By the Committees on Health Care; and Banking and Insurance

587-2186-06

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to motor vehicle insurance; reorganizing provisions pertaining to personal injury protection benefits under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law for the purpose of clarifying its meaning and intent and for the purpose of better comprehension; amending s. 627.736, F.S.; providing that a self-employed injured person or an injured person owning 25 percent or more interest in an employer offer proof of income and lost wages to insurers as a condition precedent for payment; providing for a statement of earnings; requiring an insured to notify an insurer in writing of election to reserve benefits for lost wages; specifying that such notification takes priority over other claims, except specified hospital liens; providing for Medicaid benefits; requiring the Department of Health to determine by rule tests deemed not to be medically necessary; providing quidance as to criteria to be considered; providing for required payment of benefits; authorizing a parent or legal guardian of an injured minor to complete application for personal injury protection benefits; providing for changes for treatment of injured persons; providing requirements for compliance with billing procedures; specifying the time period within which a health care provider or other specified provider must submit a statement of charges; prohibiting providers from billing an

1	injured person under specified conditions for
2	emergency services and care; requiring insurers
3	to provide specified documents to insureds;
4	requiring that amounts repayable to an insurer
5	include the statutory interest penalty;
6	increasing the time period for an insurer to
7	respond to a demand letter; providing
8	requirements for the production and inspection
9	of an injured person's medical records from a
10	provider; providing that persons notifying
11	insurers of improper billing may obtain a
12	reward; restricting venue for any personal
13	injury protection claim to specified
14	jurisdictions and providing for costs of
15	transferring venue; amending s. 316.068, F.S.;
16	specifying information to be included in a
17	crash report; creating a rebuttable presumption
18	regarding the existence of passengers;
19	specifying conditions relating to reporting
20	passengers; amending s. 322.26, F.S.; providing
21	an additional circumstance relating to
22	insurance crimes for mandatory revocation of a
23	person's driver's license; amending s. 817.234,
24	F.S.; revising provisions specifying material
25	omission and insurance fraud; prohibiting
26	scheming to create documentation of a motor
27	vehicle crash that did not occur; providing a
28	criminal penalty; amending s. 817.2361, F.S.;
29	providing that creating, marketing, or
30	presenting fraudulent proof of motor vehicle
31	insurance is a felony of the third degree;

providing appropriations for law enforcement 2 and investigative personnel in the Division of 3 Insurance Fraud and for assistant state 4 attorney positions in specified circuits; 5 abrogating the repeal of provisions pertaining 6 to the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law; 7 providing an effective date. 8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 9 10 Section 1. Section 627.736, Florida Statutes, is 11 12 amended to read: 13 627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority; claims. --14 (1) REQUIRED PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION 15 BENEFITS. -- Every insurance policy complying with the security 16 requirements of s. 627.733 shall provide personal injury protection to the named insured, relatives residing in the 18 same household, persons operating the insured motor vehicle, 19 passengers in such motor vehicle, and other persons struck by 20 21 such motor vehicle and suffering bodily injury while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle, subject to the 23 provisions of subsections (3) subsection (2) and (6) paragraph  $\frac{(4)(d)}{(4)}$ , to a limit of \$10,000 for loss sustained by any such 2.4 person as a result of bodily injury, sickness, disease, or 25 26 death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a 27 motor vehicle as follows: 28 (a) Medical benefits. -- Eighty percent of all 29 reasonable expenses for medically necessary medical, surgical, X-ray, dental, and rehabilitative services, including 30 prosthetic devices, and medically necessary ambulance,

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hospital, and nursing services. Such benefits shall also include necessary remedial treatment and services recognized and permitted under the laws of the state for an injured person who relies upon spiritual means through prayer alone for healing, in accordance with his or her religious beliefs; however, this sentence does not affect the determination of what other services or procedures are medically necessary.

- (b) Disability benefits. --
- 1. Sixty percent of any loss of gross income and loss of earning capacity per <u>injured person</u> individual from inability to work proximately caused by the injury sustained by the injured person, plus all expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining from others ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those that, but for the injury, the injured person would have performed without income for the benefit of his or her household. All disability benefits payable under this provision shall be paid not less than every 2 weeks.
- 2. For an injured person who is self employed or an injured person who owns over a 25-percent interest in his or her employer, as a condition precedent to payment for lost wages, the injured person must produce to the insurer reasonable proof as to the injured person's income and loss of earning capacity or additional expense, such that the insurer may reasonably calculate the amount of the loss of income.
- 3. Every employer shall, if a request is made by an insurer providing personal injury protection benefits under ss. 627.730-627.7405 against whom a claim has been made, furnish forthwith, in a form approved by the office, a sworn statement of the earnings, since the time of the bodily injury and for a 13-week time period before the injury, of the person upon whose injury the claim is based.

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- 4. If the insured elects to have disability benefits reserved for lost wages, the insured shall notify the insurer in writing, which shall be binding on the insurer. Receipt of such notification shall take priority over all claims subject to an assignment of benefits received after receipt of such notice, except that receipt by the insurer of a properly perfected hospital lien, prior to payment of the lost wage claim, shall take priority over the insured's election to reserve all benefits for lost wages.
- (c) Death benefits.-- The insurer shall pay death benefits in the amount of \$5,000 per individual. The insurer may pay such benefits to the executor or administrator of the deceased, to any of the deceased's relatives by blood or legal adoption or connection by marriage, or to any person appearing to the insurer to be equitably entitled thereto.
- (d) Medicaid benefits.--When the Agency for Health
  Care Administration provides, pays, or becomes liable for
  medical assistance under the Medicaid program related to
  injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the
  ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, benefits
  under ss. 627.730-627.7405 shall be subject to the provisions
  of the Medicaid program.

## (2) AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE COVERAGE. --

- (a) Only insurers writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state may provide the required benefits of this section, and no such insurer shall require the purchase of any other motor vehicle coverage other than the purchase of property damage liability coverage as required by s. 627.7275 as a condition for providing such required benefits.
- (b) Insurers may not require that property damage liability insurance in an amount greater than \$10,000 be

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purchased in conjunction with personal injury protection. Such insurers shall make benefits and required property damage liability insurance coverage available through normal 3 marketing channels. Any insurer writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state who fails to comply with 5 such availability requirement as a general business practice shall be deemed to have violated part IX of chapter 626, and such violation shall constitute an unfair method of 8 competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice 9 involving the business of insurance; and any such insurer 10 committing such violation shall be subject to the penalties 11 12 afforded in such part, as well as those which may be afforded 13 elsewhere in the insurance code.

- $\underline{(3)(2)}$  AUTHORIZED EXCLUSIONS.--Any insurer may exclude benefits:
- (a) For injury sustained by the named insured and relatives residing in the same household while occupying another motor vehicle owned by the named insured and not insured under the policy or for injury sustained by any person operating the insured motor vehicle without the express or implied consent of the insured.
- (b) To any injured person, if such person's conduct contributed to his or her injury under any of the following circumstances:
- Causing injury to himself or herself intentionally;
  - 2. Being injured while committing a felony.

Whenever an insured is charged with conduct as set forth in subparagraph 2., the 30-day payment provision of <u>subsection</u>

 $31 \left| (8) \right|$  paragraph (4)(b) shall be held in abeyance, and the

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insurer shall withhold payment of any personal injury protection benefits pending the outcome of the case at the trial level. If the charge is nolle prossed or dismissed or the insured is acquitted, the 30-day payment provision shall run from the date the insurer is notified of such action.

(4)<del>(3)</del> INSURED'S RIGHTS TO RECOVERY OF SPECIAL DAMAGES IN TORT CLAIMS. -- No insurer shall have a lien on any recovery in tort by judgment, settlement, or otherwise for personal injury protection benefits, whether suit has been filed or settlement has been reached without suit. An injured person party who is entitled to bring suit under the provisions of ss. 627.730-627.7405, or his or her legal representative, has shall have no right to recover any damages for which personal injury protection benefits are paid or payable. The plaintiff may prove all of his or her special damages notwithstanding this limitation, but if special damages are introduced in evidence, the trier of facts, whether judge or jury, shall not award damages for personal injury protection benefits paid or payable. In all cases in which a jury is required to fix damages, the court shall instruct the jury that the plaintiff shall not recover such special damages for personal injury protection benefits paid or payable.

