By the Committees on Budget; and Banking and Insurance; and Senator Negron

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to motor vehicle personal injury protection insurance; amending s. 316.066, F.S.; revising the conditions for completing the long-form traffic crash report; revising the information contained in the short-form report; revising the requirements relating to the driver’s responsibility for submitting a report for crashes not requiring a law enforcement report; amending s. 400.9905, F.S.; providing that certain entities exempt from licensure as a health care clinic must nonetheless be licensed in order to receive reimbursement for the provision of personal injury protection benefits; amending s. 400.991, F.S.; requiring that an application for licensure, or exemption from licensure, as a health care clinic include a statement regarding insurance fraud; amending s. 626.989, F.S.; providing that knowingly submitting false, misleading, or fraudulent documents relating to licensure as a health care clinic, or submitting a claim for personal injury protection relating to clinic licensure documents, is a fraudulent insurance act under certain conditions; amending s. 626.9894, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by act; creating s. 626.9895, F.S.; providing definitions; authorizing the Division of Insurance Fraud of the Department of Financial Services to establish a direct-support organization for the purpose of prosecuting, investigating, and preventing motor vehicle insurance fraud; providing
requirements for, and duties of, the organization;
requiring that the organization operate pursuant to a
contract with the division; providing for the
requirements of the contract; providing for a board of
directors; authorizing the organization to use the
division’s property and facilities subject to certain
requirements; requiring that the department adopt
rules relating to procedures for the organization’s
governance and relating to conditions for the use of
the division’s property or facilities; authorizing
contributions from insurers; authorizing any moneys
received by the organization to be held in a separate
depository account in the name of the organization;
requiring that the division deposit certain proceeds
into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund; amending s.
627.736, F.S.; excluding massage and acupuncture from
medical benefits that may be reimbursed under the
motor vehicle no-fault law; requiring that an insurer
give priority to the payment of death benefits under
certain conditions; requiring that an insurer repay
any benefits covered by the Medicaid program;
requiring that an insurer provide a claimant an
opportunity to revise claims that contain errors;
including hospitals within a requirement for insurers
to reserve a portion of personal injury protection
benefits; requiring that an insurer create and
maintain a log of personal injury protection benefits
paid and that the insurer provide to the insured or an
assignee of the insured, upon request, a copy of the
log; revising the Medicare fee schedules that an insurer may use as a basis for limiting reimbursement of personal injury protection benefits; providing that the Medicare fee schedule in effect on a specific date applies for purposes of limiting such reimbursement; authorizing insurers to apply certain Medicare coding policies and payment methodologies; requiring that an insurer that limits payments based on the statutory fee schedule include a notice in insurance policies at the time of issuance or renewal; deleting obsolete provisions; providing that certain entities exempt from licensure as a clinic must nonetheless be licensed to receive reimbursement for the provision of personal injury protection benefits; providing exceptions; requiring that an insurer notify parties in disputes over personal injury protection claims when policy limits are reached; providing exceptions; providing criteria for determining when a demand letter is deficient; consolidating provisions relating to unfair or deceptive practices under certain conditions; eliminating a requirement that all parties mutually and expressly agree for the use of electronic transmission of data; amending s. 817.234, F.S.; providing that it is insurance fraud to present a claim for personal injury protection benefits payable to a person or entity that knowingly submitted false, misleading, or fraudulent documents relating to licensure as a health care clinic; providing that a licensed health care practitioner guilty of certain
insurance fraud loses his or her license and may not
receive reimbursement for personal injury protection
benefits for a specified period; defining the term
"insurer"; amending s. 316.065, F.S.; conforming a
cross-reference; requiring that the Office of
Insurance Regulation perform a data call relating to
personal injury protection; prescribing required
elements of the data call; providing for severability;
providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 316.066, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

316.066 Written reports of crashes.—
(1)(a) A Florida Traffic Crash Report, Long Form must be
required to be completed and submitted to the department within
10 days after completing an investigation is completed by the
every law enforcement officer who in the regular course of duty
investigates a motor vehicle crash that:
   1. Resulted in death or personal injury;
   2. Involved a violation of s. 316.061(1) or s. 316.193;
   3. Rendered a vehicle inoperable to a degree that required
      a wrecker to remove it from the scene of the crash; or
   4. Involved a commercial motor vehicle.
   (b) In any every crash for which a Florida Traffic Crash
Report, Long Form is not required by this section and which
occurs on the public roadways of this state, the law enforcement
officer shall may complete a short-form crash report or provide
a driver exchange-of-information form, to be completed by **all**
drivers and passengers **each party** involved in the crash, which
requires the identification of each vehicle that the drivers and
passengers were in. The short-form report must include:

1. The date, time, and location of the crash.
2. A description of the vehicles involved.
3. The names and addresses of the parties involved,
   including all drivers and passengers, and the identification of
   the vehicle in which each was a passenger.
4. The names and addresses of witnesses.
5. The name, badge number, and law enforcement agency of
   the officer investigating the crash.
6. The names of the insurance companies for the respective
   parties involved in the crash.

(c) Each party to the crash must provide the law
enforcement officer with proof of insurance, which must be
documented in the crash report. If a law enforcement officer
submits a report on the crash, proof of insurance must be
provided to the officer by each party involved in the crash. Any
party who fails to provide the required information commits a
noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving
violation as provided in chapter 318, unless the officer
determines that due to injuries or other special circumstances
such insurance information cannot be provided immediately. If
the person provides the law enforcement agency, within 24 hours
after the crash, proof of insurance that was valid at the time
of the crash, the law enforcement agency may void the citation.

