Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

	CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> . <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Harrell offered the following:
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13	Amendment to Amendment (093461) (with title amendment)
14	On page 1, between lines 17 and 18,
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16	insert:
17	Section 2. Paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (4) ,
18	and paragraph (b) of subsection (5) and paragraph (a) of
19	subsection (7) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, are
20	amended to read:
21	627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits;
22	exclusions; priority; claims
23	(4) BENEFITS; WHEN DUEBenefits due from an insurer
24	under ss. 627.730-627.7405 shall be primary, except that
25	benefits received under any workers' compensation law shall be
26	credited against the benefits provided by subsection (1) and
27	shall be due and payable as loss accrues, upon receipt of
28	reasonable proof of such loss and the amount of expenses and
29	loss incurred which are covered by the policy issued under ss.
30	627.730-627.7405. When the Agency for Health Care
31	Administration provides, pays, or becomes liable for medical

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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.

(b) Personal injury protection insurance benefits paid pursuant to this section shall be 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. If such written notice 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. However, any payment shall not be deemed overdue when the insurer has reasonable proof to establish that the insurer is not responsible for the payment that written notice has been furnished to the insurer. 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 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. 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

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30-day time period for payment set forth in this paragraph.

(f) Medical payments insurance, if available in a policy of motor vehicle insurance, shall pay the portion of any claim for personal injury protection medical benefits which is otherwise covered but is not payable due to the coinsurance provision of paragraph (1)(a), regardless of whether the full amount of personal injury protection coverage has been exhausted. The benefits shall not be payable for the amount of any deductible which has been selected.

- (5) CHARGES FOR TREATMENT OF INJURED PERSONS.--
- (b) With respect to any treatment or service, other than medical services billed by a hospital or other provider for emergency services 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 30 days before the postmark 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 60 days before the postmark date of the statement. 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. Any agreement requiring the injured person or insured to pay for such charges is unenforceable. If, however, the insured fails to furnish the provider with the correct name and address of the insured's

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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:

- 1. A denial letter from the incorrect insurer; or
- 2. Proof of mailing, which may include an affidavit under penalty of perjury, reflecting timely mailing to the incorrect address or insurer. 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 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 $paragraph(e) \frac{(5)(d)}{d}$, 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 Health Care Finance Administration. Each notice of insured's rights under s. 627.7401 must include the following statement in type no smaller than 12 points:

BILLING REQUIREMENTS.--Florida Statutes provide 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 30 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 60 days before the postmark date of the statement.

- (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 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

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conducted in a location reasonably accessible to the insured,
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    and if there is no qualified physician to conduct the
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    examination in a location reasonably accessible to the
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    insured, then such examination shall be conducted in an area
    of the closest proximity to the insured's residence. Personal
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   protection insurers are authorized to include reasonable
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   provisions in personal injury protection insurance policies
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    for mental and physical examination of those claiming personal
    injury protection insurance benefits. An insurer may not
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    withdraw payment of a treating physician without the consent
    of the injured person covered by the personal injury
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   protection, unless the insurer first obtains a valid report by
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    a physician licensed under the same chapter as the treating
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    physician whose treatment authorization is sought to be
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    withdrawn, stating that treatment was not reasonable, related,
    or necessary. A valid report is one prepared and signed by
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    the physician examining the injured person or reviewing the
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    treatment records of the injured person and is factually
    supported by the examination or treatment records, if
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    reviewed, and which has not been modified by anyone other than
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    the physician. The physician preparing the report must be in
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    active practice, unless the physician is physically disabled.
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    Active practice means that during the 3 years immediately
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    preceding the date of the physical examination or review of
    the treatment record, the physician devoted professional time
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    to the active clinical practice of evaluation, diagnosis, or
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    treatment of medical conditions; or the instruction of
    students in an accredited health professional school or
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    accredited residency, or at a clinical research program or a
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    clinical research program affiliated with an accredited health
    professional school or teaching hospital, or a clinical
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    research program affiliated with an accredited health
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    professional school or accredited residency, or clinical
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    research program.
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    ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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    And the title is amended as follows:
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           On page 15, between lines 11 and 12,
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    insert:
           amending s. 627.736, F.S.; relating to required
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           personal injury protection benefits; revising
           provisions relating to personal injury
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           protection benefits;
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