(5) NONREIMBURSABLE SERVICES.--The Department of
Health, in consultation with the appropriate professional
licensing boards, shall adopt, by rule, a list of diagnostic
tests deemed not to be medically necessary as defined in s.
627.732 for use in either the diagnosis or treatment of
persons sustaining bodily injury covered by personal injury
protection benefits under this section. The list shall be
revised from time to time as determined by the Department of
Health, in consultation with the appropriate professional

1	licensing boards. In determining whether a test is medically
2	necessary for purposes of this subsection, the department may
3	consider the degree of positive diagnostic or treatment
4	benefits in relation to costs; whether there is substantial
5	demonstrated medical value for the injured person; the
6	availability of alternative methods of treatment or diagnosis;
7	the immediacy or remoteness of likely benefit for the injured
8	person; whether there is evidence of overuse by providers
9	primarily for financial gain; whether there is acceptance of
10	the use of the tests for injured persons; and whether there
11	are reservations regarding such use as reported to the
12	department by the appropriate professional licensing boards.
13	The department shall give greater weight to the advice of the
14	appropriate licensing boards on whether a test is medically
15	unnecessary than to a degree of acceptance by some individuals
16	or groups within the relevant provider communities.
17	(6) REQUIRED PAYMENT OF BENEFITS The insurer of the
18	owner of a motor vehicle shall pay personal injury protection
19	benefits for:
20	(a) Accidental bodily injury sustained in this state
21	by the owner while occupying a motor vehicle, or while not an
22	occupant of a self-propelled vehicle if the injury is caused
23	by physical contact with a motor vehicle.
24	(b) Accidental bodily injury sustained outside this
25	state, but within the United States of America or its
26	territories or possessions or Canada, by the owner while
27	occupying the owner's motor vehicle.
28	(c) Accidental bodily injury sustained by a relative
29	of the owner residing in the same household, under the
30	circumstances described in paragraphs (a) and (b), provided
31	the relative at the time of the accident is domiciled in the

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owner's household and is not himself or herself the owner of a motor vehicle with respect to which security is required under ss. 627.730-627.7405.

- (d) Accidental bodily injury sustained in this state by any other person while occupying the owner's motor vehicle or, if a resident of this state, while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle, if the injury is caused by physical contact with such motor vehicle, provided the injured person is not himself or herself:
- 1. The owner of a motor vehicle with respect to which security is required under ss. 627.730-627.7405; or
- 2. Entitled to personal injury benefits from the insurer of the owner or owners of such a motor vehicle.
- (e) If two or more insurers are liable to pay personal injury protection benefits for the same injury to any one person, the maximum payable shall be as specified in subsection (1), and any insurer paying the benefits shall be entitled to recover from each of the other insurers an equitable pro rata share of the benefits paid and expenses incurred in processing the claim.
- (7)(4) CLAIMS SUBMISSION BENEFITS; WHEN DUE.--Benefits due from an insurer under ss. 627.730-627.7405 shall be primary, except that benefits received under any workers' compensation law shall be credited against the benefits provided by subsection (1), and shall be due and payable as loss accrues, upon receipt of reasonable proof of such loss and the amount of expenses and loss incurred which are covered by the policy issued under ss. 627.730-627.7405, subject to the following: When the Agency for Health Care Administration provides, pays, or becomes liable for medical assistance under the Medicaid program related to injury, sickness, disease, or

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death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a 2 motor vehicle, benefits under ss. 627.730 627.7405 shall be subject to the provisions of the Medicaid program. 3 4 (a) Medicaid reimbursement. -- Medical benefits payable under s. 627.736 shall reimburse fully any payment made by the 5 6 Medicaid program, up to the limits of coverage. 7 (b)(a) Personal injury protection application. -- An 8 insurer may require written notice to be given as soon as practicable after an accident involving a motor vehicle with 9 respect to which the policy affords the security required by 10 ss. 627.730-627.7405. If the injured person is a minor, the 11 12 parent or legal quardian of the minor, if requested by the 13 insurer, must accurately complete the personal injury protection application. 14 (c) Charges for treatment of injured persons; billing 15 16 requirements. --17 1. Any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or 18 institution lawfully rendering treatment to an injured person for a bodily injury covered by personal injury protection 19 insurance may charge the insurer and injured party only a 2.0 21 reasonable amount pursuant to this section for the services and supplies rendered, and the insurer providing such coverage 2.2 23 may pay for such charges directly to such person or institution lawfully rendering such treatment, if the insured 2.4 receiving such treatment or his or her quardian has 2.5 countersigned the properly completed invoice, bill, or claim 26 27 form approved by the office upon which such charges are to be

knowledge of the insured or his or her quardian. In no event,

however, may such a charge be in excess of the amount the

paid for as having actually been rendered, to the best

supplies. With respect to a determination of whether a charge 2 for a particular service, treatment, or otherwise is reasonable, consideration may be given to evidence of usual 3 4 and customary charges and payments accepted by the provider 5 involved in the dispute, and reimbursement levels in the 6 community and various federal and state medical fee schedules 7 applicable to automobile and other insurance coverages, and 8 other information relevant to the reasonableness of the reimbursement for the service, treatment, or supply. 9 10 2. All statements and bills for medical services rendered by any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person 11 12 or institution shall be submitted to the insurer on a properly 13 completed Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) 1500 form or its successor or a UB 92 form or its successor. 14 All billings for such services, procedures, and 15 supplies submitted by health care providers and medical 16 suppliers shall comply with the Healthcare Correct Procedural Coding System (HCPCS) and International Classification of 18 Diseases (ICD-9-CM) or their successors in effect at the time 19 of patient discharge, if applicable, or when the service was 2.0 21 rendered, if applicable, for the year in which services are 2.2 rendered. 23 4. All claims forms submitted by health care providers, medical suppliers other than ambulance providers 2.4 licensed under part III of chapter 401, hospitals, and 2.5 physicians providing emergency care as defined in s. 395.002 26 2.7 shall include on the applicable claim form the signature and 2.8 professional license number of the provider who rendered services in the line or space provided for "Signature of 29 30 Physician or Supplier, Including Degrees or Credentials and the date of the signature. 31

1	5. In determining compliance with applicable HCPCS and
2	ICD-9-CM coding, or their successors, quidance shall be
3	provided by the Healthcare Correct Procedural Coding System
4	(HCPCS) or its successor, International Classification of
5	Diseases (ICD-9-CM) or its successor, the Office of the
6	Inspector General (OIG), Physicians Compliance Guidelines,
7	rules of the Agency for Health Care Administration, the
8	Florida Health Information Management Association (FHIMA), and
9	other authoritative treatises.
10	6. Charges for medically necessary cephalic
11	thermograms, peripheral thermograms, spinal ultrasounds,
12	extremity ultrasounds, video fluoroscopy, and surface
13	electromyography shall not exceed the maximum reimbursement
14	allowance for such procedures as set forth in the applicable
15	fee schedule or other payment methodology established pursuant
16	to s. 440.13.
17	7. Allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal
18	injury protection insurance insurer and insured for medically
19	necessary nerve conduction testing when done in conjunction
20	with a needle electromyography procedure and both are
21	performed and billed solely by a physician licensed under
22	chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461 who is
23	also certified by the American Board of Electrodiagnostic
24	Medicine or by a board recognized by the American Board of
25	Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association or
26	who holds diplomate status with the American Chiropractic
27	Neurology Board or its predecessors shall not exceed 200
28	percent of the allowable amount under the participating
29	physician fee schedule of Medicare Part B for year 2001, for
30	the area in which the treatment was rendered, adjusted
31	annually on August 1 to reflect the prior calendar year's

changes in the annual Medical Care Item of the Consumer Price 2 Index for All Urban Consumers in the South Region as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United 3 4 States Department of Labor. 5 8. Allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal 6 injury protection insurance insurer and insured for medically 7 necessary nerve conduction testing that does not meet the requirements of subparagraph 7. shall not exceed the 8 applicable fee schedule or other payment methodology 9 10 established pursuant to s. 440.13. 9. Allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal 11 12 injury protection insurance insurer and insured for magnetic 13 resonance imaging services shall not exceed 175 percent of the allowable amount under the participating physician fee 14 schedule of Medicare Part B for year 2001, for the area in 15 which the treatment was rendered, adjusted annually on August 16 1 to reflect the prior calendar year's changes in the annual 18 Medical Care Item of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the South Region as determined by the Bureau of 19 Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor for 2.0 21 the 12-month period ending June 30 of that year, except that 2.2 allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal injury 23 protection insurance insurer and insured for magnetic resonance imaging services provided in facilities accredited 2.4 by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, 2.5 the American College of Radiology, or the Joint Commission on 26 2.7 Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations shall not exceed 200 2.8 percent of the allowable amount under the participating physician fee schedule of Medicare Part B for year 2001, for 29 the area in which the treatment was rendered, adjusted 30 annually on August 1 to reflect the prior calendar year's

changes in the annual Medical Care Item of the Consumer Price 2 Index for All Urban Consumers in the South Region as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United 3 4 States Department of Labor for the 12-month period ending June 5 30 of that year. This paragraph does not apply to charges for 6 magnetic resonance imaging services and nerve conduction 7 testing for inpatients and emergency services and care as defined in chapter 395 rendered by facilities licensed under 8 chapter 395. 9 10 10. A statement of medical services may not include charges for medical services of a person or entity that 11 12 rendered such services without possessing all valid 13 qualifications and licenses required to lawfully provide and bill for such services. However, a physician licensed under 14 chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 466 may 15 delegate diagnostic or treatment tasks to an employee to be 16 performed under the supervision of the physician in accordance 18 with the requirements and provisions of the applicable licensing section. 19 11. For purposes of subsection (8), an insurer shall 2.0 21 not be considered to have been furnished with notice of the 2.2 amount of covered loss or medical bills due unless the 23 statements or bills comply with this paragraph, and unless the statements or bills are properly completed in their entirety 2.4 as to all material provisions, with all required information 2.5 being provided therein. 26 27 12. An insurer may not systematically downcode with 2.8 the intent to deny reimbursement otherwise due. Such action constitutes a material misrepresentation under s. 29 30 626.9541(1)(i)2.

