By Senator Peaden

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2-01218-10 20102464___ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to hospital liens; creating s. 768.82, F.S.; providing that a hospital is entitled to a lien on the recovery of damages from a tortfeasor who caused or contributed to the illness or injury of a patient; defining the term "patient"; specifying how the amount of the lien is calculated; specifying methods to resolve disputes between the hospital and patient concerning the amount of the hospital's charges and whether the amount of the patient's attorney's fees and costs apportioned to the hospital produce an inequitable result; specifying time periods in which a hospital must assert and record a lien; requiring a patient to send to the hospital a notice of intent to seek damages against a tortfeasor; requiring that a hospital cooperate with the patient to provide information to prove the nature and extent of the value of the hospital services provided; allowing the failure of the hospital to provide such information to be taken into consideration by a court in determining the right to or amount of a lien or in apportioning the patient's attorney's fees and costs between the patient and the hospital; specifying the effect of a release, satisfaction of judgment, settlement, or settlement agreement with a tortfeasor; providing that the act supersedes all laws and preempts all local ordinances relating to hospital liens; specifying the applicability of the act to causes of actions for torts accruing before and after

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the effective date of the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 768.82, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

37 768.82 Hospital lien against recovery from tortfeasor.—

- (1) ENTITLEMENT TO LIEN.—A hospital is entitled to a lien upon the proceeds of any judgment, settlement, or settlement agreement concerning the liability of a tortfeasor who caused or contributed to an illness or injury of a patient in the amount authorized by this section. As used in this section, the term "patient" means the ill or injured person or his or her legal representative.
 - (2) AMOUNT OF LIEN.—
- (a) The amount of the lien shall be equal to the amount of the reasonable charges due and owing to the hospital less:
- 1. The amount of any health insurance payment or other reimbursement paid and any other obligation owed to the hospital by a health care policy, plan, or program on behalf of the patient.
- 2. The hospital's pro rata share of the attorney's fees and costs incurred by the patient in the recovery of damages from the tortfeasor.
- a. If the patient recovers the full value of damages sustained, the hospital's pro rata share equals the percentage that the amount of the attorney's fees and costs bear to the total recovery multiplied by the amount of the attorney's fees

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and costs. The formula to calculate the pro rata share is illustrated mathematically as follows:

hospital's pro rata share = (attorney's fees and costs/total recovery) x attorney's fees and costs

b. If the patient does not or is unable to recover the full value of damages sustained, the hospitals pro rata share equals the percentage that the patient's recovery less attorney's fees and costs bears to the full value of the patient's damages multiplied by the amount of the attorney's fees and costs. The formula to calculate the pro rata share is illustrated mathematically as follows:

hospital's pro rata share = ((patient's recovery - attorneys
fees and costs)/full value of patient's damages) x attorney's
fees and costs

- (b) 1. The reasonable charges due and owing to the hospital may not include charges that the hospital would not be entitled to recover in a direct action against the patient.
- 2. If the hospital's charges are reduced as a result of an agreement or contract between the hospital and a third-party payor or state or federal law, the patient is entitled to prorata reduction in any copayment charges billed to the patient by the hospital.
 - (3) DISPUTE RESOLUTION. -
- (a) The hospital and the patient shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to obtain an equitable resolution if the

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hospital and the patient disagree on:

- 1. The amount of the reasonable charges due and owing to the hospital; or
- 2. Whether the patient's attorney's fees and costs apportioned to the hospital pursuant to subsection (2) produce an inequitable result.
- (b) If the hospital and the patient fail to enter into an agreement as the result of negotiations, a court may order mediation of the disputed issues. If the hospital and the patient fail to enter into an agreement as the result of mediation, the court shall equitably distribute the proceeds of the judgment or settlement, notwithstanding subsection (2).
- (4) ATTACHEMENT AND WAIVER OF A LIEN.—A hospital may assert a lien pursuant to this section at any time after it provides services for which it is entitled by filing a verified written claim with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the hospital is located. However, a hospital waives any right to assert a lien if it fails to record the lien within 30 days after it receives a written notice of the patient's intent to seek damages from a tortfeasor.
 - (5) NOTICE OF INTENT TO SEEK DAMAGES.-
- (a) A patient shall send a written notice of the patient's intent to seek damages from a tortfeasor to a hospital that provided services subject to this section. The notice must be sent by certified or registered mail. The notice also must state that the hospital waives any right to a lien on the patient's recovery unless the hospital, within 30 days after receiving the notice, provides the patient or the patient's attorney with a statement asserting the lien and setting forth the amount

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claimed to be due and records a lien.

(b) If the patient has filed suit against the tortfeasor at the time the notice is sent, the patient must send a copy of the complaint against the tortfeasor along with the notice.

- (6) DUTY TO COOPERATE.—A hospital claiming a lien under this section must cooperate with the patient by producing the information that is reasonably necessary for the patient to prove the nature and extent of the value of the hospital services provided. Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (5), the failure of the hospital to comply with this duty to cooperate may be taken into account by the court in determining the right to or amount of a lien or in apportioning the patient's attorney's fees and costs between the patient and the hospital.
- (7) EFFECT OF A RELEASE, SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT, OR SETTLEMENT.—A release, satisfaction of judgment, settlement, or settlement agreement with a tortfeasor is not valid against a lien created pursuant to this section unless the hospital joins therein. A hospital that joins in the execution of a release, satisfaction of judgment, settlement, or settlement agreement releases the patient from all liability to pay the charges due and owing to the hospital.

Section 2. This act is a general revision of the subject of the entitlement of a hospital to a lien against a recovery from a tortfeasor who caused or contributed to the need of an ill or injured person to receive services from the hospital. The provisions of this act supersede all other laws and preempt any local ordinances on that subject. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, those laws or ordinances shall continue to apply to

20102464 2-01218-10 146 hospital liens asserted as the result of a cause of action accruing against a tortfeasor before October 1, 2010. 147 148 Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2010, and applies to any hospital lien asserted as the result of a cause 149 of action accruing against a tortfeasor on or after that date. 150