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By the Committee on Insurance and Representatives Waters, Brown, Negron, Wiles, Simmons, McGriff, Melvin, Berfield, Kallinger, Lee, Fields, Ross and Sobel

A bill to be entitled An act relating to insurance and illegal use of public records; amending s. 119.10, F.S.; providing a criminal penalty for use of certain report information for commercial solicitation; creating s. 456.0375, F.S.; providing a definition; requiring registration of certain clinics; providing requirements; requiring medical directors for certain clinics; providing duties and responsibilities of medical directors; authorizing the Department of Insurance to adopt rules for certain purposes; providing for enforcement; amending s. 626.989, F.S.; clarifying immunity from civil actions provisions; amending s. 627.732, F.S.; providing a definition; amending s. 627.736, F.S.; revising provisions relating to personal injury protection benefits; revising provisions for charges for treatments; providing for electronic access to certain information under certain circumstances; prohibiting compilation of and retention of such information; providing presuit notice requirements; providing for civil actions against persons convicted of fraud; amending s. 627.739, F.S.; providing limitations on certain charges by providers; amending s. 817.234, F.S.; prohibiting solicitation of specific persons involved in motor vehicle crashes; specifying certain charges as unlawful and unenforceable; amending s. 324.021, F.S.;

1 correcting a cross reference; providing an 2 effective date. 3 4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 5 6 Section 1. Subsection (3) is added to section 119.10, 7 Florida Statutes, to read: 8 119.10 Violation of chapter; penalties.--9 (3) Any person who willingly and knowingly violates s. 119.105 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as 10 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 11 12 Section 2. Effective October 1, 2001, section 13 456.0375, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 14 456.0375 Registration of certain clinics; 15 requirements; discipline; exemptions .--16 (1) Definition. -- As used in this section, "clinic" means a single structure or facility, or group of adjacent 17 structures or facilities operating under the same business 18 19 name or management, at which health care services are provided 20 to individuals and which tender charges for reimbursement for such services unless otherwise licensed by the state pursuant 21 22 to chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 395, chapter 400, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, chapter 480, or 23 chapter 484, or exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. 24 25 s. 501(c)(3).26 (2)(a) Clinics in which an entity or individual other than those licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 27 28 460, or chapter 461 possesses an ownership interest shall be registered with the department. The clinic shall at all times 29 maintain a valid registration. Each clinic location shall be 30 31 registered separately even though operated under the same

business name or management. For purposes of determining registration requirements under this paragraph, clinics owned by physicians licensed pursuant to chapters 458, 459, 460, and 461 shall also include those clinics owned jointly by the physician and the physician's spouse, parent, or child, so long as the licensed physician is supervising the services performed in the clinic and is legally responsible for the clinic's compliance with all federal and state laws.

- (b) The department shall adopt rules necessary to implement the registration program, including rules establishing the specific registration procedures, forms, and fees. Registration fees shall be reasonably calculated to cover the cost of registration and be of such amount that the total fees collected do not exceed the cost to administer and enforce compliance with this section. Registration requirements shall include the following:
- 1. The clinic shall file the registration form with the department within 60 days after the effective date of this act or prior to the inception of operation. The registration shall expire automatically 2 years from the date of issuance and must be renewed biennially thereafter.
- 2. The registration form shall contain the name, residence and business address, phone number, and license number of the medical director for the clinic.
- 3. The clinic shall display the registration certificate in a conspicuous location within the clinic readily visible to all patients.
- (3)(a) Every clinic owned by an individual other than a fully licensed physician or owned by an entity other than a professional corporation or limited liability company composed only of fully licensed physicians must employ or contract with

<u>a physician maintaining a full and unencumbered physician</u>
<u>license in accordance with chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter</u>
460, or chapter 461 to serve as the medical director.