(d) The driver of a vehicle that was in any manner involved
in a crash resulting in damage to a **any** vehicle or other
property which does not require a law enforcement report in an amount of $500 or more which was not investigated by a law enforcement agency, shall, within 10 days after the crash, submit a written report of the crash to the department. The report shall be submitted on a form approved by the department. The entity receiving the report may require witnesses of the crash to render reports and may require any driver of a vehicle involved in a crash of which a written report must be made to file supplemental written reports if the original report is deemed insufficient by the receiving entity.

(e) Long-form and short-form crash reports prepared by law enforcement must be submitted to the department and may be maintained by the law enforcement officer’s agency.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 400.9905, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.9905 Definitions.—

(4) “Clinic” means an entity where at which health care services are provided to individuals and which tenders charges for reimbursement for such services, including a mobile clinic and a portable equipment provider. As used in For purposes of this part, the term does not include and the licensure requirements of this part do not apply to:

(a) Entities licensed or registered by the state under chapter 395; or entities licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized under their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or
chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under
42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42
C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that
provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care
services or other health care services by licensed practitioners
solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.

(b) Entities that own, directly or indirectly, entities
licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter 395; or
entities that own, directly or indirectly, entities licensed or
registered by the state and providing only health care services
within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their
respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter
390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X,
chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478,
part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, chapter 651; end-stage renal
disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart
U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or
subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric
hospital-based health care services by licensed practitioners
solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.

(c) Entities that are owned, directly or indirectly, by an
entity licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter
395; or entities that are owned, directly or indirectly, by an
entity licensed or registered by the state and providing only
health care services within the scope of services authorized
pursuant to their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-
383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter
except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter
466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter
651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42
C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42
C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that
provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care
services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital
under chapter 395.

(d) Entities that are under common ownership, directly or
indirectly, with an entity licensed or registered by the state
pursuant to chapter 395; or entities that are under common
ownership, directly or indirectly, with an entity licensed or
registered by the state and providing only health care services
within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their
respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter
390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X,
chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478,
part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage
renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405,
subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485,
subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or
pediatric hospital-based health care services by licensed
practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter
395.

(e) An entity that is exempt from federal taxation under 26
U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) or (4), an employee stock ownership plan
under 26 U.S.C. s. 409 that has a board of trustees at least not
less than two-thirds of which are Florida-licensed health care
practitioners and provides only physical therapy services under
physician orders, any community college or university clinic,
and any entity owned or operated by the federal or state
government, including agencies, subdivisions, or municipalities thereof.

(f) A sole proprietorship, group practice, partnership, or corporation that provides health care services by physicians covered by s. 627.419, that is directly supervised by one or more of such physicians, and that is wholly owned by one or more of those physicians or by a physician and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of that physician.

(g) A sole proprietorship, group practice, partnership, or corporation that provides health care services by licensed health care practitioners under chapter 457, chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, chapter 466, chapter 467, chapter 480, chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, chapter 491, or part I, part III, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468, or s. 464.012, and that is wholly owned by one or more licensed health care practitioners, or the licensed health care practitioners set forth in this paragraph and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of a licensed health care practitioner if, so long as one of the owners who is a licensed health care practitioner is supervising the business activities and is legally responsible for the entity’s compliance with all federal and state laws. However, a health care practitioner may not supervise services beyond the scope of the practitioner’s license, except that, for the purposes of this part, a clinic owned by a licensee in s. 456.053(3)(b) which provides only services authorized pursuant to s. 456.053(3)(b) may be supervised by a licensee specified in s. 456.053(3)(b).

(h) Clinical facilities affiliated with an accredited
medical school at which training is provided for medical students, residents, or fellows.

(i) Entities that provide only oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or entities that provide oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 which are owned by a corporation whose shares are publicly traded on a recognized stock exchange.

(j) Clinical facilities affiliated with a college of chiropractic accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education at which training is provided for chiropractic students.

(k) Entities that provide licensed practitioners to staff emergency departments or to deliver anesthesia services in facilities licensed under chapter 395 and that derive at least 90 percent of their gross annual revenues from the provision of such services. Entities claiming an exemption from licensure under this paragraph must provide documentation demonstrating compliance.

(l) Orthotic or prosthetic clinical facilities that are a publicly traded corporation or that are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded corporation. As used in this paragraph, a publicly traded corporation is a corporation that issues securities traded on an exchange registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange.

Notwithstanding this subsection, an entity shall be deemed a clinic and must be licensed under this part in order to receive reimbursement under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law, ss.
Section 3. Subsection (6) is added to section 400.991, Florida Statutes, to read:

400.991 License requirements; background screenings; prohibitions.—

(6) All agency forms for licensure application or exemption from licensure under this part must contain the following statement:

INSURANCE FRAUD NOTICE.—A person who knowingly submits a false, misleading, or fraudulent application or other document when applying for licensure as a health care clinic, seeking an exemption from licensure as a health care clinic, or demonstrating compliance with part X of chapter 400, Florida Statutes, with the intent to use the license, exemption from licensure, or demonstration of compliance to provide services or seek reimbursement under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law, commits a fraudulent insurance act, as defined in s. 626.989, Florida Statutes. A person who presents a claim for personal injury protection benefits knowing that the payee knowingly submitted such health care clinic application or document, commits insurance fraud, as defined in s. 817.234, Florida Statutes.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 626.989, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.989 Investigation by department or Division of Insurance Fraud; compliance; immunity; confidential information;
For the purposes of this section:

1. Knowingly and with intent to defraud presents, causes to be presented, or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be presented, to or by an insurer, self-insurer, self-insurance fund, servicing corporation, purported insurer, broker, or any agent thereof, any written statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of, any insurance policy, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to any insurance policy, which the person knows to contain materially false information concerning any fact material thereto or if the person conceals, for the purpose of misleading another, information concerning any fact material thereto.

