A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to managed care; creating the 3 "Managed Care Organization Accountability Act of 2000"; providing legislative intent; 4 5 providing definitions; providing for responsibility to patients; providing duty to 6 7 exercise ordinary care when making health care 8 treatment decisions; providing for liability; providing certain defenses in actions against a 9 health insurance carrier, health maintenance 10 11 organization, or managed care entity; providing 12 severability; providing an effective date. 13 14 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 15 16 Section 1. Short title .-- This act may be cited as the 17 "Managed Care Organization Accountability Act of 2000." Section 2. Legislative findings and intent. -- The 18 19 Legislature finds and declares as follows: 20 (1) Based on the fundamental nature of the relationships involved, a health insurance carrier, health 21 22 maintenance organization, or other managed care entity regulated under chapter 627 or chapter 641, Florida Statutes, 23 is engaged in the business of insurance in this state as that 24 term is defined for purposes of the McCarran-Ferguson Act, 15 25 26 U.S.C. s. 1011 et seq. 27 (2) The state's interest in regulating the business of 28 insurance as provided in this act is to protect insurance purchasers and their beneficiaries, including employees and 29 their dependents and families, and any other patients covered 30 by private employer-sponsored health and disability insurance, from the harm that may occur when insurance entities, including managed health care insurance entities, act improperly.

- (3) Undue influence by a health care service plan or managed care entity based upon financial interests interferes with the role of the provider as the determiner of the patient's health care needs. A health care service plan, having established the organizational structure that fosters this conduct, should bear the liability for the injury resulting from that conduct.
- (4) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this act to do all of the following:
- (a) To provide state law remedies to health care service plan members and enrollees and other insureds when they suffer injury, whether it is physical, mental, emotional, or economic, as a result of the failure of a health care service plan or a medical insurer to provide quality health care services to patients.
- (b) To ensure that adequate state law remedies exist for all persons who are subject to the wrongful acts of those entities that promise insurance for the life, health, and disability of Florida citizens. The existence of these remedies and the deterrent effects of these remedies is necessary to protect the health and safety of the residents of this state.
- c) To address the harm caused to health care service plan members and enrollees or other insureds by the failure or refusal of the health care service plan or any other insurer to timely approve members' requests for health care services that are medically appropriate and that are health care services otherwise provided as benefits under the plan. When

the health care services are otherwise set forth as benefits to be provided under the plan, the failure or refusal to provide those benefits when they are medically appropriate constitutes a breach of the health care service plan's or other insurer's duty of care to provide health care services at a level of quality acceptable in this act.

- $\underline{\mbox{(5)}}$  The Legislature finds that this act will fulfill an important state interest.
- Section 3. <u>Definitions; legal responsibility and duty</u> to exercise ordinary care; civil remedy.--
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Appropriate and medically necessary" means the standard for health care services as determined by physicians and health care providers in accordance with the prevailing practices and standards of the medical profession and community.
- (b) "Enrollee" means an individual who is enrolled in a health care plan, including covered dependents.
- (c) "Health care plan" means any plan whereby any person undertakes to provide, arrange for, pay for, or reimburse any part of the cost of any health care services.
- (d) "Health care provider" means any physician, hospital, or other institution, organization, or person that furnishes health care services and is licensed or otherwise authorized to practice in this state.
- (e) "Health care treatment decision" means a determination made when medical services are actually provided by the health care plan and any decision which affects the quality of the diagnosis, care, or treatment provided to the plan's insureds or enrollees.