- (b) A medical director must agree in writing to accept legal responsibility for supervising the delivery of appropriate health care services and supplies. The medical director shall:
- 1. Have signs identifying the medical director posted in a conspicuous location within the clinic readily visible to all patients.
- 2. Ensure that all practitioners providing health care services or supplies to patients maintain a current active and unencumbered Florida license.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. Review any patient referral contracts or agreements}}$ executed by the clinic.
- 4. Ensure that all health care practitioners at the clinic have active appropriate certification or licensure for the level of care being provided.
- $\underline{\text{5. Serve as the clinic records holder as defined in s.}}$ 456.057.
- 6. Comply with medical recordkeeping, office surgery, and adverse incident reporting requirements of chapter 456, the respective practice acts, and rules promulgated thereunder.
- 7. Conduct systematic reviews of clinic billings to ensure that the billings are not fraudulent or unlawful. Upon discovery of an unlawful charge, the medical director must take immediate corrective action.
- 29 (c) Any contract to serve as a medical director
 30 entered into or renewed by a physician in violation of this
 31 section shall be void as contrary to public policy. This

 section shall apply to contracts entered into or renewed on or after October 1, 2001.

- (d) The department, in consultation with the boards, shall adopt rules specifying limitations on the number of registered clinics and licensees for which a medical director may assume responsibility for purposes of this section. In determining the quality of supervision a medical director can provide, the department shall consider the number of clinic employees, clinic location, and services provided by the clinic.
- on behalf of a clinic required to be registered under this section for services rendered when not registered in violation of this section, are unlawful charges and therefore noncompensable and unenforceable. Any person establishing, operating, or managing an unregistered clinic otherwise required to be registered under this section commits a felony of the third degree, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, in accordance with s. 456.065.
- (b) Any licensed health care practitioner violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to discipline in accordance with chapter 456 and the respective practice act.
- (c) The department shall revoke the registration of any clinic registered under this section for operating in violation of the requirements of this section.
- Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 626.989, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.989 Investigation by department or Division of Insurance Fraud; compliance; immunity; confidential

information; reports to division; division investigator's power of arrest. --

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- (c) In the absence of fraud or bad faith, a person is not subject to civil liability for libel, slander, or any other relevant tort by virtue of filing reports, without malice, or furnishing other information, without malice, required by this section or required by the department or division under the authority granted in this section, and no civil cause of action of any nature shall arise against such person:
- 1. For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts or persons suspected of engaging in such acts, furnished to or received from law enforcement officials, their agents, or employees;
- For any information relating to suspected fraudulent insurance acts or persons suspected of engaging in such acts, furnished to or received from other persons subject to the provisions of this chapter; or
- 3. For any such information furnished in reports to the department, division, the National Insurance Crime Bureau, or the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or any local, state, or federal enforcement officials, their agents, or employees; or
- For other actions taken in cooperation with any of the agencies or individuals specified in this section in the lawful investigation of suspected fraudulent insurance acts.
- Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 627.732, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), respectively, and a 31 new subsection (1) is added to said section, to read:

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627.732 Definitions.--As used in ss. 627.730-627.7405:

"Medically necessary" means a medical service or supply a prudent physician would provide for the purpose of preventing, diagnosing, or treating an illness, injury, or disease or its symptoms in a manner that is:

- (a) In accordance with generally accepted standards of medical practice.
- (b) Clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site, and duration.
- (c) Not primarily for the convenience of the patient, physician, or other health care provider.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (4), subsection (5), paragraph (a) of subsection (7), subsection (8), and paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (11) and (12) are added to said section, to read:

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

(1) REQUIRED BENEFITS. -- Every insurance policy complying with the security requirements of s. 627.733 shall provide personal injury protection to the named insured, relatives residing in the same household, persons operating the insured motor vehicle, passengers in such motor vehicle, and other persons struck by such motor vehicle and suffering bodily injury while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and paragraph (4)(d), to a limit of \$10,000 for loss sustained by any such person as a result of bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, 31 or use of a motor vehicle as follows:

(a) Medical benefits.—Eighty percent of all reasonable expenses for medically necessary medical, surgical, X-ray, dental, and rehabilitative services, including prosthetic devices, and medically necessary ambulance, hospital, and nursing services. Such benefits shall also include necessary remedial treatment and services recognized and permitted under the laws of the state for an injured person who relies upon spiritual means through prayer alone for healing, in accordance with his or her religious beliefs.