1	(d) Direct billing an insurer for personal injury
2	protection benefits The insurer providing coverage may pay
3	for charges directly to the insured or the insured's assignee.
4	(e) Timely billing for nonemergency services With
5	respect to any treatment or service, other than medical
6	services billed by an ambulance provider licensed pursuant to
7	part III of chapter 401, a hospital or other provider for
8	emergency services as defined in s. 395.002, or inpatient
9	services rendered at a hospital-owned facility, the statement
10	of charges must be furnished to the insurer by the provider
11	and may not include, and the insurer is not required to pay,
12	charges for treatment or services rendered more than 35 days
13	before the postmark date of the statement, except for the
14	following:
15	1. Past due amounts previously billed on a timely
16	basis under this subsection.
17	2. If the provider submits to the insurer a notice of
18	initiation of treatment within 21 days after its first
19	examination or treatment of the claimant, the statement may
20	include charges for treatment or services rendered up to, but
21	not more than, 50 days before the postmark date of the
22	statement. The injured person is not liable for, and the
23	provider shall not bill the injured person for, charges that
24	are unpaid because of the provider's failure to comply with
25	this paragraph. Any agreement requiring the injured person or
26	insured to pay for such charges is unenforceable.
27	3. If the insured fails to furnish the provider with
28	the correct name and address of the insured's personal injury
29	protection insurer, the provider has 35 days from the date the
30	provider obtains the correct information to furnish the
31	insurer with a statement of the charges. The insurer is not

required to pay for such charges unless the provider includes 2 with the statement documentary evidence that was provided by the insured during the 35-day period demonstrating that the 3 4 provider reasonably relied on erroneous information from the insured and either: 5 6 a. A denial letter from the incorrect insurer; or 7 b. Proof of mailing, which may include an affidavit under penalty of perjury, reflecting timely mailing to the 8 incorrect address or insurer. 9 10 (f) Timely billing for emergency services.--1. For emergency services and care as defined in s. 11 395.002 rendered in a hospital emergency department or for 12 13 transport and treatment rendered by an ambulance provider licensed pursuant to part III of chapter 401, the provider is 14 not required to furnish the statement of charges within the 15 time periods established by this subsection; however, such 16 17 charges must be submitted within 75 days after the date the 18 treatment was rendered, and the insurer shall not be considered to have been furnished with notice of the amount of 19 covered loss for purposes of subsection (8) until it receives 2.0 21 a statement complying with subsection (7), or copy thereof, which specifically identifies the place of service to be a 2.2 23 hospital emergency department or an ambulance. 2. If the insured fails to furnish the provider with 2.4 the correct name and address of the insured's personal injury 2.5 protection insurer, the provider has 75 days following the 26 2.7 date the provider obtains the correct information to furnish 2.8 the insurer with a statement of the charges. The insurer is not required to pay for such charges unless the provider 29 30 includes with the statement:

1	a. Documentary evidence that was provided by the
2	insured during the 75-day period demonstrating that the
3	provider reasonably relied on erroneous information from the
4	insured;
5	b. A denial letter from the incorrect insurer; or
6	c. Proof of mailing, which may include an affidavit
7	under penalty of perjury, reflecting timely mailing to the
8	incorrect address or insurer.
9	(g) Billing notice and disclosures
10	1. Each notice of insured's rights under s. 627.7401
11	must include the following statement in type no smaller than
12	12-point font:
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14	BILLING REQUIREMENTS Florida Statutes provide
15	that with respect to any treatment or services,
16	other than certain hospital and emergency
17	services, the statement of charges furnished to
18	the insurer by the provider may not include,
19	and the insurer and the injured person are not
20	required to pay, charges for treatment or
21	services rendered more than 35 days before the
22	postmark date of the statement, except for past
23	due amounts previously billed on a timely
24	basis, and except that, if the provider submits
25	to the insurer a notice of initiation of
26	treatment within 21 days after its first
27	examination or treatment of the claimant, the
28	statement may include charges for treatment or
29	services rendered up to, but not more than, 50
30	days before the postmark date of the statement.
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1	2. Except for ambulance transport and treatment or
2	hospital and emergency services and care rendered pursuant to
3	s. 395.002, on each date services are rendered the health care
4	provider shall provide to the insured patient a written bill,
5	superbill, fee slip, or other similar document that
6	establishes in plain language a detailed description of the
7	service provided and the cost associated with the service. The
8	insured must sign the written bill, superbill, fee slip, or
9	other similar document immediately after having received
10	services. Copies of such disclosures shall be maintained as
11	part of the patient's medical records in accordance with
12	minimal record keeping standards. Health care providers or
13	service providers who do not render services in the presence
14	of the insured are not required to comply with this section.
15	(h) Upon request, the insured and his or her assigns
16	shall be sent a letter containing a payment log itemizing all
17	payments made, the applicable insurance declarations page, and
18	a copy of the insurance policy within 30 days after the
19	written request. Such request shall state that it is a
20	"request under s. 627.736(7)" and shall state with
21	specificity:
22	1. The name of the insured upon whom such benefits are
23	being sought, including a copy of the assignment giving rights
24	to the claimant if the claimant is not the insured.
25	2. The claim number or policy number upon which such
26	claim was originally submitted to the insurer.
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28	Such request must be sent to the person and address specified
29	by the insurer for the purposes of receiving notices or
30	requests under this section.
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(i) Benefits shall not be due or payable to or on the behalf of an insured person if that person has committed, by a material act or omission, any insurance fraud relating to personal injury protection coverage under his or her policy, if the fraud is admitted to in a sworn statement by the insured or if it is established in a court of competent jurisdiction. Any insurance fraud shall void all coverage arising from the claim related to such fraud under the personal injury protection coverage of the insured person who committed the fraud, irrespective of whether a portion of the insured person's claim may be legitimate, and any benefits paid prior to the discovery of the insured person's insurance fraud shall be recoverable by the insurer from the person who committed insurance fraud in their entirety. The prevailing party is entitled to its costs and attorney's fees in any action in which it prevails in an insurer's action to enforce its right of recovery under this paragraph.

(8) OVERDUE PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION BENEFITS. --

(a)(b) Personal injury protection insurance benefits paid pursuant to this section shall be overdue if not paid within 30 days after the insurer is furnished written notice of the amount fact of a covered loss, including a properly completed CMS 1500 form or its successor or UB 92 form or its successor, assignment of benefits, or, in the case of disability benefits, proper written documentation of the claim and of the amount of same. If such written notice is not furnished to the insurer as to the entire claim, any partial amount supported by written notice is overdue if not paid within 30 days after such written notice is furnished to the insurer. Any part or all of the remainder of the claim that is subsequently supported by written notice is overdue if not

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paid within 30 days after such written notice is furnished to the insurer. When an insurer pays only a portion of a claim or rejects a claim, the insurer shall provide at the time of the partial payment or rejection an itemized specification of each item that the insurer had reduced, omitted, or declined to pay and any information that the insurer desires the claimant to consider related to the medical necessity of the denied treatment or to explain the reasonableness of the reduced charge, provided that this shall not limit the introduction of evidence at trial; and the insurer shall include the name and address of the person to whom the claimant should respond and a claim number to be referenced in future correspondence. However, notwithstanding the fact that written notice has been furnished to the insurer, any payment shall not be deemed overdue when the insurer has reasonable proof to establish that the insurer is not responsible for the payment. For the purpose of calculating the extent to which any benefits are overdue, payment shall be treated as being made on the date draft or other valid instrument which is equivalent to payment was placed in the United States mail in a properly addressed, postpaid envelope or, if not so posted, on the date of <del>delivery.</del>

(b) Timely payment by an insurer This paragraph does not preclude or limit the ability of the insurer to assert that the claim was unrelated, was for services not lawfully performed, was not medically necessary, or was unreasonable or that the amount of the charge was in excess of that permitted under, or in violation of, this section subsection (5). Such assertion by the insurer may be made at any time, including after payment of the claim or after the 30-day time period for payment set forth in this subsection paragraph.