- (f) "Health insurance carrier" means an authorized insurance company that issues policies of accident and sickness insurance under chapter 627, Florida Statutes.
- (g) "Health maintenance organization" means an organization licensed under chapter 641, Florida Statutes.
- (h) "Managed care entity" means any entity that delivers, administers, or assumes risk for health care services with systems or techniques to control or influence the quality, accessibility, utilization, or costs and prices of such services to a defined enrollee population, but does not include an employer purchasing coverage or acting on behalf of its employees or the employees of one or more subsidiaries or affiliated corporations of the employer or a pharmacy licensed by the Board of Pharmacy.
- (i) "Physician" means an individual licensed to practice medicine in this state pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459, Florida Statutes.
- (j) "Ordinary care" means, in the case of a health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or managed care entity, that degree of care that a health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or managed care entity of ordinary prudence would use under the same or similar circumstances. In the case of a person who is an employee, agent, ostensible agent, or representative of a health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or managed care entity, "ordinary care" means that degree of care that a person of ordinary prudence in the same profession, specialty, or area of practice as such person would use in the same or similar circumstances.
- (2) A health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or other managed care entity shall be legally

responsible to patients to ensure that health care providers, rather than the health care service plan, are in charge of patient care.

- organization, or other managed care entity for a health care plan has the duty to exercise ordinary care when making health care treatment decisions and is liable for damages for harm to an insured or enrollee proximately caused by its failure to exercise such ordinary care.
- (4) A health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or other managed care entity or a health care plan is also liable for damages for harm to an insured or enrollee proximately caused by the health care treatment decisions made by its:
  - (a) Employees;
  - (b) Agents;
    - (c) Ostensible agents; or
    - (d) Representatives,

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- who are acting on its behalf and over whom it has the right to exercise influence or control or has actually exercised influence or control which result in the failure to exercise ordinary care.
- (5) It shall be a defense to any action asserted against a health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or other managed care entity for a health care plan that:
- 28 (a) Neither the health insurance carrier, health
  29 maintenance organization, or other managed care entity, nor
  30 any employee, agent, ostensible agent, or representative for
  31 whose conduct such health insurance carrier, health

maintenance organization, or other managed care entity is liable under subsection (4), controlled, influenced, or participated in the health care treatment decision.

- (b) The health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or other managed care entity did not deny or delay payment for any treatment prescribed or recommended by a provider to the insured or enrollee.
- (6) A health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or other managed care entity shall not seek indemnity, whether contractual or equitable, from a provider for liability imposed under this section. Any provision to the contrary in a contract with providers is void and unenforceable.
- (7) Any waiver of the provisions of this section by a member, subscriber, or enrollee is contrary to public policy and shall be unenforceable and void.
- (8) This section does not abrogate or limit any other theory of liability otherwise available at law.
- (9) The standards in this section create no obligation on the part of the health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or other managed care entity to provide to an insured or enrollee treatment which is not covered by the health care plan of the entity.
- (10) This section does not create any liability on the part of an employer, an employer group purchasing organization, or a pharmacy licensed by the Board of Pharmacy that purchases coverage or assumes risk on behalf of its employees.
- (11) Nothing in any law of this state prohibiting a health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or other managed care entity from practicing medicine or being

licensed to practice medicine may be asserted as a defense by 1 such health insurance carrier, health maintenance 2 3 organization, or other managed care entity in an action brought against it pursuant to this section or any other law. 4 5 (12) In an action against a health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or managed care entity, a 6 7 finding that a physician or other health care provider is an 8 employee, agent, ostensible agent, or representative of such 9 health insurance carrier, health maintenance organization, or 10 managed care entity shall not be based solely on proof that 11 such person's name appears in a listing of approved physicians 12 or health care providers made available to insureds or 13 enrollees under a health care plan. 14 (13) If any provision of this section or the 15 application thereof to any person or circumstance is held to 16 be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid or unenforceable, the 17 remainder of the section and the application of those 18 provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be 19 affected thereby. 20 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000. 21 22 23 HOUSE SUMMARY 24 Creates the "Managed Care Organization Accountability Act of 2000." Provides legislative findings and intent. Provides definitions. Provides that health insurance 25 Provides definitions. Provides that health insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations, and other managed care entities have certain legal responsibility with respect to patient care. Providing for the duty to exercise ordinary care when making health care treatment decisions. Providing for liability for damages for harm caused by treatment decisions made by employees and agents of such entities and failure to exercise ordinary care. Providing certain defenses in actions against such entities 26 27 28 29 30 entities.