2. Knowingly submits:
   a. A false, misleading, or fraudulent application or other document when applying for licensure as a health care clinic, seeking an exemption from licensure as a health care clinic, or demonstrating compliance with part X of chapter 400 with an intent to use the license, exemption from licensure, or demonstration of compliance to provide services or seek reimbursement under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law.
   b. A claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to a personal injury protection insurance policy under the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law if the person knows that the payee knowingly submitted a false, misleading, or fraudulent application or other document when applying for licensure as a
health care clinic, seeking an exemption from licensure as a health care clinic, or demonstrating compliance with part X of chapter 400. For the purposes of this section,

(b) The term “insurer” also includes any health maintenance organization, and the term “insurance policy” also includes a health maintenance organization subscriber contract.

Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 626.9894, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9894 Gifts and grants.—

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 216.301 and pursuant to s. 216.351, any balance of moneys deposited into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund pursuant to this section or s. 626.9895 remaining at the end of any fiscal year is shall be available for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the division. The department may request annual appropriations from the grants and donations received pursuant to this section or s. 626.9895 and cash balances in the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund for the purpose of carrying out its duties and responsibilities related to the division’s anti-fraud efforts, including the funding of dedicated prosecutors and related personnel.

Section 6. Section 626.9895, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

626.9895 Motor vehicle insurance fraud direct-support organization.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Division” means the Division of Insurance Fraud of the Department of Financial Services.

(b) “Motor vehicle insurance fraud” means any act defined
as a “fraudulent insurance act” under s. 626.989, which relates
to the coverage of motor vehicle insurance as described in part XI of chapter 627.

(c) “Organization” means the direct-support organization established under this section.

(2) ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED.—The division may establish a direct-support organization, to be known as the “Automobile Insurance Fraud Strike Force,” whose sole purpose is to support the prosecution, investigation, and prevention of motor vehicle insurance fraud. The organization shall:

(a) Be a not-for-profit corporation incorporated under chapter 617 and approved by the Department of State.

(b) Be organized and operated to conduct programs and activities; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of money; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer, in its own name, securities, funds, objects of value, or other property, real or personal; and make grants and expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the division, state attorneys’ offices, the statewide prosecutor, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Department of Health to the extent that such grants and expenditures are used exclusively to advance the prosecution, investigation, or prevention of motor vehicle insurance fraud. Grants and expenditures may include the cost of salaries or benefits of motor vehicle insurance fraud investigators, prosecutors, or support personnel if such grants and expenditures do not interfere with prosecutorial independence or otherwise create conflicts of interest which threaten the success of prosecutions.
(c) Be determined by the division to operate in a manner that promotes the goals of laws relating to motor vehicle insurance fraud, that is in the best interest of the state, and that is in accordance with the adopted goals and mission of the division.

(d) Use all of its grants and expenditures solely for the purpose of preventing and decreasing motor vehicle insurance fraud, and not for the purpose of lobbying as defined in s. 11.045.

(e) Be subject to an annual financial audit in accordance with s. 215.981.

(3) CONTRACT.—The organization shall operate under written contract with the division. The contract must provide for:

(a) Approval of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the organization by the division.

(b) Submission of an annual budget for approval of the division. The budget must require the organization to minimize costs to the division and its members at all times by using existing personnel and property and allowing for telephonic meetings if appropriate.

(c) Certification by the division that the organization is complying with the terms of the contract and in a manner consistent with the goals and purposes of the department and in the best interest of the state. Such certification must be made annually and reported in the official minutes of a meeting of the organization.

(d) Allocation of funds to address motor vehicle insurance fraud.

(e) Reversion of moneys and property held in trust by the
organization for motor vehicle insurance fraud prosecution, investigation, and prevention to the division if the organization is no longer approved to operate for the department or if the organization ceases to exist, or to the state if the division ceases to exist.

(f) Specific criteria to be used by the organization’s board of directors to evaluate the effectiveness of funding used to combat motor vehicle insurance fraud.

(g) The fiscal year of the organization, which begins July 1 of each year and ends June 30 of the following year.

(h) Disclosure of the material provisions of the contract, and distinguishing between the department and the organization to donors of gifts, contributions, or bequests, including providing such disclosure on all promotional and fundraising publications.

(4) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(a) The board of directors of the organization shall consist of the following eleven members:

1. The Chief Financial Officer, or designee, who shall serve as chair.

2. Two state attorneys, one of whom shall be appointed by the Chief Financial Officer and one of whom shall be appointed by the Attorney General.

3. Two representatives of motor vehicle insurers appointed by the Chief Financial Officer.

4. Two representatives of local law enforcement agencies, one of whom shall be appointed by the Chief Financial Officer and one of whom shall be appointed by the Attorney General.

5. Two representatives of the types of health care
providers who regularly make claims for benefits under ss. 627.730-627.7405, one of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and one of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The appointees may not represent the same type of health care provider.

6. A private attorney that has experience in representing claimants in actions for benefits under ss. 627.730-627.7405, who shall be appointed by the President of the Senate.

7. A private attorney who has experience in representing insurers in actions for benefits under ss. 627.730-627.7405, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(b) The officer who appointed a member of the board may remove that member for cause. The term of office of an appointed member expires at the same time as the term of the officer who appointed him or her or at such earlier time as the person ceases to be qualified.