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Only insurers writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state may provide the required benefits of this section, and no such insurer shall require the purchase of any other motor vehicle coverage other than the purchase of property damage liability coverage as required by s. 627.7275 as a condition for providing such required benefits. Insurers may not require that property damage liability insurance in an amount greater than \$10,000 be purchased in conjunction with personal injury protection. Such insurers shall make benefits and required property damage liability insurance coverage available through normal marketing channels. Any insurer writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state who fails to comply with such availability requirement as a general business practice shall be deemed to have violated part X of chapter 626, and such violation shall constitute an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice involving the business of insurance; and any such insurer committing such violation shall be subject to the penalties afforded in such part, as well as those which may be afforded elsewhere in the insurance code.

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- (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 Agency for Health Care Administration 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.
- (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, notwithstanding that written notice has been furnished to the insurer, any payment shall not be deemed overdue when the insurer has reasonable proof to establish that the insurer is not responsible for the payment. An insurer shall have an additional 30 days after the date the claim would otherwise have become overdue under this subsection to pay a claim the

insurer refers to the Department of Insurance for investigation as a fraudulent insurance act as defined in s. 626.989, any other criminal act or practice under the code, or insurance fraud under s. 817.234. The insurer shall provide the Department of Insurance with any information in support of the referral and, except when the Department of Insurance agrees that it would compromise the investigation, shall notify the person submitting the claim that the claim has been referred to the Department of Insurance for investigation, notwithstanding 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 shall not preclude or limit the ability of the insurer to assert that the claim was unrelated, not medically necessary, or unreasonable, including as to amount. Such assertion by the insurer may be made at any time, including after payment of the claim or after the 30-day time period for payment set forth in this paragraph. However, the insurer shall not be entitled to recover any portion of a paid claim to the extent the claim was not fraudulent. (c) All overdue payments shall bear simple interest at

the rate established by the Comptroller under s. 55.03, or the insurance contract, whichever is greater, for the year in which the payment became overdue, and for claims referred to the Department of Insurance for investigation under paragraph (b), calculated from the date the insurer was furnished with written notice of the claim. Interest shall be due at the

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time payment of the overdue claim is made of 10 percent per year.

- (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 supplies 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 supplies accommodations in cases involving no insurance.
- (b)1., provided that Charges for medically necessary cephalic thermograms, and peripheral thermograms, spinal ultrasounds, extremity ultrasounds, video fluoroscopy, surface electromyography, and nerve conduction testing, including motor and sensory nerves as well as F waves, H reflexes, somatosensory evoked potentials, and dermatomal studies, shall not exceed the maximum reimbursement allowance for such procedures as set forth in the applicable fee schedule or other payment methodology established pursuant to s. 440.13.
- 2. Charges for medically necessary magnetic resonance imaging service may not exceed 75 percent of the Ingenix Customized Fee Analyzer for the zip code 330XX for Florida

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year 2000 plus annual increases equal to the medical Consumer Price Index for Florida. Procedures not reimbursed under the Ingenix Customized Fee Analyzer for zip code 330XX shall not be reimbursed for magnetic resonance imaging centers or magnetic resonance imaging leasing companies in this state to reduce costs and prevent fraud. This subparagraph shall not apply to charges for magnetic resonance imaging services billed and collected by facilities licensed under chapter 395. (c)(b) With respect to any treatment or service, other

than medical services billed by a hospital for 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 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, 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. 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 31 required to furnish the statement of charges within the time

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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 $paragraph(e)\frac{(5)(d)}{}$, 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 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, 60 days before the postmark date of the statement. (d)(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 31 arising between the insurer and any person providing medical

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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:

- 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, the claimant is the prevailing party.
- 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, the insurer is the prevailing party.
- 3. When neither subparagraph 1. nor subparagraph 2. applies, there is no prevailing party. For purposes of this paragraph, the amount of the offer or claim at arbitration is the amount of the last written offer or claim made at least 30 days prior to the arbitration.
- In the demand for arbitration, the party requesting arbitration must include a statement specifically identifying the issues for arbitration for each examination or treatment in dispute. The other party must subsequently issue a statement specifying any other examinations or treatment and any other issues that it intends to raise in the arbitration. 31 The parties may amend their statements up to 30 days prior to

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arbitration, provided that arbitration shall be limited to those identified issues and neither party may add additional issues during arbitration.

