police if asked and relocate.

## A few hard earned examples

A warehouse selector with a shoulder tear kept an immaculate lawn. An investigator filmed him pushing a mower for 10 minutes. The defense called it proof he could return to heavy work. We measured his mower. It was self propelled. The push force on a flat lawn was under 5 pounds. He had modified the handle height to keep his shoulder in a neutral position and wore a compression sleeve. His medical restriction banned repetitive overhead lifting, not light pushing at waist height. He testified credibly about pain after mowing and how he split the yard over two evenings. The judge admitted the video and wrote that it did not undercut the medical evidence.

A home health aide with a lumbar injury was recorded lifting a toddler into a car seat. The clip hurt at first glance. We slowed it down and compared it to her physical therapy notes about hip hinge mechanics. She moved with a hip hinge, kept the child close, and used the sill of the car for support. The next notation in her pain diary, written that night, was sharp increase in lumbar pain after helping daughter, used heat and meds, poor sleep. Her doctor affirmed that a parent will sometimes do things that exceed restrictions and then pay for it. The compensation judge found temporary exacerbation, not proof of malingering.

A delivery driver with a knee injury was tailed on a fishing trip. Photos showed him on a pier smiling, knee brace hidden under loose pants. The defense hinted that he stood all day without complaint. We obtained pier surveillance showing he sat for 80 percent of the time and used a cane when walking back to the car. The doctor had recommended low impact activity for mood. The insurer withdrew the surveillance from their exhibit list after we filed a motion in limine highlighting the omissions.

## Settlement dynamics when surveillance exists

The presence of footage does not automatically tank a case. Carriers sometimes bluff, hinting that the video is devastating, then never play it. Other times they believe it helps them and harden their position. A workers compensation lawyer has to recalibrate value accordingly. Video that confirms limitations can increase value by scaring the defense off a credibility fight. Video that appears inconsistent can push offers down unless we neutralize it with context. I have had mediators watch a clip with both sides and say, I do not see what the fuss is about. Sometimes sunlight helps.

Timing matters. If we are on the eve of trial and a clip cuts in a way we cannot fully cure with additional records, we consider whether a slightly lower settlement avoids a risky day in court. That is not surrender. It is judgment. On the other hand, if the video leaves the defense overconfident, and our medical case is strong, we try the case and let the judge see the whole person, not a curated slice.

## What to do if you suspect you are being watched

- Live within your medical restrictions. Do not perform to the camera. Be yourself, at a pace and weight that fit your doctor’s orders.
- Use support gear consistently. Braces, canes, and proper footwear are not props. They are part of your treatment and show honest effort to heal.
- Tell your lawyer. Provide dates, times, and a description of vehicles or people. We can anticipate the footage and prepare.
- Keep brief symptom notes. If you do a task and hurt more later, jot it down. Those notes may become the missing half of the story.
- Stay off social media about your injury and activities. Ask friends not to tag or post photos of you without checking.

## What not to do when surveillance crosses your mind

- Do not confront or approach a suspected investigator. That can escalate and backfire. Let your lawyer and, if needed, local law enforcement handle it.
- Do not exaggerate your limits to your doctor or in testimony. Precision is credible. Absolutes rarely are.
- Do not retreat from all normal life. Avoiding all activity can slow recovery and look contrived. Reasonable, paced activity within restrictions is expected.
- Do not delete posts or wipe accounts. Spoliation creates worse problems than any single photo.
- Do not assume a moment on video defines you. Your case is a mosaic of records, testimony, imaging, and daily truth.

## The role of a workers compensation lawyer as a steady hand

Surveillance and private investigators are part of the modern compensation landscape. They can feel invasive and unfair. They can also be neutralized with preparation, context, and honesty. The lawyer's job is to turn a short clip back into a full day, and a full day into a medically grounded story that fits the person, not a caricature. That work starts on day one. It includes coaching about language that matches how bodies heal and fail, gathering records that capture nuance, and pushing back against theatrics when the defense tries to turn a grocery bag into a barbell.

If you sense a lens on you, breathe. Live the way your doctor advises. Tell your workers compensation lawyer what you notice. We have seen the vans and the long lenses, the stitched together reels and the carefully timed surveillance around a deposition. We have also seen judges who value whole people over snippets. With steadiness and detail, a camera aimed to shrink your world can end up confirming what you have said all along.