(5) USE OF PROPERTY.—The department may authorize, without charge, appropriate use of fixed property and facilities of the division by the organization, subject to this subsection.

(a) The department may prescribe any condition with which the organization must comply in order to use the division’s property or facilities.

(b) The department may not authorize the use of the division’s property or facilities if the organization does not provide equal membership and employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, age, or national origin.

(c) The department shall adopt rules prescribing the
procedures by which the organization is governed and any
conditions with which the organization must comply to use the
division’s property or facilities.

(6) CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INSURERS.—Contributions from an
derivision to the organization shall be allowed as an appropriate
business expense of the insurer for all regulatory purposes.

(7) DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.—Any moneys received by the
organization may be held in a separate depository account in the
name of the organization and subject to the contract with the
division.

(8) DIVISION’S RECEIPT OF
PROCEEDS.—Proceeds received by
the division from the organization shall be deposited into the
Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund.

Section 7. Subsections (1), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (10),
and (11) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, are amended to
read:

627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits;
exclusions; priority; claims.—

(1) REQUIRED BENEFITS.—An Every insurance policy complying
with the security requirements of s. 627.733 must shall provide
personal injury protection to the named insured, relatives
residing in the same household, persons operating the insured
motor vehicle, passengers in the such motor vehicle, and other
persons struck by the such motor vehicle and suffering bodily
injury while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle,
subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and paragraph
(4)(e), to a limit of $10,000 for loss sustained by any such
person as a result of bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death
arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor
vehicle as follows:

   (a) Medical benefits.—Eighty percent of all reasonable expenses for medically necessary medical, surgical, X-ray, dental, and rehabilitative services, including prosthetic devices and medically necessary ambulance, hospital, and nursing services. Medical benefits do not include massage as defined in s. 480.033 or acupuncture as defined in s. 457.102. However, the medical benefits shall provide reimbursement only for such services and care that are lawfully provided, supervised, ordered, or prescribed by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a dentist licensed under chapter 466, or a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460 or that are provided by any of the following persons or entities:

   1. A hospital or ambulatory surgical center licensed under chapter 395.

   2. A person or entity licensed under part III of chapter 401 which ss. 401.2101-401.45 that provides emergency transportation and treatment.

   3. An entity wholly owned by one or more physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, chiropractic physicians licensed under chapter 460, or dentists licensed under chapter 466 or by such practitioner or practitioners and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of such practitioner or those practitioners.

   4. An entity wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a hospital or hospitals.

   5. A health care clinic licensed under part X of chapter 400 which ss. 400.990-400.995 that is:

   a. A health care clinic accredited by the Joint Commission
on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc.; or

b. A health care clinic that:

(I) Has a medical director licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 460;

(II) Has been continuously licensed for more than 3 years or is a publicly traded corporation that issues securities traded on an exchange registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange; and

(III) Provides at least four of the following medical specialties:

(A) General medicine.

(B) Radiography.

(C) Orthopedic medicine.

(D) Physical medicine.

(E) Physical therapy.

(F) Physical rehabilitation.

(G) Prescribing or dispensing outpatient prescription medication.

(H) Laboratory services.

The Financial Services Commission shall adopt by rule the form that must be used by an insurer and a health care provider specified in subparagraph 3., subparagraph 4., or subparagraph 5. to document that the health care provider meets the criteria of this paragraph, which rule must include a requirement for a
sworn statement or affidavit.

(b) Disability benefits.—Sixty percent of any loss of gross income and loss of earning capacity per 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 must shall be paid at least not less than every 2 weeks.

(c) Death benefits.—Death benefits equal to the lesser of $5,000 or the remainder of unused personal injury protection benefits per individual. The insurer shall give priority to the payment of death benefits over the payment of other benefits of the deceased and, upon learning of the death of the individual, stop paying the other benefits until the death benefits are paid. The insurer may pay death 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.

Only insurers writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state may provide the required benefits of this section, and no such insurer may not 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. Insurers may not require that property damage liability insurance in an amount
greater than $10,000 be purchased in conjunction with personal injury protection. Such insurers shall make benefits and required property damage liability insurance coverage available through normal marketing channels. An Any insurer writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state who fails to comply with such availability requirement as a general business practice violates shall be deemed to have violated part IX of chapter 626, and such violation constitutes shall constitute an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice involving the business of insurance. Any and any such insurer committing such violation is shall be subject to the penalties provided under that afforded in such part, as well as those provided which may be afforded elsewhere in the insurance code.

(4) PAYMENT OF BENEFITS; WHEN DUE.—Benefits due from an insurer under ss. 627.730-627.7405 are shall be primary, except that benefits received under any workers’ compensation law must shall be credited against the benefits provided by subsection (1) and are 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. If 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, the benefits under ss. 627.730-627.7405 are shall be subject to the provisions of the Medicaid program. However, within 30 days after receiving notice that the Medicaid program paid such benefits, the insurer shall
repay the full amount of the benefits to the Medicaid program.

(a) An insurer may require written notice to be given as
soon as practicable after an accident involving a motor vehicle
with respect to which the policy affords the security required
by ss. 627.730–627.7405.

(b) Personal injury protection insurance benefits paid
pursuant to this section are overdue if not paid within
30 days after the insurer is furnished written notice of the
fact of a covered loss and of the amount of same. However:

1. If such written notice of the entire claim 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 paid
within 30 days after such written notice is furnished to the
insurer.