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is not himself or herself:

(c) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at 2 the rate established under s. 55.03 or the rate established in the insurance contract, whichever is greater, for the year in 3 4 which the payment became overdue, calculated from the date the insurer was furnished with written notice of the amount of 5 6 covered loss. Interest shall be due at the time payment of the 7 overdue claim is made. (d) The insurer of the owner of a motor vehicle shall 8 pay personal injury protection benefits for: 9 10 1. Accidental bodily injury sustained in this state by the owner while occupying a motor vehicle, or while not an 11 12 occupant of a self propelled vehicle if the injury is caused 13 by physical contact with a motor vehicle. 2. Accidental bodily injury sustained outside this 14 state, but within the United States of America or its 15 16 territories or possessions or Canada, by the owner while 17 occupying the owner's motor vehicle. Accidental bodily injury sustained by a relative of 18 the owner residing in the same household, under the 19 2.0 circumstances described in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., 21 provided the relative at the time of the accident is domiciled 2.2 in the owner's household and is not himself or herself the 23 owner of a motor vehicle with respect to which security is required under ss. 627.730 627.7405. 2.4 25 Accidental bodily injury sustained in this state by any other person while occupying the owner's motor vehicle or, 26 2.7 if a resident of this state, while not an occupant of a 2.8 self propelled vehicle, if the injury is caused by physical

contact with such motor vehicle, provided the injured person

The owner of a motor vehicle with respect to which 2 security is required under ss. 627.730 627.7405; or 3 Entitled to personal injury benefits from the 4 insurer of the owner or owners of such a motor vehicle. 5 If two or more insurers are liable to pay personal 6 injury protection benefits for the same injury to any one 7 person, the maximum payable shall be as specified in 8 subsection (1), and any insurer paying the benefits shall be 9 entitled to recover from each of the other insurers an equitable pro rata share of the benefits paid and expenses 10 11 incurred in processing the claim. 12 (c) (f) It is a violation of the insurance code for an 13 insurer to fail to timely provide benefits as required by this section with such frequency as to constitute a general 14 15 business practice. (9) CALCULATION OF TIME OF PAYMENT. -- For the purpose 16 of calculating the extent to which any benefits are overdue, 18 payment shall be treated as being made on the date a draft or other valid instrument that is equivalent to payment was 19 placed in the United States mail in a properly addressed, 2.0 21 postpaid envelope or, if not so posted, on the date of 22 delivery. 23 (10) INTEREST ON OVERDUE PAYMENTS. -- All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at the rate established 2.4 under s. 55.03 or the rate established in the insurance 2.5 contract, whichever is greater, for the year in which the 26 27 payment became overdue, calculated from the date the insurer 2.8 was furnished with written notice of the amount of covered loss. In the case of payment made by an insurer to the 29 insured, or insured's assignee, interest shall be due at the 30 time payment of the overdue claim is made. All amounts 31

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repayable to the insurer shall bear simple interest at the rate established under s. 55.03 for the year in which the payment became repayable, calculated from the date the insurer tendered payment.

(g) Benefits shall not be due or payable to or on the behalf of an insured person if that person has committed, by a material act or omission, any insurance fraud relating to personal injury protection coverage under his or her policy, if the fraud is admitted to in a sworn statement by the insured or if it is established in a court of competent jurisdiction. Any insurance fraud shall void all coverage arising from the claim related to such fraud under the personal injury protection coverage of the insured person who committed the fraud, irrespective of whether a portion of the insured person's claim may be legitimate, and any benefits paid prior to the discovery of the insured person's insurance fraud shall be recoverable by the insurer from the person who committed insurance fraud in their entirety. The prevailing party is entitled to its costs and attorney's fees in any action in which it prevails in an insurer's action to enforce its right of recovery under this paragraph.

(5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS.

(a) Any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or institution lawfully rendering treatment to an injured person for a bodily injury covered by personal injury protection insurance may charge the insurer and injured party only a reasonable amount pursuant to this section for the services and supplies rendered, and the insurer providing such coverage may pay for such charges directly to such person or institution lawfully rendering such treatment, if the insured receiving such treatment or his or her guardian has

1	countersigned the properly completed invoice, bill, or claim
2	form approved by the office upon which such charges are to be
3	paid for as having actually been rendered, to the best
4	knowledge of the insured or his or her guardian. In no event,
5	however, may such a charge be in excess of the amount the
6	person or institution customarily charges for like services or
7	supplies. With respect to a determination of whether a charge
8	for a particular service, treatment, or otherwise is
9	reasonable, consideration may be given to evidence of usual
10	and customary charges and payments accepted by the provider
11	involved in the dispute, and reimbursement levels in the
12	community and various federal and state medical fee schedules
13	applicable to automobile and other insurance coverages, and
14	other information relevant to the reasonableness of the
15	reimbursement for the service, treatment, or supply.
16	(11) CLAIMS NOT PROPERLY PAYABLE
17	$\frac{(b)1.}{}$ An insurer or insured is not required to pay a
18	claim or charges:
19	(a)a. Made by a broker or by a person making a claim
20	on behalf of a broker;
21	(b)b. For any service or treatment that was not lawful
22	at the time rendered;
23	(c)e. To any person who knowingly submits a false or
24	misleading statement relating to the claim or charges;
25	$\frac{(d)}{d}$ . With respect to a bill or statement that does
26	not substantially meet the applicable requirements of
27	paragraph <u>(7)(b)</u> ;
28	(e)e. For any treatment or service that is upcoded, or
29	that is unbundled when such treatment or services should be
30	bundled, in accordance with subsection $(7)$ paragraph $(d)$ . To
31	facilitate prompt payment of lawful services, an insurer may

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change codes that it determines to have been improperly or incorrectly upcoded or unbundled, and may make payment based on the changed codes, without affecting the right of the provider to dispute the change by the insurer, provided that before doing so, the insurer must contact the health care provider and discuss the reasons for the insurer's change and the health care provider's reason for the coding, or make a reasonable good faith effort to do so, as documented in the insurer's file; and

(f)f. For medical services or treatment billed by a physician and not provided in a hospital unless such services are rendered by the physician or are incident to his or her professional services and are included on the physician's bill, including documentation verifying that the physician is responsible for the medical services that were rendered and billed.

2. Charges for medically necessary cephalic thermograms, peripheral thermograms, spinal ultrasounds, extremity ultrasounds, video fluoroscopy, and surface electromyography shall not exceed the maximum reimbursement allowance for such procedures as set forth in the applicable fee schedule or other payment methodology established pursuant to s. 440.13.

3. Allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal injury protection insurance insurer and insured for medically necessary nerve conduction testing when done in conjunction with a needle electromyography procedure and both are performed and billed solely by a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461 who is also certified by the American Board of Electrodiagnostic Medicine or by a board recognized by the American Board of

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Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association or who holds diplomate status with the American Chiropractic

Neurology Board or its predecessors shall not exceed 200 percent of the allowable amount under the participating physician fee schedule of Medicare Part B for year 2001, for the area in which the treatment was rendered, adjusted annually on August 1 to reflect the prior calendar year's changes in the annual Medical Care Item of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the South Region as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

4. Allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal injury protection insurance insurer and insured for medically necessary nerve conduction testing that does not meet the requirements of subparagraph 3. shall not exceed the applicable fee schedule or other payment methodology established pursuant to s. 440.13.

5. Allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal injury protection insurance insurer and insured for magnetic resonance imaging services shall not exceed 175 percent of the allowable amount under the participating physician fee schedule of Medicare Part B for year 2001, for the area in which the treatment was rendered, adjusted annually on August 1 to reflect the prior calendar year's changes in the annual Medical Care Item of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the South Region as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor for the 12 month period ending June 30 of that year, except that allowable amounts that may be charged to a personal injury protection insurance insurer and insured for magnetic resonance imaging services provided in facilities accredited

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by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, the American College of Radiology, or the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations shall not exceed 200 percent of the allowable amount under the participating physician fee schedule of Medicare Part B for year 2001, for the area in which the treatment was rendered, adjusted annually on August 1 to reflect the prior calendar year's changes in the annual Medical Care Item of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the South Region as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor for the 12 month period ending June 30 of that year. This paragraph does not apply to charges for magnetic resonance imaging services and nerve conduction testing for inpatients and emergency services and care as defined in chapter 395 rendered by facilities licensed under chapter 395. 6. The Department of Health, in consultation with the appropriate professional licensing boards, shall adopt, by rule, a list of diagnostic tests deemed not to be medically necessary for use in the treatment of persons sustaining bodily injury covered by personal injury protection benefits under this section. The initial list shall be adopted by January 1, 2004, and shall be revised from time to time as determined by the Department of Health, in consultation with the respective professional licensing boards. Inclusion of a test on the list of invalid diagnostic tests shall be based on lack of demonstrated medical value and a level of general acceptance by the relevant provider community and shall not be dependent for results entirely upon subjective patient response. Notwithstanding its inclusion on a fee schedule in

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any charges or reimburse claims for any invalid diagnostic test as determined by the Department of Health.