(e) (d) All statements and bills for medical services rendered by any physician, hospital, clinic, or other person or institution shall be submitted to the insurer on a Health Care Finance Administration 1500 form, UB 92 forms, or any other standard form approved by the department for purposes of this paragraph. All billings for such services shall, to the extent applicable, follow the Physicians' Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) in the year in which services are rendered. No statement of medical services may include charges for medical services of a person or entity that performed such services without possessing the valid licenses required to perform such services. For purposes of paragraph (4)(b), an insurer shall not be considered to have been furnished with notice of the amount of covered loss or medical bills due unless the statements or bills comply with this paragraph.

- (7) MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF INJURED PERSON; REPORTS. --
- 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. 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 31 the insured, which, for purposes of this paragraph, means any

location within the municipality in which the insured resides, 1 2 or any location within 10 miles by road of the insured's 3 residence, provided such location is within the county in which the insured resides. If the examination is to be 4 5 conducted in a location reasonably accessible to the insured, and if there is no qualified physician to conduct the 6 7 examination in a location reasonably accessible to the 8 insured, then such examination shall be conducted in an area 9 of the closest proximity to the insured's residence. Personal protection insurers are authorized to include reasonable 10 11 provisions in personal injury protection insurance policies 12 for mental and physical examination of those claiming personal 13 injury protection insurance benefits. An insurer may not 14 withdraw payment of a treating physician without the consent of the injured person covered by the personal injury 15 protection, unless the insurer first obtains a report by a 16 physician licensed under the same chapter as the treating 17 physician whose treatment authorization is sought to be 18 19 withdrawn, stating that treatment was not reasonable, related, 20 or medically necessary.

(8) APPLICABILITY OF PROVISION REGULATING ATTORNEY'S FEES .-- With respect to any dispute under the provisions of ss. 627.730-627.7405 between the insured and the insurer, or an assignee of an insured's rights and the insurer, the provisions of s. 627.428 shall apply, except as provided in subsection (11).

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(9)(a) Each insurer which has issued a policy providing personal injury protection benefits shall report the renewal, cancellation, or nonrenewal thereof to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles within 45 days from the 31 effective date of the renewal, cancellation, or nonrenewal.

Upon the issuance of a policy providing personal injury 1 2 protection benefits to a named insured not previously insured 3 by the insurer thereof during that calendar year, the insurer shall report the issuance of the new policy to the Department 4 5 of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles within 30 days. report shall be in such form and format and contain such 6 7 information as may be required by the Department of Highway 8 Safety and Motor Vehicles which shall include a format compatible with the data processing capabilities of said 9 department, and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor 10 11 Vehicles is authorized to adopt rules necessary with respect 12 thereto. Failure by an insurer to file proper reports with the 13 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as required by 14 this subsection or rules adopted with respect to the requirements of this subsection constitutes a violation of the 15 Florida Insurance Code. Reports of cancellations and policy 16 renewals and reports of the issuance of new policies received 17 by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles are 18 19 confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). 20 These records are to be used for enforcement and regulatory 21 purposes only, including the generation by the department of 22 data regarding compliance by owners of motor vehicles with financial responsibility coverage requirements. In addition, 23 the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall 24 release, upon a written request by a person involved in a 25 26 motor vehicle accident, by the person's attorney, or by a 27 representative of the person's motor vehicle insurer, the name 28 of the insurance company and the policy number for the policy 29 covering the vehicle named by the requesting party. The written request must include a copy of the appropriate 30 31 accident form as provided in s. 316.065, s. 316.066, or s.

316.068. Electronic access to the vehicle insurer information maintained in the vehicle database of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may be provided by an approved third party provider to insurers, lawyers, and financial institutions for subrogation and claims purposes only. The compilation of and retention of this information is strictly prohibited.

(11) PRESUIT NOTICE. --

- (a) As a condition precedent to filing any action for an overdue claim for benefits under paragraph (4)(b), an insured or an assignee of an insured's rights shall first provide the insurer with written notice of an intent to initiate litigation.
- (b) The notice required shall be on a form approved by the department and shall state with specificity:
- 1. The name of the insured upon which such benefits are being sought.
- 2. The claim number or policy number upon which such claim was originally submitted to the insurer.
- 3. The name of any medical provider who rendered the treatment, services, or supplies to an insured which forms the basis of such claim.
- delivered to the insurer by United States certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, which postal costs shall be reimbursed by the insurer if so requested by the provider in the notice. Each licensed insurer, whether domestic, foreign, or alien, shall file with the department designation of the name and address of the person to whom notices pursuant to this subsection shall be sent. The name and address on file with the department pursuant to s. 624.422

shall be deemed the authorized representative to accept notice pursuant to this subsection in the event no other designation has been made.