2. If 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
if, provided that this does not limit the introduction of
evidence at trial; and The insurer must also include the
name and address of the person to whom the claimant should
respond and a claim number to be referenced in future
correspondence.
3. If an insurer pays only a portion of a claim or rejects a claim due to an alleged error in the claim, the insurer shall provide at the time of the partial payment or rejection an itemized specification or explanation of benefits of the specified error. Upon receiving the specification or explanation, the person making the claim has, at the person’s option and without waiving any other legal remedy for payment, 15 days to submit a revised claim, and the revised claim shall be considered a timely submission of written notice of a claim. The insurer has 15 days after receipt of the resubmitted or revised claim to issue payment. If the claim is not paid, payment is overdue unless the insurer has reasonable proof establishing that it is not responsible for payment of the claim.

4. However, notwithstanding the fact that written notice has been furnished to the insurer, any payment is not be deemed overdue if when the insurer has reasonable proof to establish that the insurer is not responsible for the payment.

5. For the purpose of calculating the extent to which any benefits are overdue, payment shall be treated as being made on the date a draft or other valid instrument that 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 delivery.

6. This paragraph does not preclude or limit the ability of the insurer to assert that the claim was unrelated, 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, 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
paragraph.

(c) Upon receiving notice of an accident that is
potentially covered by personal injury protection benefits, the
insurer must reserve $5,000 of personal injury protection
benefits for payment to:

1. Physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or
dentists licensed under chapter 466 who provide emergency
services and care, as defined in s. 395.002(9), or who provide
hospital inpatient care.

2. Hospitals licensed under chapter 395.

The amount required to be held in reserve may be used only to
pay claims from such physicians, or dentists, or hospitals until
30 days after the date the insurer receives notice of the
accident. After the 30-day period, any amount of the reserve for
which the insurer has not received notice of such claims a claim
from a physician or dentist who provided emergency services and
care or who provided hospital inpatient care may then be used by
the insurer to pay other claims. The time periods specified in
paragraph (b) for required payment of personal injury protection
benefits are shall be tolled for the period of time that an
insurer is required by this paragraph to hold payment of a claim
that is not from such a physician, or dentist, or hospital who
provided emergency services and care or who provided hospital
inpatient care to the extent that the personal injury protection
benefits not held in reserve are insufficient to pay the claim.

This paragraph does not require an insurer to establish a claim
(d) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at the rate established under s. 55.03 or the rate established in the insurance contract, whichever is greater, for the year in which the payment became overdue, calculated from the date the insurer was furnished with written notice of the amount of covered loss. Interest shall be due at the time payment of the overdue claim is made.

(e) The insurer of the owner of a motor vehicle shall pay personal injury protection benefits for:

1. Accidental bodily injury sustained in this state by the owner while occupying a motor vehicle, or while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle if the injury is caused by physical contact with a motor vehicle.

2. Accidental bodily injury sustained outside this state, but within the United States of America or its territories or possessions or Canada, by the owner while occupying the owner’s motor vehicle.

3. Accidental bodily injury sustained by a relative of the owner residing in the same household, under the circumstances described in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2., if provided the relative at the time of the accident is domiciled in the 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.

4. 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, if provided the injured person is not himself or herself:

a. The owner of a motor vehicle with respect to which security is required under ss. 627.730-627.7405; or

b. Entitled to personal injury benefits from the insurer of the owner or owners of such a motor vehicle.

(f) If two or more insurers are liable for paying to pay personal injury protection benefits for the same injury to any one person, the maximum payable is as specified in subsection (1), and the any insurer paying the benefits is 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.

(g) It is a violation of the insurance code for an insurer to fail to timely provide benefits as required by this section with such frequency as to constitute a general business practice.

(h) Benefits 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 voids 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 before the discovery of the insured person’s insurance fraud is
recoverable by the insurer in its entirety 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.

(i) An insurer shall create and maintain for each insured a log of personal injury protection benefits paid by the insurer on behalf of the insured. The insurer shall provide to the insured, or an assignee of the insured, a copy of the log within 30 days after receiving a request for the log from the insured or the assignee.

(5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS.—

(a) A 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 countersigned the properly completed invoice, bill, or claim form approved by the office upon which such charges are to be paid for as having actually been rendered, to the best knowledge of the insured or his or her guardian. In no event, however, may such a charge exceed the amount the person or institution customarily charges for like services or supplies. In determining whether a charge for a particular service, treatment, or otherwise is reasonable,
consideration may be given to evidence of usual and customary 
charges and payments accepted by the provider involved in the 
dispute, and reimbursement levels in the community and various 
federal and state medical fee schedules applicable to motor 
vehicle automobile and other insurance coverages, and other 
information relevant to the reasonableness of the reimbursement 
for the service, treatment, or supply.

1.2. The insurer may limit reimbursement to 80 percent of 
the following schedule of maximum charges:

a. For emergency transport and treatment by providers 
licensed under chapter 401, 200 percent of Medicare.

b. For emergency services and care provided by a hospital 
licensed under chapter 395, 75 percent of the hospital’s usual 
and customary charges.

c. For emergency services and care as defined by s. 
395.002(9) provided in a facility licensed under chapter 395 
rendered by a physician or dentist, and related hospital 
inpatient services rendered by a physician or dentist, the usual 
and customary charges in the community.

d. For hospital inpatient services, other than emergency 
services and care, 200 percent of the Medicare Part A 
prospective payment applicable to the specific hospital 
providing the inpatient services.

e. For hospital outpatient services, other than emergency 
services and care, 200 percent of the Medicare Part A Ambulatory 
Payment Classification for the specific hospital providing the 
outpatient services.

f. For all other medical services, supplies, and care, 200 
percent of the allowable amount under:
(I) The participating physicians fee schedule of Medicare Part B, except as provided in sub-sub-subparagraphs (II) and (III).