(c)1. With respect to any treatment or service, other than medical services billed by a hospital or other provider for emergency services as defined in s. 395,002 or inpatient services rendered at a hospital owned facility, the statement of charges must be furnished to the insurer by the provider and may not include, and the insurer is not required to pay, charges for treatment or services rendered more than 35 days before the postmark date of the statement, except for past due amounts previously billed on a timely basis under this paragraph, and except that, if the provider submits to the insurer a notice of initiation of treatment within 21 days after its first examination or treatment of the claimant, the statement may include charges for treatment or services rendered up to, but not more than, 75 days before the postmark date of the statement. The injured party is not liable for, and the provider shall not bill the injured party for, charges that are unpaid because of the provider's failure to comply with this paragraph. Any agreement requiring the injured person or insured to pay for such charges is unenforceable.

2. If, however, the insured fails to furnish the provider with the correct name and address of the insured's personal injury protection insurer, the provider has 35 days from the date the provider obtains the correct information to furnish the insurer with a statement of the charges. The insurer is not required to pay for such charges unless the provider includes with the statement documentary evidence that was provided by the insured during the 35 day period demonstrating that the provider reasonably relied on erroneous information from the insured and either:

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1 A denial letter from the incorrect insurer; or 2 Proof of mailing, which may include an affidavit 3 under penalty of perjury, reflecting timely mailing to the 4 incorrect address or insurer. 5 For emergency services and care as defined in s. 6 395.002 rendered in a hospital emergency department or for 7 transport and treatment rendered by an ambulance provider licensed pursuant to part III of chapter 401, the provider is 8 9 not required to furnish the statement of charges within the 10 time periods established by this paragraph; and the insurer shall not be considered to have been furnished with notice of 11 12 the amount of covered loss for purposes of paragraph (4)(b) 13 until it receives a statement complying with paragraph (d), or copy thereof, which specifically identifies the place of 14 15 service to be a hospital emergency department or an ambulance in accordance with billing standards recognized by the Health 16 17 Care Finance Administration. Each notice of insured's rights under s. 627.7401 18 must include the following statement in type no smaller than 19 2.0 12 points: 21 22 BILLING REQUIREMENTS. Florida Statutes provide 23 that with respect to any treatment or services, other than certain hospital and emergency 2.4 25 services, the statement of charges furnished to 26 the insurer by the provider may not include, and the insurer and the injured party are not 27 28 required to pay, charges for treatment or

services rendered more than 35 days before the

postmark date of the statement, except for past

due amounts previously billed on a timely

1 basis, and except that, if the provider submits 2 to the insurer a notice of initiation of treatment within 21 days after its first 3 4 examination or treatment of the claimant, the 5 statement may include charges for treatment or 6 services rendered up to, but not more than, 75 7 days before the postmark date of the statement. 8 9 (d) All statements and bills for medical services 10 rendered by any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or institution shall be submitted to the insurer on a properly 11 12 completed Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) 13 1500 form, UB 92 forms, or any other standard form approved by the office or adopted by the commission for purposes of this 14 paragraph. All billings for such services rendered by 15 providers shall, to the extent applicable, follow the 16 Physicians' Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) or Healthcare 18 Correct Procedural Coding System (HCPCS), or ICD 9 in effect for the year in which services are rendered and comply with 19 2.0 the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) 1500 form 21 instructions and the American Medical Association Current 2.2 Procedural Terminology (CPT) Editorial Panel and Healthcare 23 Correct Procedural Coding System (HCPCS). All providers other than hospitals shall include on the applicable claim form the 2.4 professional license number of the provider in the line or 2.5 space provided for "Signature of Physician or Supplier, 26 2.7 Including Degrees or Credentials." In determining compliance 2.8 with applicable CPT and HCPCS coding, quidance shall be provided by the Physicians' Current Procedural Terminology 29 (CPT) or the Healthcare Correct Procedural Coding System 30 31 (HCPCS) in effect for the year in which services were

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rendered, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), 2 Physicians Compliance Guidelines, and other authoritative treatises designated by rule by the Agency for Health Care 3 4 Administration. No statement of medical services may include charges for medical services of a person or entity that 5 6 performed such services without possessing the valid licenses required to perform such services. For purposes of paragraph (4)(b), an insurer shall not be considered to have been 8 furnished with notice of the amount of covered loss or medical 9 10 bills due unless the statements or bills comply with this paragraph, and unless the statements or bills are properly 11 12 completed in their entirety as to all material provisions, 13 with all relevant information being provided therein. (12) DEMAND LETTER.--14 (a) As a condition precedent to filing any action for 15 benefits under this section, the insurer must be provided with 16 written notice of an intent to initiate litigation. Such 18 notice may not be sent until the claim is overdue, including any additional time the insurer has to pay the claim pursuant 19 to subsection (8). 2.0 21 (b) The notice required shall state that it is a "demand letter under s. 627.736(14)" and shall state with 23 specificity:

- 1. The name of the insured upon whom such benefits are being sought, including a copy of the assignment giving rights to the claimant if the claimant is not the insured.
- 2. The claim number or policy number upon which such claim was originally submitted to the insurer.
- 3. To the extent applicable, the name of any medical
   provider who rendered to an insured the treatment, services,
   accommodations, or supplies that form the basis of such claim;

and an itemized statement specifying each exact amount, the 2 date of treatment, service, or accommodation, and the type of benefit claimed to be due. A completed form satisfying the 3 4 requirements of subsection (7) or the lost-wage statement previously submitted may be used as the itemized statement. To 5 6 the extent that the demand involves an insurer's withdrawal of 7 payment under subsection (15) for future treatment not yet 8 rendered, the claimant shall attach a copy of the insurer's notice withdrawing such payment and an itemized statement of 9 the type, frequency, and duration of future treatment claimed 10 to be reasonable and medically necessary. 11 12 (c) Each notice required by this subsection must be 13 delivered to the insurer by United States certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Such postal costs 14 shall be reimbursed by the insurer if so requested by the 15 16 claimant in the notice, when the insurer pays the claim. Such notice must be sent to the person and address specified by the 18 insurer for the purposes of receiving notices under this subsection. Each licensed insurer, whether domestic, foreign, 19 or alien, shall file with the office designation of the name 2.0 21 and address of the person to whom notices pursuant to this 2.2 subsection shall be sent which the office shall make available 23 on its Internet website. The name and address on file with the office pursuant to s. 624.422 shall be deemed the authorized 2.4 representative to accept notice pursuant to this subsection in 2.5 the event no other designation has been made. 26 27 (d) If, within 21 days after receipt of notice by the 2.8 insurer, the overdue claim specified in the notice is paid by the insurer together with applicable interest and a penalty of 29 10 percent of the overdue amount paid by the insurer, subject 30 to a maximum penalty of \$250, no action may be brought against 31

1	the insurer. If the demand involves an insurer's withdrawal of
2	payment under subsection (15) for future treatment not yet
3	rendered, no action may be brought against the insurer if,
4	within 21 days after its receipt of the notice, the insurer
5	mails to the person filing the notice a written statement of
6	the insurer's agreement to pay for such treatment in
7	accordance with the notice and to pay a penalty of 10 percent,
8	subject to a maximum penalty of \$250, when it pays for such
9	future treatment in accordance with the requirements of this
10	section. To the extent the insurer determines not to pay any
11	amount demanded, the penalty shall not be payable in any
12	subsequent action. For purposes of this subsection, payment or
13	the insurer's agreement shall be treated as being made on the
14	date a draft or other valid instrument that is equivalent to
15	payment, or the insurer's written statement of agreement, is
16	placed in the United States mail in a properly addressed,
17	postpaid envelope, or if not so posted, on the date of
18	delivery. The insurer is not obligated to pay any attorney's
19	fees if the insurer pays the claim or mails its agreement to
20	pay for future treatment within the time prescribed by this
21	subsection.
22	(e) The applicable statute of limitation for an action
23	under this section shall be tolled for a period of 21 business
24	days by the mailing of the notice required by this subsection.
25	(f) Any insurer making a general business practice of
26	not paying valid claims until receipt of the notice required
27	by this subsection is engaging in an unfair trade practice
28	under the insurance code.
29	(13) DISCLOSURE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM
30	(a)(e)1. At the initial treatment or service provided,

31 each physician, other licensed professional, clinic, or other

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medical institution providing medical services upon which a claim for personal injury protection benefits is based shall require an insured person, or his or her guardian, to execute a disclosure and acknowledgment form, which reflects at a minimum that:

1.a. The insured, or his or her guardian, must countersign the form attesting to the fact that the services set forth therein were actually rendered;

2.b. The insured, or his or her guardian, has both the right and affirmative duty to confirm that the services were actually rendered;

3.e. The insured, or his or her guardian, was not solicited by any person to seek any services from the medical provider;

4.d. That the physician, other licensed professional, clinic, or other medical institution rendering services for which payment is being claimed explained the services to the insured or his or her guardian; and

5.e. If the insured notifies the insurer in writing of a billing error, the insured may be entitled to a certain percentage of a reduction in the amounts paid by the insured's motor vehicle insurer.

