

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Comm: RE 02/23/2012

The Committee on Health Regulation (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (766998) (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph (c) of subsection (12) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraph (k) is added to subsection (3), paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (12) are redesignated as paragraphs (c) and (d), respectively, present subsections (15) through (17) are renumbered as subsections (16) through (18), respectively, and a new subsection (15) is added to that section, to read:

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- 440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for violations; limitations.-
 - (3) PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY; AUTHORIZATION. -
- (a) As a condition for to eligibility for payment under this chapter, a health care provider who renders services must be a certified health care provider and must receive authorization from the carrier before providing treatment. This paragraph does not apply to emergency care. An employer or a carrier may not refuse to authorize a physician to treat an injured employee solely because the physician is a dispensing practitioner, as defined in s. 465.0276. The department shall adopt rules to administer implement the certification of health care providers.
- (k) If a physician who is a dispensing practitioner as defined in s. 465.0276 receives authorization from an employer or a carrier to treat a claimant pursuant to paragraph (a), the physician may dispense and fill prescriptions for medicines under this chapter. For purposes of dispensing and filling prescriptions for medicines, the department, employer, or carrier, or an agent or representative of the department, employer, or carrier, may not select the pharmacy, pharmacist, or dispensing practitioner that the claimant must use.
- (12) CREATION OF THREE-MEMBER PANEL; GUIDES OF MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCES.-
- (c) As to reimbursement for a prescription medication, the reimbursement amount for a prescription shall be the average wholesale price plus \$4.18 for the dispensing fee, except where the carrier has contracted for a lower amount. Fees for pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical services shall be

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reimbursable at the applicable fee schedule amount. Where the employer or carrier has contracted for such services and the employee elects to obtain them through a provider not a party to the contract, the carrier shall reimburse at the schedule, negotiated, or contract price, whichever is lower. No such contract shall rely on a provider that is not reasonably accessible to the employee.

- (15) REIMBURSEMENT FOR PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION.—The reimbursement amount for prescription medication shall be the average wholesale price plus \$4.18 for the dispensing fee, unless the carrier and the provider seeking reimbursement have directly contracted with each other for a lower reimbursement amount.
- (a) If a prescription has been repackaged or relabeled, the provider shall give a \$15 credit to the insurance carrier or self-insured employer for each prescription that costs more than \$25. The credit shall be reflected in the Explanation of Bill Review provided by the carrier or employer. The credit does not apply if the carrier and the provider seeking reimbursement have directly contracted with each other for a lower reimbursement amount.
- (b) A physician or the physician's assignee may not hold an ownership interest in a licensed pharmaceutical repackaging entity and may not set or cause to be set a repackaged pharmaceutical average wholesale price.
- (c) An insurance carrier or self-insured employer that improperly denies or delays payment of a valid claim for reimbursement of a prescription medication is subject to an administrative fine of \$250 per instance of improper

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reimbursement. If the department determines that a carrier or employer has improperly denied or delayed reimbursement claims more than 15 times in any one calendar year, the administrative penalty increases to \$1,000 per instance of improper reimbursement. If the department determines that a carrier or employer has improperly denied or delayed reimbursement claims more than 100 times in any one calendar year, the insurer or employer must show cause to the department as to why its certificate of authority to underwrite workers' compensation insurance should not be revoked or suspended. The penalties in this paragraph are not exclusive and are in addition to remedies provided under part IX of chapter 626.

(d) Pursuant to subsection (7), a provider may challenge a disallowance, denial, or adjustment of payment by filing a petition for dispute resolution with the department within 30 days after receiving the final Explanation of Bill Review issued by the insurance carrier or self-insured employer. The carrier or self-insured employer must clearly state on the face of the final Explanation of Bill Review when the 30-day period for filing a petition for dispute resolution with the department commences.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled An act relating to workers' compensation medical

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services; amending s. 440.13, F.S.; prohibiting an employer or carrier from refusing to authorize a physician who is a prescribing physician; prohibiting the Department of Financial Services, the employer, or the carrier from selecting a claimant's pharmacy; revising requirements for determining the amount of a reimbursement for prescription medications; prohibiting a physician from having an ownership interest in a pharmacy repackaging entity or setting pharmaceutical wholesale prices; providing penalties for an employer or carrier's improper delay or denial of payment and procedures for a provider to challenge a disallowance, denial, or adjustment of payment; providing an effective date.