(II) Medicare Part B, in the case of services, supplies, and care provided by ambulatory surgical centers and clinical laboratories.

(III) The Durable Medical Equipment Prosthetics/Orthotics and Supplies fee schedule of Medicare Part B, in the case of durable medical equipment.

However, if such services, supplies, or care is not reimbursable under Medicare Part B, as provided in this sub-subparagraph, the insurer may limit reimbursement to 80 percent of the maximum reimbursable allowance under workers’ compensation, as determined under s. 440.13 and rules adopted thereunder which are in effect at the time such services, supplies, or care is provided. Services, supplies, or care that is not reimbursable under Medicare or workers’ compensation is not required to be reimbursed by the insurer.

2.3. For purposes of subparagraph 1., 2., the applicable fee schedule or payment limitation under Medicare is the fee schedule or payment limitation in effect on January 1 of the year in which at the time the services, supplies, or care was rendered and for the area in which such services, supplies, or care were rendered, and the applicable fee schedule or payment limitation applies throughout the remainder of that year, notwithstanding any subsequent change made to the fee schedule or payment limitation, except that it may not be less than the allowable amount under the applicable participating
CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

3. Subparagraph 1. does not allow the insurer to apply any limitation on the number of treatments or other utilization limits that apply under Medicare or workers’ compensation. An insurer that applies the allowable payment limitations of subparagraph 1. must reimburse a provider who lawfully provided care or treatment under the scope of his or her license, regardless of whether such provider would be entitled to reimbursement under Medicare due to restrictions or limitations on the types or discipline of health care providers who may be reimbursed for particular procedures or procedure codes. However, subparagraph 1. does not prohibit an insurer from using the Medicare coding policies and payment methodologies of the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, including applicable modifiers, to determine the appropriate amount of reimbursement for medical services, supplies, or care if the coding policy or payment methodology does not constitute a utilization limit.

4. If an insurer limits payment as authorized by subparagraph 1., the person providing such services, supplies, or care may not bill or attempt to collect from the insured any amount in excess of such limits, except for amounts that are not covered by the insured’s personal injury protection coverage due to the coinsurance amount or maximum policy limits.

5. Effective July 1, 2012, an insurer may limit payment as authorized by this paragraph only if the insurance policy includes a notice at the time of issuance or renewal that the insurer may limit payment pursuant to the schedule of charges.
specified in this paragraph. A policy form approved by the office satisfies this requirement. If a provider submits a charge for an amount less than the amount allowed under subparagraph 1., the insurer may pay the amount of the charge submitted.

(b)1. An insurer or insured is not required to pay a claim or charges:
   a. Made by a broker or by a person making a claim on behalf of a broker;
   b. For any service or treatment that was not lawful at the time rendered;
   c. To any person who knowingly submits a false or misleading statement relating to the claim or charges;
   d. With respect to a bill or statement that does not substantially meet the applicable requirements of paragraph (d);
   e. For any treatment or service that is upcoded, or that is unbundled when such treatment or services should be bundled, in accordance with paragraph (d). To facilitate prompt payment of lawful services, an insurer may 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, if, provided that before doing so, the insurer contacts must contact the health care provider and discusses discuss the reasons for the insurer’s change and the health care provider’s reason for the coding, or makes make a reasonable good faith effort to do so, as documented in the insurer’s file; and
   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. 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 may not be dependent for results entirely upon subjective patient response.

Notwithstanding its inclusion on a fee schedule in this subsection, an insurer or insured is not required to pay any charges or reimburse claims for invalid diagnostic test as determined by the Department of Health.

(c) With respect to any treatment or service, other than medical services billed by a hospital or other provider for emergency services and care 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 or electronic transmission 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 may 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.

1. 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:

   a. A denial letter from the incorrect insurer; or

   b. Proof of mailing, which may include an affidavit under penalty of perjury, reflecting timely mailing to the incorrect address or insurer.

2. 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, the provider is not required to furnish the statement of charges within the time periods established by this paragraph, and the insurer is shall not be considered to have been furnished with notice of the amount of covered loss for purposes of paragraph (4)(b) until it receives a statement complying with paragraph (d), or copy thereof, which specifically identifies the place of service to be a hospital emergency department or an ambulance in accordance with billing standards recognized by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Health Care Finance Administration.

3.4. Each notice of the insured’s rights under s. 627.7401 must include the following statement in at least 12-point type in type no smaller than 12 points:

BILLING REQUIREMENTS.—Florida law provides that with respect to any treatment or services, other than certain hospital and emergency services, the statement of charges furnished to the insurer by the provider may not include, and the insurer and the injured party are 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, 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.

(d) All statements and bills for medical services rendered by any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or institution shall be submitted to the insurer on a properly completed Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) 1500 form, UB 92 forms, or any other standard form approved by the office or adopted by the commission for purposes of this paragraph. All billings for such services rendered by providers must, to the extent applicable, follow the Physicians’ Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) or Healthcare Correct Procedural Coding System (HCPCS), or ICD-9 in effect for the year in which services are rendered and comply with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) 1500 form instructions, and the American Medical Association Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) Editorial Panel, and the Healthcare Correct Procedural Coding System (HCPCS). All providers, other than hospitals, must include on the applicable claim form the professional license number of the provider in the line or space provided for “Signature of Physician or Supplier, Including Degrees or Credentials.” In determining compliance with applicable CPT and HCPCS coding, guidance shall be provided by the Physicians’ Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) or the Healthcare Correct Procedural Coding System (HCPCS) in effect for the year in which services were rendered, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), Physicians Compliance Guidelines, and other authoritative treatises designated by rule by the Agency for Health Care Administration.
services may **not** include charges for medical services of a person or entity that performed such services without possessing the valid licenses required to perform such services. For purposes of paragraph (4)(b), an insurer **is shall not be** considered to have been furnished with notice of the amount of covered loss or medical bills due unless the statements or bills comply with this paragraph, and unless the statements or bills are properly completed in their entirety as to all material provisions, with all relevant information being provided therein.