(b)2. The physician, other licensed professional, clinic, or other medical institution rendering services for which payment is being claimed has the affirmative duty to explain the services rendered to the insured, or his or her guardian, so that the insured, or his or her guardian, countersigns the form with informed consent.

 $(c)_3$ . Countersignature by the insured, or his or her guardian, is not required for the reading of diagnostic tests

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or other services that are of such a nature that they are not required to be performed in the presence of the insured.

 $\underline{(d)}4$ . The licensed medical professional rendering treatment for which payment is being claimed must sign, by his or her own hand, the form complying with this <u>subsection</u>  $\underline{paragraph}$ .

(e)5. The original completed disclosure and acknowledgment form shall be furnished to the insurer pursuant to subsection (8) paragraph (4)(b) and may not be electronically furnished.

(f)6. This disclosure and acknowledgment form is not required for services billed by a provider for emergency services as defined in s. 395.002, for emergency services and care as defined in s. 395.002 rendered in a hospital emergency department, or for transport and treatment rendered by an ambulance provider licensed pursuant to part III of chapter 401.

(q)7. The Financial Services Commission shall adopt, by rule, a standard disclosure and acknowledgment form that shall be used to fulfill the requirements of this <u>subsection</u> paragraph, effective 90 days after such form is adopted and becomes final. The commission shall adopt a proposed rule by October 1, 2003. Until the rule is final, the provider may use a form of its own which otherwise complies with the requirements of this paragraph.

(h)8. As used in this subsection paragraph,
"countersigned" means a second or verifying signature, as on a
previously signed document, and is not satisfied by the
statement "signature on file" or any similar statement.

(i)9. The requirements of This subsection applies

paragraph apply only with respect to the initial treatment or

DISPUTES.

service of the insured by a provider. For subsequent 2 treatments or service, the provider must maintain a patient log signed by the patient, in chronological order by date of 3 service, that is consistent with the services being rendered 4 to the patient as claimed. The requirements of this paragraph 5 subparagraph for maintaining a patient log signed by the patient may be met by a hospital that maintains medical records as required by s. 395.3025 and applicable rules and 8 makes such records available to the insurer upon request. 9 10 (f) Upon written notification by any person, an insurer shall investigate any claim of improper billing by a 11 12 physician or other medical provider. The insurer shall 13 determine if the insured was properly billed for only those services and treatments that the insured actually received. If 14 the insurer determines that the insured has been improperly 15 billed, the insurer shall notify the insured, the person 16 making the written notification and the provider of its 18 findings and shall reduce the amount of payment to the provider by the amount determined to be improperly billed. If 19 a reduction is made due to such written notification by any 2.0 21 person, the insurer shall pay to the person 20 percent of the 2.2 amount of the reduction, up to \$500. If the provider is 23 arrested due to the improper billing, then the insurer shall 2.4 pay to the person 40 percent of the amount of the reduction, up to \$500. 2.5 26 (g) An insurer may not systematically downcode with 27 the intent to deny reimbursement otherwise due. Such action 2.8 constitutes a material misrepresentation under s. <del>626.9541(1)(i)2.</del> 29 30 (6) DISCOVERY OF FACTS ABOUT AN INJURED PERSON;

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(a) Every employer shall, if a request is made by an insurer providing personal injury protection benefits under ss. 627.730 627.7405 against whom a claim has been made, furnish forthwith, in a form approved by the office, a sworn statement of the earnings, since the time of the bodily injury and for a reasonable period before the injury, of the person upon whose injury the claim is based.

## (14) DISCOVERY OF FACTS ABOUT AN INJURED PERSON; DISPUTES.--

(a)(b) Every physician, hospital, clinic, or other medical institution providing, before or after bodily injury upon which a claim for personal injury protection insurance benefits is based, any products, services, or accommodations in relation to that or any other injury, or in relation to a condition claimed to be connected with that or any other injury, shall, if requested to do so by the insurer against whom the claim has been made:

1. Furnish forthwith a written report of the history, condition, treatment, dates, and costs of such treatment of the injured person and why the items identified by the insurer were reasonable in amount and medically necessary.

2. Provide together with a sworn statement that the treatment or services rendered were reasonable and necessary with respect to the bodily injury sustained. Such sworn statement shall read as follows: "Under penalty of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing, and the facts alleged are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

3. Identify and identifying which portion of the expenses for such treatment or services was incurred as a result of such bodily injury. $\tau$ 

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1	4. and Produce forthwith, and permit the inspection
2	and copying of, his or her or its records regarding such
3	history, condition, treatment, dates, and costs of treatment;
4	provided that this shall not limit the introduction of
5	evidence at trial. Such sworn statement shall read as follows:
6	"Under penalty of perjury, I declare that I have read the
7	foregoing, and the facts alleged are true, to the best of my
8	knowledge and belief."
9	(b) However, if the records are maintained at an
10	alternative location, the requested records shall be made
11	available at the principal place of business within 25 working
12	days after the request. If the requested records are not made
13	available within this time period and such records are later
14	admitted into evidence or otherwise used to support a claim by
15	the health care provider against the insurer, the court shall
16	not award attorney's fees to the provider pursuant to this
17	section or s. 627.428. At the time of the records inspection,
18	the health care provider shall allow the insurer to inspect
19	records and photograph the equipment and associated documents
20	associated with the insured's treatment, services, or
21	supplies.
22	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ A $\underline{\text{No}}$ cause of action for violation of the
23	physician-patient privilege or invasion of the right of
24	privacy <u>is not</u> <del>shall be</del> permitted against any physician,
25	hospital, clinic, or other medical institution complying with
26	the provisions of this section.
27	(d) The person requesting such records and such sworn
28	statement shall pay all reasonable costs connected therewith.

(e) If an insurer makes a written request for documentation or information under this paragraph within 30

31 days after having received notice of the amount of a covered

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loss under <u>subsection (7)</u> paragraph (4)(a), the amount or the partial amount <u>that which</u> is the subject of the insurer's inquiry shall become overdue if the insurer does not pay in accordance with <u>subsection (8)</u> paragraph (4)(b) or within <u>15</u> 10 days after the insurer's receipt of the requested documentation or information, whichever occurs later. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "receipt" includes, but is not limited to, inspection and copying pursuant to this <u>subsection paragraph</u>.

(f) Any insurer that requests documentation or information pertaining to reasonableness of charges or medical necessity under this <u>subsection paragraph</u> without a reasonable basis for such requests as a general business practice is engaging in an unfair trade practice under the insurance code.

(q)(e) In the event of any dispute regarding an insurer's right to discovery of facts under this section, the insurer may petition a court of competent jurisdiction to enter an order permitting such discovery. The order may be made only on motion for good cause shown and upon notice to all persons having an interest, and it shall specify the time, place, manner, conditions, and scope of the discovery. Such court may, in order to protect against annoyance, embarrassment, or oppression, as justice requires, enter an order refusing discovery or specifying conditions of discovery and may order payments of costs and expenses of the proceeding, including reasonable fees for the appearance of attorneys at the proceedings, as justice requires.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}(d)}$  The injured person shall be furnished, upon request, a copy of all information obtained by the insurer under the provisions of this section, and shall pay a reasonable charge, if required by the insurer.

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 $\underline{\text{(i)}(e)}$  Notice to an insurer of the existence of a claim shall not be unreasonably withheld by an insured.

(15)(7) MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF INJURED PERSON; REPORTS.--

- (a) Whenever the mental or physical condition of an injured person covered by personal injury protection is material to any claim that has been or may be made for past or future personal injury protection insurance benefits, such person shall, upon the request of an insurer, submit to mental or physical examination by a physician or physicians.
- (b) The costs of any examinations requested by an insurer shall be borne entirely by the insurer.
- (c) Such examination shall be conducted within the municipality where the insured is receiving treatment, or in a location reasonably accessible to the insured, which, for purposes of this paragraph, means any location within the municipality in which the insured resides, or any location within 10 miles by road of the insured's residence, provided such location is within the county in which the insured resides.
- (d) If the examination is to be conducted in a location reasonably accessible to the insured, and if there is no qualified physician to conduct the examination in a location reasonably accessible to the insured, then such examination shall be conducted in an area of the closest proximity to the insured's residence.
- (e) Personal protection Insurers are authorized to include reasonable provisions in personal injury protection insurance policies for mental and physical examination of those claiming personal injury protection insurance benefits.

