A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to financial responsibility for medical 3 expenses of pretrial detainees or sentenced inmates; 4 amending s. 901.35, F.S.; providing that the 5 responsibility for paying the expenses of medical care, 6 treatment, hospitalization, and transportation for a 7 person who is ill, wounded, or otherwise injured during or 8 as a result of an arrest for a violation of a state law or 9 a county or municipal ordinance is the responsibility of 10 the person receiving the medical care, treatment, 11 hospitalization, or transportation; deleting provisions establishing the order by which medical providers receive 12 reimbursement for the expenses incurred in providing the 13 14 medical services; amending s. 951.032, F.S.; setting forth 15 the order by which a county or municipal detention 16 facility may seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred 17 during the course of treating in-custody pretrial detainees or sentenced inmates; requiring each in-custody 18 19 pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate who receives medical 20 care or other services to cooperate with the county or 21 municipal detention facility in seeking reimbursement for 22 the expenses incurred by the facility and providing for 23 certain liens against detainees or prisoners; setting 24 forth the order of fiscal resources from which a third-25 party provider of medical services may seek reimbursement 26 for the expenses the provider incurred in providing 27 medical care; requiring each in-custody pretrial detainee 28 or sentenced inmate who has health insurance, subscribes

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

to a health care corporation, or receives health care benefits from any other source to assign such benefits to the health care provider; requiring assignment of health insurance or health care benefits to providers by detainees or inmates who have such insurance or benefits; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 901.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

901.35 Financial responsibility for medical expenses.-

- ther provision of law, the responsibility for paying the expenses of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation for any person ill, wounded, or otherwise injured during or as a result at the time of an arrest for any violation of a state law or a county or municipal ordinance is the responsibility of the person receiving such care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation. The provider of such services shall seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred in providing medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation from the following sources in the following order:
- (a) From an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source, if the prisoner is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for those expenses.

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(b) From the person receiving the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation.

(c) From a financial settlement for the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.

- (2) Upon a showing that reimbursement from the sources listed in subsection (1) is not available, the costs of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation shall be paid:
- (a) From the general fund of the county in which the person was arrested, if the arrest was for violation of a state law or county ordinance; or
- (b) From the municipal general fund, if the arrest was for violation of a municipal ordinance.

The responsibility for payment of such medical costs shall exist until such time as an arrested person is released from the custody of the arresting agency.

- (3) An arrested person who has health insurance, subscribes to a health care corporation, or receives health care benefits from any other source shall assign such benefits to the health care provider.
- Section 2. Section 951.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 951.032 Financial responsibility for medical expenses.—
- (1) A county detention facility or municipal detention facility incurring expenses for providing medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation <u>provided by the</u>

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county or municipal detention facility may seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred <u>during the course of treatment of incustody pretrial detainees or sentenced inmates</u> in the following order:

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- From the in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate prisoner or person receiving medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation by deducting the cost from the in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's cash account on deposit with the detention facility. If the in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's cash account does not contain sufficient funds to cover medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation, then the detention facility may place a lien against the in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's cash account or other personal property, to provide payment in the event sufficient funds become available at a later time. Any existing lien may be carried over to future incarceration of the same detainee or inmate prisoner as long as the future incarceration takes place within the county originating the lien and the future incarceration takes place within 3 years after of the date the lien was placed against the in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's account or other personal property.
- (b) From an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source if the <u>in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced</u>

 <u>inmate prisoner or person</u> is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for those expenses.

prisoner who receives medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation by a county or municipal detention facility shall cooperate with that the county detention facility or municipal detention facility in seeking reimbursement under paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) for expenses incurred by the facility for the in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate prisoner. An in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate prisoner who willfully refuses to cooperate with the reimbursement efforts of the detention facility may have a lien placed against his or her the prisoner's cash account or other personal property and may not receive gain-time as provided by s. 951.21.

- (3) A third-party provider of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation for in-custody pretrial detainees or sentenced inmates of a county or municipal detention facility shall seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred in providing medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation to such in-custody pretrial detainees or sentenced inmates from the following sources in the following order:
- (a) From an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source, if the pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for those expenses.
- (b) From the pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate receiving the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation.

(c) From a financial settlement for the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate.

- (4) Upon a showing by the third-party provider that a good faith effort was made, consistent with that provider's usual policies and procedures related to the collection of fees from indigent patients outside the custody of a county or municipal detention facility, to obtain reimbursement from the sources listed in subsection (1), but that such reimbursement is not available, the costs of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation shall be paid:
- (a) From the general fund of the county in which the person was arrested, if the arrest was for violation of a state law or county ordinance; or
- (b) From the municipal general fund, if the arrest was for violation of a municipal ordinance.

Absent a written agreement between the third-party provider and the governmental body, remuneration made pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) shall be billed by the third-party provider and paid by the governmental body at a rate not to exceed 110 percent of the Medicare allowable rate for such services.

Compensation to a third-party provider may not exceed 125 percent of the Medicare allowable rate if there is no written agreement between the third-party provider and the governmental body, and the third-party provider reported a negative operating margin for the previous year to the Agency for Health Care

Administration through hospital-audited financial data. However,

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these maximum allowable rates do not apply to amounts billed and
paid for physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459
for emergency services provided within a hospital emergency
department. The responsibility of the governmental body for
payment of any in-custody medical costs shall cease upon release
of the in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate.

(5) An in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate who has health insurance, subscribes to a health care corporation, or receives health care benefits from any other source shall assign such benefits to the health care provider.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.