(e)1. At the initial treatment or service provided, each physician, other licensed professional, clinic, or other 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:

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;

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

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

d. 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

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.

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.

3. Countersignature by the insured, or his or her guardian, is not required for the reading of diagnostic tests or other services that are of such a nature that they are not required to be performed in the presence of the insured.

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 paragraph.

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

6. The 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.

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 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.

8. As used in this paragraph, the term “countersign” or
“countersignature” “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.

9. The requirements of this paragraph apply only with
respect to the initial treatment or service of the insured by a
provider. For subsequent treatments or service, the provider
must maintain a patient log signed by the patient, in
chronological order by date of service, which is consistent
with the services being rendered to the patient as claimed. The
requirement to maintain requirements of this 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 makes such records available
to the insurer upon request.

(f) Upon written notification by any person, an insurer
shall investigate any claim of improper billing by a physician
or other medical provider. The insurer shall determine if the
insured was properly billed for only those services and
treatments that the insured actually received. If the insurer
determines that the insured has been improperly billed, the
insurer shall notify the insured, the person making the written
notification, and the provider of its findings and shall
reduce the amount of payment to the provider by the amount determined
to be improperly billed. If a reduction is made due to a such
written notification by any person, the insurer shall pay to the
person 20 percent of the amount of the reduction, up to $500. If
the provider is arrested due to the improper billing, then the
insurer shall pay to the person 40 percent of the amount of the
reduction, up to $500.

(g) An insurer may not systematically downcode with the
intent to deny reimbursement otherwise due. Such action
constitutes a material misrepresentation under s.
626.9541(1)(i)2.

(h) As provided in s. 400.9905, an entity excluded from the
definition of a clinic shall be deemed a clinic and must be
licensed under part X of chapter 400 in order to receive
reimbursement under ss. 627.730–627.7405. However, this
licensing requirement does not apply to:

1. An entity wholly owned by a physician licensed under
chapter 458 or chapter 459, or by the physician and the spouse,
parent, child, or sibling of the physician;

2. An entity wholly owned by a dentist licensed under
chapter 466, or by the dentist and the spouse, parent, child, or
sibling of the dentist;

3. An entity wholly owned by a chiropractic physician
licensed under chapter 460, or by the chiropractic physician and
the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of the chiropractic
physician;

4. A hospital or ambulatory surgical center licensed under
chapter 395; or

5. An entity wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a
hospital or hospitals licensed under chapter 395.

(6) DISCOVERY OF FACTS ABOUT AN INJURED PERSON; DISPUTES.—
(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, must 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.

(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, 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, together with a sworn statement that the treatment or services rendered were reasonable and necessary with respect to the bodily injury sustained and identifying which portion of the expenses for such treatment or services was incurred as a result of such bodily injury, and produce forthwith, and allow permit the inspection and copying of, his or her or its records regarding such history, condition, treatment, dates, and costs of treatment if provided that this does not limit the introduction of evidence at trial. Such sworn statement must 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
A cause of action for violation of the physician-patient privilege or invasion of the right of privacy may not be brought against any physician, hospital, clinic, or other medical institution complying with the provisions of this section. The person requesting such records and such sworn statement shall pay all reasonable costs connected therewith. If an insurer makes a written request for documentation or information under this paragraph within 30 days after having received notice of the amount of a covered loss under paragraph (4)(a), the amount or the partial amount which is the subject of the insurer’s inquiry shall become overdue if the insurer does not pay in accordance with paragraph (4)(b) or within 10 days after the insurer’s receipt of the requested documentation or information, whichever occurs later.

As used in this paragraph, the term “receipt” includes, but is not limited to, inspection and copying pursuant to this paragraph. An insurer that requests documentation or information pertaining to reasonableness of charges or medical necessity under this paragraph without a reasonable basis for such requests as a general business practice is engaging in an unfair trade practice under the insurance code.

(c) 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 must 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, the court may 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.

(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.

(e) Notice to an insurer of the existence of a claim may
shall not be unreasonably withheld by an insured.

(f) In a dispute between the insured and the insurer, or
between an assignee of the insured’s rights and the insurer, the
insurer must notify the insured or the assignee that the policy
limits under this section have been reached within 15 days after
the limits have been reached.

(8) APPLICABILITY OF PROVISION REGULATING ATTORNEY
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 ss. 627.428 and 768.79 shall
apply, except as provided in subsections (10) and (15).

(9) PREFERRED PROVIDERS.—An insurer may negotiate and
contract enter into contracts with preferred 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 chapter
chapters 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, or chapter
and 463. The insurer may provide an option to an insured to use
a preferred provider at the time of purchasing 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 insured 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 insurer’s principal office of the insurer within the state.

(10) 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 must be
provided to the insurer. Such 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). However, the
requirements of this subsection do not apply to physicians
licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, dentists licensed
under chapter 466 who provide emergency services or care as
defined in s. 395.002 or hospital inpatient care, hospitals, or
an insured claiming lost wages.