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- (f) An insurer may not withdraw payment of a treating physician without the consent of the injured person covered by the personal injury protection, unless the insurer first obtains a valid report by a Florida physician licensed under the same chapter as the treating physician whose treatment authorization is sought to be withdrawn, stating that treatment was not reasonable, related, or necessary.
- (q) A valid report is one that is prepared and signed by the physician examining the injured person or reviewing the treatment records of the injured person and is factually supported by the examination and treatment records if reviewed and that has not been modified by anyone other than the physician.
- (h) The physician preparing the report must be in active practice, unless the physician is physically disabled. Active practice means that during the 3 years immediately preceding the date of the physical examination or review of the treatment records the physician must have devoted professional time to the active clinical practice of evaluation, diagnosis, or treatment of medical conditions or to the instruction of students in an accredited health professional school or accredited residency program or a clinical research program that is affiliated with an accredited health professional school or teaching hospital or accredited residency program.
- (i) The physician preparing a report at the request of an insurer and physicians rendering expert opinions on behalf of persons claiming medical benefits for personal injury protection, or on behalf of an insured through an attorney or another entity, shall maintain, for at least 3 years, copies of all examination reports as medical records and shall

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maintain, for at least 3 years, records of all payments for the examinations and reports.

(j) Neither an insurer nor any person acting at the direction of or on behalf of an insurer may materially change an opinion in a report prepared under this <u>subsection</u> paragraph or direct the physician preparing the report to change such opinion. The denial of a payment as the result of such a changed opinion constitutes a material misrepresentation under s. 626.9541(1)(i)2.; however, this provision does not preclude the insurer from calling to the attention of the physician errors of fact in the report based upon information in the claim file.

(k) (b) If requested by the person examined, a party causing an examination to be made shall deliver to him or her a copy of every written report concerning the examination rendered by an examining physician, at least one of which reports must set out the examining physician's findings and conclusions in detail. After such request and delivery, the party causing the examination to be made is entitled, upon request, to receive from the person examined every written report available to him or her or his or her representative concerning any examination, previously or thereafter made, of the same mental or physical condition. By requesting and obtaining a report of the examination so ordered, or by taking the deposition of the examiner, the person examined waives any privilege he or she may have, in relation to the claim for benefits, regarding the testimony of every other person who has examined, or may thereafter examine, him or her in respect to the same mental or physical condition. If a person unreasonably refuses to submit to an examination, the personal

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injury protection carrier is no longer liable for subsequent personal injury protection benefits.

(8) APPLICABILITY OF PROVISION REGULATING ATTORNEY'S FEES. With respect to any dispute under the provisions of ss. 627.730 627.7405 between the insured and the insurer, or between an assignee of an insured's rights and the insurer, the provisions of s. 627.428 shall apply, except as provided in subsection (11).

## (16)(9) CANCELLATION OR NONRENEWAL. --

- (a) Each insurer that which has issued a policy providing personal injury protection benefits shall report the renewal, cancellation, or nonrenewal thereof to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles within 45 days from the effective date of the renewal, cancellation, or nonrenewal.
- (b) Upon the issuance of a policy providing personal injury protection benefits to a named insured not previously insured by the insurer thereof during that calendar year, the insurer shall report the issuance of the new policy to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles within 30 days. The report shall be in such form and format and contain such information as is may be required by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles which shall include a format compatible with the data processing capabilities of such said department, and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is authorized to adopt rules necessary with respect thereto. Failure by an insurer to file proper reports with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as required by this subsection or rules adopted with respect to the requirements of this subsection constitutes a violation of the Florida Insurance Code.

(c) Reports of cancellations and policy renewals and reports of the issuance of new policies received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).

(d) These records are to be used for enforcement and regulatory purposes only, including the generation by the department of data regarding compliance by owners of motor vehicles with financial responsibility coverage requirements. In addition, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall release, upon a written request by a person involved in a motor vehicle accident, by the person's attorney, or by a representative of the person's motor vehicle insurer, the name of the insurance company and the policy number for the policy covering the vehicle named by the requesting party. The written request must include a copy of the appropriate accident form as provided in s. 316.065, s. 316.066, or s. 316.068.

(e)(b) Every insurer with respect to each insurance policy providing personal injury protection benefits shall notify the named insured or in the case of a commercial fleet policy, the first named insured in writing that any cancellation or nonrenewal of the policy will be reported by the insurer to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. The notice shall also inform the named insured that failure to maintain personal injury protection and property damage liability insurance on a motor vehicle when required by law may result in the loss of registration and driving privileges in this state, and the notice shall inform the named insured of the amount of the reinstatement fees required by s. 627.733(7). This notice is for informational purposes

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only, and no civil liability shall attach to an insurer due to failure to provide this notice.

(17)(10) PREFERRED PROVIDERS. -- An insurer may negotiate and enter into contracts with licensed health care providers for the benefits described in this section, referred to in this section as "preferred providers," which shall include health care providers licensed under chapters 458, 459, 460, 461, and 463. The insurer may provide an option to an insured to use a preferred provider at the time of purchase of the policy for personal injury protection benefits, if the requirements of this subsection are met. If the insured elects to use a provider who is not a preferred provider, whether the insured purchased a preferred provider policy or a nonpreferred provider policy, the medical benefits provided by the insurer shall be as required by this section. If the insured elects to use a provider who is a preferred provider, the insurer may pay medical benefits in excess of the benefits required by this section and may waive or lower the amount of any deductible that applies to such medical benefits. If the insurer offers a preferred provider policy to a policyholder or applicant, it must also offer a nonpreferred provider policy. The insurer shall provide each policyholder with a current roster of preferred providers in the county in which the insured resides at the time of purchase of such policy, and shall make such list available for public inspection during regular business hours at the principal office of the insurer within the state.

## (11) DEMAND LETTER.

(a) As a condition precedent to filing any action for benefits under this section, the insurer must be provided with written notice of an intent to initiate litigation. Such

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notice may not be sent until the claim is overdue, including
any additional time the insurer has to pay the claim pursuant
to paragraph (4)(b).

(b) The notice required shall state that it is a "demand letter under s. 627.736(11)" and shall state with specificity:

1. The name of the insured upon which such benefits are being sought, including a copy of the assignment giving rights to the claimant if the claimant is not the insured.

2. The claim number or policy number upon which such claim was originally submitted to the insurer.

3. To the extent applicable, the name of any medical provider who rendered to an insured the treatment, services, accommodations, or supplies that form the basis of such claim; and an itemized statement specifying each exact amount, the date of treatment, service, or accommodation, and the type of benefit claimed to be due. A completed form satisfying the requirements of paragraph (5)(d) or the lost wage statement previously submitted may be used as the itemized statement. To the extent that the demand involves an insurer's withdrawal of payment under paragraph (7)(a) for future treatment not yet rendered, the claimant shall attach a copy of the insurer's notice withdrawing such payment and an itemized statement of the type, frequency, and duration of future treatment claimed to be reasonable and medically necessary.

(c) Each notice required by this subsection must be delivered to the insurer by United States certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Such postal costs shall be reimbursed by the insurer if so requested by the claimant in the notice, when the insurer pays the claim. Such notice must be sent to the person and address specified by the

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insurer for the purposes of receiving notices under this subsection. Each licensed insurer, whether domestic, foreign, or alien, shall file with the office designation of the name and address of the person to whom notices pursuant to this subsection shall be sent which the office shall make available on its Internet website. The name and address on file with the office pursuant to s. 624.422 shall be deemed the authorized representative to accept notice pursuant to this subsection in the event no other designation has been made.

(d) If, within 15 days after receipt of notice by the insurer, the overdue claim specified in the notice is paid by the insurer together with applicable interest and a penalty of 10 percent of the overdue amount paid by the insurer, subject to a maximum penalty of \$250, no action may be brought against the insurer. If the demand involves an insurer's withdrawal of payment under paragraph (7)(a) for future treatment not yet rendered, no action may be brought against the insurer if, within 15 days after its receipt of the notice, the insurer mails to the person filing the notice a written statement of the insurer's agreement to pay for such treatment in accordance with the notice and to pay a penalty of 10 percent, subject to a maximum penalty of \$250, when it pays for such future treatment in accordance with the requirements of this section. To the extent the insurer determines not to pay any amount demanded, the penalty shall not be payable in any subsequent action. For purposes of this subsection, payment or the insurer's agreement shall be treated as being made on the date a draft or other valid instrument that is equivalent to payment, or the insurer's written statement of agreement, is placed in the United States mail in a properly addressed, postpaid envelope, or if not so posted, on the date of

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delivery. The insurer shall not be obligated to pay any attorney's fees if the insurer pays the claim or mails its agreement to pay for future treatment within the time prescribed by this subsection.

