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 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to motor vehicle insurance; amending s. 627.7295, F.S.; authorizing certain fees; amending s. 627.736, F.S.; providing alternate means of paying certain interest penalties on overdue personal injury protection benefits; prohibiting a provider's statement of charges from including certain charges; specifying which party is the prevailing party in arbitration of disputes relating to personal injury protection claims; specifying where an independent medical examination of a claimant may be conducted; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 627.7295, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.7295 Motor vehicle insurance contracts.--

(5)(a) A licensed general lines agent may charge a per-policy fee not to exceed \$10 to cover the administrative costs of the agent associated with selling the motor vehicle insurance policy if the policy covers only personal injury protection coverage as provided by s. 627.736 and property damage liability coverage as provided by s. 627.7275 and if no other insurance is sold or issued in conjunction with or collateral to the policy. The per-policy fee must be a component of the insurer's rate filing and may not be charged by an agent unless the fee is included in the filing. The fee is not considered part of the premium except for purposes of

the department's review of expense factors in a filing made pursuant to s. 627.062.

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(b) To the extent a licensed general agent's cost of obtaining motor vehicle reports on applicants for motor vehicle insurance is not otherwise compensated, the agent may, in addition to any other fees authorized by law, charge an applicant for motor vehicle insurance a reasonable, nonrefundable fee to reimburse the agent the actual cost of obtaining the report for each licensed driver when the motor vehicle report is obtained by the agent simultaneously with the preparation of the application for use in the calculation of premium or in the proper placement of the risk. The amount of the fee may not exceed the agent's actual cost in obtaining the report that is not otherwise compensated. Actual cost is the cost of obtaining the report on an individual driver basis when so obtained or the pro rata cost per driver when the report is obtained on more than one driver; provided, however, in no case shall actual cost include subscription or access fees associated with obtaining motor vehicle reports on-line through any electronic transmissions program.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4), subsection (5), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority.--

(4) BENEFITS; WHEN DUE.--Benefits due from an insurer under ss. 627.730-627.7405 shall be primary, except that benefits received under any workers' compensation law shall be credited against the benefits provided by subsection (1) and shall be due and payable as loss accrues, upon receipt of reasonable proof of such loss and the amount of expenses and

loss incurred which are covered by the policy issued under ss. 627.730-627.7405. When the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services provides, pays, or becomes liable for medical assistance under the Medicaid program related to injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, benefits under ss. 627.730-627.7405 shall be subject to the provisions of the Medicaid program.

- (c) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at the rate of 10 percent per year. When the amount of interest on an overdue payment is \$5 or less, the insurer may, in its discretion, use any of the following methods to fulfill its obligations under this paragraph:
- 1. The insurer may pay the interest in the same manner as it pays interest in excess of \$5.
- 2. The insurer may provide the interest to the named insured as a credit upon renewal of the policy and, with respect to interest payments of less than \$5 owing to insureds whose policies or nonrenewed or canceled, pay the interest to the named insured upon nonrenewal or cancellation of the policy.
- 3. The insurer may aggregate all interest payments of \$5 or less and remit the total amount to the Insurance Commissioner's Regulatory Trust Fund on July 1 of each year.
- 4. The insurer may provide the interest to the named insured as a credit upon renewal of the policy and, with respect to interest payments of less than \$5 owing to the insureds whose policies are nonrenewed or canceled, aggregate all such interest payments and remit the total amount to the Insurance Commissioner's Regulatory Trust Fund on July 1 of each year.

(5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS. --

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- (a) Any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or institution lawfully rendering treatment to an injured person for a bodily injury covered by personal injury protection insurance may charge only a reasonable amount for the products, services, and accommodations 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 invoice, bill, or claim form approved by the Department of Insurance 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 be in excess of the amount the person or institution customarily charges for like products, services, or accommodations in cases involving no insurance, provided that charges for cephalic thermograms and peripheral thermograms shall not exceed the maximum reimbursement allowance for such procedures as set forth in the applicable fee schedule established pursuant to s. 440.13.
- (b) With respect to any treatment or services, other than hospital services provided within the first 30 days after the accident, for which the injured party has assigned, authorized, or directed payment of personal injury protection benefits to a provider, the statement of charges furnished to the insurer by the provider may not include, and the insurer is not required to pay, charges for treatment or services provided more than 30 days before the postmark date of the statement, except for past due amounts. The injured party is not liable for, and the provider shall not bill the injured party for, charges that are unpaid because of the provider's

failure to comply with this paragraph. Each notice of insured's rights under s. 627.7401 and each personal injury protection assignment-of-benefits form or the equivalent form must include the following statement in type no smaller than 12 points:

ASSIGNED, AUTHORIZED, OR DIRECTED TO A PROVIDER OF TREATMENT OR SERVICES.—Florida Statutes provide that with respect to any treatment or services, other than certain hospital services, for which the injured party has assigned, authorized, or directed payment of personal injury protection benefits to a provider, the statement of charges furnished to the insurer by the provider may not include, and the insurer is not required to pay, charges for treatment or services provided more than 30 days before the postmark date of the statement, except for past due amounts.

(c) Every insurer shall include a provision in its policy for personal injury protection benefits for binding arbitration of any claims dispute involving medical benefits arising between the insurer and any person providing medical services or supplies if that person has agreed to accept assignment of personal injury protection benefits. The provision shall specify that the provisions of chapter 682 relating to arbitration shall apply. The prevailing party shall be entitled to attorney's fees and costs. For purposes of the award of attorney's fees and costs, the prevailing party shall be determined as follows:

1. When the amount of personal injury protection benefits determined by arbitration exceeds the sum of the amount offered by the insurer at arbitration plus 50 percent of the difference between the amount of the claim asserted by the claimant at arbitration and the amount offered by the insurer at arbitration, there is a rebuttable presumption that the claimant is the prevailing party.

- 2. When the amount of personal injury protection benefits determined by arbitration is less than the sum of the amount offered by the insurer at arbitration plus 50 percent of the difference between the amount of the claim asserted by the claimant at arbitration and the amount offered by the insurer at arbitration, there is a rebuttable presumption that the insurer is the prevailing party.
- 3. When neither subparagraph 1. nor subparagraph 2. applies, there is no presumption as to which party is the prevailing party.
- (7) MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF INJURED PERSON; REPORTS.--
- (a) Whenever the mental or physical condition of an injured person covered by personal injury protection is material to any claim that has been or may be made for past or future personal injury protection insurance benefits, such person shall, upon the request of an insurer, submit to mental or physical examination by a physician or physicians. The costs of any examinations requested by an insurer shall be borne entirely by the insurer. Such examination shall be conducted within the municipality of residence of the insured or in the municipality where the insured is receiving treatment, or in a location reasonably accessible to the insured which, for purposes of this paragraph, means any

location within the municipality in which the insured resides, or any location within 10 miles by road of the insured's residence, provided such location is within the county in which the insured resides. If the examination is to be conducted in a location reasonably accessible to the insured, within the municipality of residence of the insured and if there is no qualified physician to conduct the examination in a location reasonably accessible to the insured within such municipality, then such examination shall be conducted in an area of the closest proximity to the insured's residence. Personal protection insurers are authorized to include reasonable provisions in personal injury protection insurance policies for mental and physical examination of those claiming personal injury protection insurance benefits. An insurer may not withdraw payment of a treating physician without the consent of the injured person covered by the personal injury 16 protection, unless the insurer first obtains a report by a physician licensed under the same chapter as the treating physician whose treatment authorization is sought to be withdrawn, stating that treatment was not reasonable, related, or necessary. 21

Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1 of the year in which enacted.

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