(b) The notice must state that it is a "demand letter under s. 627.736(10)" 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) A notice is not deficient merely because there are calculation errors or payments not taken into account in the demand letter. In determining compliance with this subsection, the courts shall adhere to the standard of substantial compliance and consider the purpose of the notice, which is to provide notice of the overdue claim and to allow the insurer
time to pay the overdue bills before litigation is initiated. If
a demand is found to be deficient for any reason and suit has
commenced, the insured or the insured’s assignee may abate the
action to allow for compliance with this section. If the insurer
is asserting that the notice is deficient, the insurer must
respond to the notice by specifying each deficiency that the
insurer is claiming pursuant to the notice. If the insurer fails
to so specify, the insurer waives any deficiencies found in the
notice.

(d) (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
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 must 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 are shall be deemed the authorized
representative to accept notice pursuant to this subsection if
in the event no other designation has been made.

(e) (d) If, within 30 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 30 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 is 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 delivery. The insurer is not 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.

(f) The applicable statute of limitation for an action under this section shall be tolled for a period of 30 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.

(11) FAILURE TO PAY VALID CLAIMS; UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE PRACTICE.—
(a) If an insurer fails to pay valid claims for personal injury protection with such frequency so as to indicate a general business practice, the insurer is engaging in a prohibited unfair or deceptive practice that is subject to the penalties provided in s. 626.9521 and the office has the powers and duties specified in ss. 626.9561-626.9601 if the insurer, with such frequency so as to indicate a general business practice: with respect thereto

1. Fails to pay valid claims for personal injury protection; or

2. Fails to pay valid claims until receipt of the notice required by subsection (10).

(b) Notwithstanding s. 501.212, the Department of Legal Affairs may investigate and initiate actions for a violation of this subsection, including, but not limited to, the powers and duties specified in part II of chapter 501.

Section 8. Effective December 1, 2012, subsection (16) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority; claims.—

(16) SECURE ELECTRONIC DATA TRANSFER. If all parties mutually and expressly agree, A notice, documentation, transmission, or communication of any kind required or authorized under ss. 627.730-627.7405 may be transmitted electronically if it is transmitted by secure electronic data transfer that is consistent with state and federal privacy and security laws.

Section 9. Subsections (1), (10), and (13) of section 817.234, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
817.234 False and fraudulent insurance claims.—

(1)(a) A person commits insurance fraud punishable as provided in subsection (11) if that person, with the intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer:

1. Presents or causes to be presented any written or oral statement as part of, or in support of, a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy or a health maintenance organization subscriber or provider contract, knowing that such statement contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning any fact or thing material to such claim;

2. Prepares or makes any written or oral statement that is intended to be presented to any insurer in connection with, or in support of, a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy or a health maintenance organization subscriber or provider contract, knowing that such statement contains any false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning any fact or thing material to such claim; or

3.a. Knowingly presents, causes to be presented, or prepares or makes with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to any insurer, purported insurer, servicing corporation, insurance broker, or insurance agent, or any employee or agent thereof, any false, incomplete, or misleading information or written or oral statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of, any insurance policy, or a health maintenance organization subscriber or provider contract; or

b. Knowingly conceals information concerning any fact material to such application; or
4. Knowingly presents, causes to be presented, or prepares
or makes with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to
any insurer a claim for payment or other benefit under a
personal injury protection insurance policy if the person knows
that the payee knowingly submitted a false, misleading, or
fraudulent application or other document when applying for
licensure as a health care clinic, seeking an exemption from
licensure as a health care clinic, or demonstrating compliance
with part X of chapter 400.

(b) All claims and application forms must shall contain a
statement that is approved by the Office of Insurance Regulation
of the Financial Services Commission which clearly states in
substance the following: “Any person who knowingly and with
intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer files a
statement of claim or an application containing any false,
incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of
the third degree.” This paragraph does shall not apply to
reinsurance contracts, reinsurance agreements, or reinsurance
claims transactions.

(10) A licensed health care practitioner who is found
guilty of insurance fraud under this section for an act relating
to a personal injury protection insurance policy loses his or
her license to practice for 5 years and may not receive
reimbursement for personal injury protection benefits for 10
years. As used in this section, the term “insurer” means any
insurer, health maintenance organization, self-insurer, self-
insurance fund, or other similar entity or person regulated
under chapter 440 or chapter 641 or by the Office of Insurance
Regulation under the Florida Insurance Code.
(13) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Insurer" means any insurer, health maintenance organization, self-insurer, self-insurance fund, or similar entity or person regulated under chapter 440 or chapter 641 or by the Office of Insurance Regulation under the Florida Insurance Code.

(b) "Property" means property as defined in s. 812.012.

(c) "Value" means value as defined in s. 812.012.

Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 316.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.065 Crashes; reports; penalties.—

(4) Any person who knowingly repairs a motor vehicle without having made a report as required by subsection (3) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. The owner and driver of a vehicle involved in a crash who makes a report thereof in accordance with subsection (1) or s. 316.066(1) is not liable under this section.

Section 11. The Office of Insurance Regulation shall perform a comprehensive personal injury protection data call and publish the results by January 1, 2015. It is the intent of the Legislature that the office design the data call with the expectation that the Legislature will use the data to help evaluate market conditions relating to the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law and the impact on the market of reforms to the law made by this act. The elements of the data call must address, but need not be limited to, the following components of the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law:

(1) Quantity of personal injury protection claims.
(2) Type or nature of claimants.
(3) Amount and type of personal injury protection benefits paid and expenses incurred.
(4) Type and quantity of, and charges for, medical benefits.
(5) Attorney fees related to bringing and defending actions for benefits.
(6) Direct earned premiums for personal injury protection coverage, pure loss ratios, pure premiums, and other information related to premiums and losses.
(7) Licensed drivers and accidents.
(8) Fraud and enforcement.

Section 12. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

Section 13. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2012.