(e) The applicable statute of limitation for an action under this section shall be tolled for a period of 15 business days by the mailing of the notice required by this subsection.

(f) Any insurer making a general business practice of not paying valid claims until receipt of the notice required by this subsection is engaging in an unfair trade practice under the insurance code.

(18) (12) CIVIL ACTION FOR INSURANCE FRAUD. -- An insurer shall have a cause of action against any person convicted of, or who, regardless of adjudication of guilt, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to insurance fraud under s. 817.234, patient brokering under s. 817.505, or kickbacks under s. 456.054, associated with a claim for personal injury protection benefits in accordance with this section. An insurer prevailing in an action brought under this subsection may recover compensatory, consequential, and punitive damages subject to the requirements and limitations of part II of chapter 768, and attorney's fees and costs incurred in litigating a cause of action against any person convicted of, or who, regardless of adjudication of guilt, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to insurance fraud under s. 817.234, patient brokering under s. 817.505, or kickbacks under s. 456.054, associated with a claim for personal injury protection benefits in accordance with this section.

(19)(13) MINIMUM BENEFIT COVERAGE.—If the Financial Services Commission determines that the cost savings under personal injury protection insurance benefits paid by insurers

have been realized due to the provisions of this act, prior 2 legislative reforms, or other factors, the commission may increase the minimum \$10,000 benefit coverage requirement. In 3 establishing the amount of such increase, the commission must 4 determine that the additional premium for such coverage is 5 approximately equal to the premium cost savings that have been realized for the personal injury protection coverage with 8 limits of \$10,000. (20) REWARD. -- Upon written notification by any person, 9 10 an insurer shall investigate any claim of improper billing by a physician or other medical provider. The insurer shall 11 12 determine if the insured was properly billed for only those 13 services and treatments that the insured actually received. If the insurer determines that the insured has been improperly 14 billed, the insurer shall notify the insured, the person 15 making the written notification and the provider of its 16 findings and shall reduce the amount of payment to the 18 provider by the amount determined to be improperly billed. If a reduction is made due to such written notification by any 19 person, the insurer shall pay to the person 20 percent of the 2.0 21 amount of the reduction up to \$500. If the provider is 2.2 arrested due to the improper billing, the insurer shall pay to 23 the person 40 percent of the amount of the reduction up to \$500. 24 (21) VENUE. -- Venue for any personal injury protection 25 claim, in the case of an assignment of benefits, shall be in 26 27 the jurisdiction where the insured resides, where the accident 2.8 occurs, or where the disputed health care services were performed. Venue may be raised at any time. The cost of 29 transferring venue shall be borne by the plaintiff, and such 30

costs shall not be recoverable as plaintiff's damages.

1	Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 316.068, Florida
2	Statutes, is amended to read:
3	316.068 Crash report forms
4	(2) Every crash report required to be made in writing
5	must be made on the appropriate form approved by the
6	department and must contain all the information required
7	therein to include:
8	(a) The date, time, and location of the crash;
9	(b) A description of the vehicles involved;
10	(c) The names and addresses of the parties involved;
11	(d) The names and addresses of all drivers and
12	passengers in the vehicles involved;
13	(e) The names and addresses of witnesses;
14	(f) The name, badge number, and law enforcement agency
15	of the officer investigating the crash; and
16	(q) The names of the insurance companies for the
17	respective parties involved in the crash unless not available.
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19	The absence of information in such written crash reports
20	regarding the existence of passengers in the vehicles involved
21	in the crash constitutes a rebuttable presumption that no such
22	passengers were involved in the reported crash.
23	Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a crash
24	report produced electronically by a law enforcement officer
25	must, at a minimum, contain the same information as is called
26	for on those forms approved by the department.
27	Section 3. Subsection (9) is added to section 322.26,
28	Florida Statutes, to read:
29	322.26 Mandatory revocation of license by
30	departmentThe department shall forthwith revoke the license
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or driving privilege of any person upon receiving a record of such person's conviction of any of the following offenses:

(9) Conviction in any court having jurisdiction over offenses committed under s. 817.234(8) or (9) or s. 817.505.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) and subsection (9) of section 817.234, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

817.234 False and fraudulent insurance claims.--

- (7)(a) It shall constitute a material omission and insurance fraud, punishable as provided in subsection (11), for any service physician or other provider, other than a hospital, to engage in a general business practice of billing amounts as its usual and customary charge, if such provider has agreed with the <u>insured</u> patient or intends to waive deductibles or copayments, or does not for any other reason intend to collect the total amount of such charge. With respect to a determination as to whether a service physician or other provider has engaged in such general business practice, consideration shall be given to evidence of whether the physician or other provider made a good faith attempt to collect such deductible or copayment. This paragraph does not apply to physicians or other providers who waive deductibles or copayments or reduce their bills as part of a bodily injury settlement or verdict.
- (9) A person may not organize, plan, or knowingly participate in an intentional motor vehicle crash or a scheme to create documentation of a motor vehicle crash that did not occur for the purpose of making motor vehicle tort claims or claims for personal injury protection benefits as required by s. 627.736. Any person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.

775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person who is convicted of a violation of this subsection shall be sentenced to a 2. minimum term of imprisonment of 2 years. 3 Section 5. Section 817.2361, Florida Statutes, is 4 amended to read: 5 6 817.2361 False or fraudulent proof of motor vehicle insurance eard .-- Any person who, with intent to deceive any 8 other person, creates, markets, or presents a false or fraudulent proof of motor vehicle insurance card commits a 9 felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 10 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 11 12 Section 6. For the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the sum of 13 \$1,533,296 million is appropriated on a recurring basis and an associated salary rate of 1,220,000 is authorized from the 14 Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund to the Division of Insurance 15 Fraud within the Department of Financial Services for the 16 17 purpose of providing a competitive pay adjustment of \$10,000 18 plus benefits for each of the existing sworn law enforcement officer positions in the division in order to achieve relative 19 parity with sworn law enforcement investigators who have 20 21 similar responsibilities at other state agencies. This 2.2 appropriation is for the purposes provided in s. 626.989, 23 Florida Statutes. Section 7. For the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the sums of 2.4 25 \$510,276 in recurring funds and \$111,455 in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund of 26 27 the Department of Financial Services to the Division of 2.8 Insurance Fraud within the department for the purpose of providing a new fraud unit within the division consisting of 29 six sworn law enforcement officers, one non-sworn 30

total of nine full-time equivalent positions and associated 2 salary rate of 381,500 are authorized. This appropriation is for the purposes provided in s. 626.989, Florida Statutes. 3 4 Section 8. For the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the sums of \$415,291 in recurring funds and \$52,430 in nonrecurring funds 5 6 are appropriated from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund of the Department of Financial Services to the Division of 8 Insurance Fraud within the department and 10 full-time equivalent positions and associated salary rate of 342,500 are 9 10 authorized. This appropriation is for the purposes provided in s. 626.989, Florida Statutes. 11 12 Section 9. For the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the sum of \$750,000 in recurring funds is appropriated from the Insurance 13 Regulatory Trust Fund in equal amounts to the State Attorneys 14 for the 4th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 15th, and 17th Circuits to 15 establish and fund an additional assistant state attorney 16 position in each circuit for the purpose of prosecuting cases 18 of insurance fraud. Section 10. Effective January 1, 2009, sections 19 627.730, 627.731, 627.732, 627.733, 627.734, 627.736, 627.737, 2.0 21 627.739, 627.7401, 627.7403, and 627.7405, Florida Statutes, constituting the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law, are 2.2 23 repealed, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature 2.4 before that date. Section 11. Section 19 of chapter 2003-411, Laws of 25 Florida, is repealed. 26 27 Section 12. This act shall take effect October 1. 2.8 2006. 29 30 31

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  CS for Senate Bill 2114  The committee substitute requires Medicaid to be fully reimbursed for any benefits covered by personal injury protection (PIP) insurance; exempts ambulance providers, hospitals and physicians providing emergency services from certain claim form requirements; clarifies that a claim may not include charges for services by a provider that does not possess all valid qualifications and licenses required to lawfully provide such services, however, a physician licensed under chapter 458, 459, 460, or 466, F.S., may delegate diagnostic or treatment tasks to an employee to be performed under the supervision of the physician and still charge for such services; requires that if an insured fails to furnish the provider with correct PIP insurer information, that the provider has 75 days following the date the provider obtains the correct information to furnish the appropriate PIP insurer with a statement of the charges; deletes the requirement that a provider submit a written bill at the time of treatment which the patient must sign; and deletes language that prohibits the contingency risk multiplier as applied to attorney fee awards in no-fault cases.	1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
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