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 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to personal injury protection benefits; amending s. 627.736, F.S.; limiting payment of interest on overdue payments under certain circumstances; providing criteria and procedures for payment of charges for treatment of injured persons; providing for arbitration; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) and subsection (5) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, 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.

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- (c) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at the rate of 10 percent per year, provided interest on an overdue payment shall not be payable unless the amount of such interest exceeds \$5.
  - (5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS.--
- (a) Any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or institution lawfully rendering treatment to an injured person for a bodily injury covered by personal injury protection insurance may charge 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 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 guardian. 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 no charges, including 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) An insurer shall have no obligation to pay for such charges to the injured person or the person or institution rendering treatment or performing diagnostic testing services unless, by the close of the twenty-first day following the first treatment, such person or institution furnishes to the insurer a notice of treatment and services on

forms prescribed by the department. This provision does not apply to hospital emergency room services.

- (c) The person or institution rendering treatment shall, if requested by the insurer, provide to the insurer an itemized statement of the specified services rendered and the charge for each such service and the written records justifying the course of treatment which the person rendering treatment is required to keep under s. 458.331, s. 459.015, s. 460.413, s. 461.013, or s. 466.018. If an insurer makes a written request for documentation under this paragraph or paragraph (6)(b) within 30 days after having received notice of treatment and services by such person or institution under paragraph (5)(b), the amount or partial amount of covered loss to which such documentation relates shall not be deemed to be overdue for purposes of paragraph (4)(b) until 30 days after the insurer is furnished with such requested documentation.
- (d) 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 insurer may include a provision in its policy for mandatory binding arbitration of any claims dispute involving medical benefits arising between the insurer and the insureds and claimants under the policy. Such provision shall be binding on all insureds, claimants, and persons providing medical services and supplies. 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. The prevailing party is the claimant or provider when

the award is at least the full amount of the claim asserted by the claimant or provider at arbitration. The prevailing party is the insurer when the award is no more than the amount offered by the insurer at arbitration. There is no prevailing party and attorney's fees shall not be awarded when the amount of the award is less than the full amount of the claim asserted by the claimant or provider at arbitration and more than the amount offered by the insurer at arbitration. policy may authorize the arbitrator to award attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party, if any. Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 1997. HOUSE SUMMARY Limits payment of interest on overdue payments if less than \$5. Revises provisions for payment of charges for treatment of injured persons to provide criteria and procedures for payments. Provides for arbitration of disputed claims. See bill for details. 2.6