- (d) If, within 7 business days after receipt of notice by the insurer, the overdue claim specified in the notice is paid by the insurer together with applicable interest, no action for nonpayment or late payment may be brought against the insurer. For purposes of this subsection, payment shall be treated as being made on the date a draft or other valid instrument which is equivalent to payment is placed in the United States mail in a properly addressed, postpaid envelope, or if not so posted, on the date of delivery. The insurer shall not be obligated to pay any attorney's fees if the insurer pays the claim within the time prescribed by this subsection.
- (e) The applicable statute of limitation for an action under this section shall be tolled for a period of 15 business days by the mailing of the notice required by this subsection.
- (f) Any insurer making a general business practice of not paying claims until receipt of the notice required by this section is engaging in an unfair trade practice under the Insurance Code.
- (12) CIVIL ACTION AGAINST PERSONS CONVICTED OF
 FRAUD.--An insurer shall have a cause of action against any
 person convicted of insurance fraud under s. 817.234, patient
 brokering under s. 817.505, or kickbacks under s. 456.054,
 associated with a claim for personal injury protection
 benefits in accordance with s. 627.736. An insurer prevailing
 in an action brought under this subsection may recover
 compensatory, consequential, and punitive damages subject to
 the requirements and limitations of part II of chapter 768,

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           Section 6. Subsection (6) is added to section 627.739,
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   Florida Statutes, to read:
           627.739 Personal injury protection; optional
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   limitations; deductibles.--
          (6) A provider who waives, fails to bill, or fails in
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   good faith to seek collection of a copayment or deductible
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   shall not charge in excess of the amount the person or
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   institution customarily charges for similar products,
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   services, or accommodations in cases in which the provider
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   collection of a copayment or deductible. A provider who
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   agrees in advance of the initiation of treatment to waive,
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   copayment or deductible shall so notify the insurer at the
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   time of submission of the claim.
           Section 7. Subsection (8) of section 817.234, Florida
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   Statutes, is amended to read:
           817.234 False and fraudulent insurance claims.--
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           (8) It is unlawful for any person, in his or her
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   individual capacity or in his or her capacity as a public or
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   private employee, or for any firm, corporation, partnership,
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   or association, to solicit or cause to be solicited any
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   specific person involved in a motor vehicle crash by any means
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hospitals, city and county receiving hospitals, county hospitals, justice courts, or municipal courts; in any public institution; in any public place; upon any public street or highway; in or about private hospitals, sanitariums, or any private institution; or upon private property of any character whatsoever for the purpose of making motor vehicle tort claims or claims for personal injury protection benefits required by s. 627.736. Charges for any services rendered by a health care provider or attorney to a person solicited in violation of this subsection are unlawful charges and are not compensable under s. 627.736(12) and unenforceable as a matter of law. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 324.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

324.021 Definitions; minimum insurance required.--The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) MOTOR VEHICLE.--Every self-propelled vehicle which is designed and required to be licensed for use upon a highway, including trailers and semitrailers designed for use with such vehicles, except traction engines, road rollers, farm tractors, power shovels, and well drillers, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead wires but not operated upon rails, but not including any bicycle or moped. However, the term "motor vehicle" shall 31 | not include any motor vehicle as defined in s. 627.732(2)(1)

when the owner of such vehicle has complied with the requirements of ss. 627.730-627.7405, inclusive, unless the provisions of s. 324.051 apply; and, in such case, the applicable proof of insurance provisions of s. 320.02 apply.

Section 9. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

 Revises provisions relating to insurance fraud. Provides criminal penalties for using victim or accident report information for commercial solicitation. Requires registration of health care services clinics. Revises personal injury protection benefits provisions. Provides for presuit notice of civil actions against persons convicted of fraud, and civil actions for unlawful charges. Provides limitations on copayment and deductible charges by providers. Prohibits solicitation of specific persons involved in motor vehicle crashes and specifies charges related to such solicitation as unlawful and unenforceable. See bill for details.