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By the Committees on Health Regulation, Insurance and Representatives Waters, Heyman, Brown, Negron, Wiles, Simmons, McGriff, Melvin, Berfield, Kallinger, Lee, Fields, Ross, Sobel, Wishner and Farkas

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.;

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correcting a cross reference; providing an
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           appropriation; providing effective dates.
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   Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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           Section 1. Subsection (3) is added to section 119.10,
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   Florida Statutes, to read:
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           119.10 Violation of chapter; penalties.--
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          (3) Any person who willingly and knowingly violates s.
   119.105 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as
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   provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
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           Section 2. Effective October 1, 2001, section
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   456.0375, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
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           456.0375 Registration of certain clinics;
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   requirements; discipline; exemptions .--
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          (1) Definition.--As used in this section, "clinic"
   means a single structure or facility, a group of adjacent
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   structures or facilities, or a portion of a structure or
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   facility, operating under the same business name or
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   management, at which health care services are provided to
   individuals and which tender charges for reimbursement for
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   such services unless otherwise licensed by the state pursuant
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   to chapter 383, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 395, chapter
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   397, chapter 400, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466,
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   chapter 478, chapter 480, or chapter 484, or exempt from
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   federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3). For purposes of
   this section, "health care services" means any service that
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   may only be performed by a licensed health care practitioner
   as defined in s. 456.001.
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          (2)(a) Clinics in which an entity or individual, other
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   than those licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter
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460, or chapter 461, possesses an ownership interest shall be registered with the department. The clinic shall at all times maintain a valid registration. Each clinic location shall be registered separately even though operated under the same business name or management. A registration is not transferable. For purposes of determining registration requirements under this paragraph, clinics owned by physicians licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 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 delivery of appropriate health care 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 may be conducted electronically. 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 shall employ or contract with a physician maintaining a full and unencumbered physician license in accordance with chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, or chapter 461 to serve as the medical director.
- (b) A medical director shall 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 license in this state.
- $\underline{\mbox{3. Review any patient referral contracts or agreements}}$ 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 adopted thereunder.

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- 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 shall take immediate corrective action.
- (c) Any contract to serve as a medical director entered into or renewed by a physician in violation of this 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 types of services provided by the clinic.
- (4)(a) All charges or reimbursement claims made by or 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.
- (b) Any person establishing, operating, or managing an unregistered clinic otherwise required to be registered under this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, in accordance with s. 456.065.
- (c) 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 31 act.

- (d) The department shall revoke the registration of any clinic registered under this section for operating in violation of the requirements of this section or the rules adopted by the department.
- (e) The department shall investigate allegations of noncompliance with this section and the rules adopted pursuant to 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.--

(4)

- (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;
- 2. 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

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section, to read:

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 4. 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 new subsection (1) is added to said section, to read: 627.732 Definitions.--As used in ss. 627.730-627.7405: (1) "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.

For any such information furnished in reports to

627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; 31 exclusions; priority; claims.--

(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 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraphs

- (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, 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 31 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.

- (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 3 remainder of the claim that is subsequently supported by written notice is overdue if not paid within 30 days after 4 5 such written notice is furnished to the insurer. However, notwithstanding that written notice has been furnished to the 6 7 insurer, any payment shall not be deemed overdue when the 8 insurer has reasonable proof to establish that the insurer is 9 not responsible for the payment. An insurer shall have an additional 30 days after the date the claim would otherwise 10 11 have become overdue under this subsection to pay a claim the 12 insurer refers to the Department of Insurance for 13 investigation as a fraudulent insurance act as defined in s. 14 626.989, any other criminal act or practice under the code, or insurance fraud under s. 817.234. The insurer shall provide 15 16 the Department of Insurance with any information in support of 17 the referral and, except when the Department of Insurance agrees that it would compromise the investigation, shall 18 19 notify the person submitting the claim that the claim has been 20 referred to the Department of Insurance for investigationnotwithstanding that written notice has been furnished to the 21 22 insurer. For the purpose of calculating the extent to which any benefits are overdue, payment shall be treated as being 23 made on the date a draft or other valid instrument which is 24 equivalent to payment was placed in the United States mail in 25 26 a properly addressed, postpaid envelope or, if not so posted, 27 on the date of delivery. This paragraph shall not preclude or 28 limit the ability of the insurer to assert that the claim was 29 unrelated, not medically necessary, or unreasonable, including as to amount. Such assertion by the insurer may be made at any 30 time, including after payment of the claim or after the 30-day

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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 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.

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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 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 31 rendered up to, but not more than, 60 days before the postmark

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30 31 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 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 $paragraph(e)\frac{(5)(d)}{}$, 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

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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 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:

- 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.
- When neither subparagraph 1. nor subparagraph 2. 31 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.

4. 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. The parties may amend their statements up to 30 days prior to 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.--

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(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. 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 conducted in a location reasonably accessible to the insured, and if there is no qualified physician to conduct the examination in a location reasonably accessible to the insured, 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 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, 31 or medically necessary.

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(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).

(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 effective date of the renewal, cancellation, or nonrenewal. Upon the issuance of a policy providing personal injury protection benefits to a named insured not previously insured by the insurer thereof during that calendar year, the insurer shall report the issuance of the new policy to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles within 30 days. The report shall be in such form and format and contain such information as may be required by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles which shall include a format compatible with the data processing capabilities of said department, and the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is authorized to adopt rules necessary with respect thereto. Failure by an insurer to file proper reports with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles as required by this subsection or rules adopted with respect to the requirements of this subsection constitutes a violation of the Florida Insurance Code. Reports of cancellations and policy renewals and reports of the issuance of new policies received by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). These records are to be used for enforcement and regulatory

purposes only, including the generation by the department of 1 data regarding compliance by owners of motor vehicles with 3 financial responsibility coverage requirements. In addition, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall 4 5 release, upon a written request by a person involved in a 6 motor vehicle accident, by the person's attorney, or by a 7 representative of the person's motor vehicle insurer, the name 8 of the insurance company and the policy number for the policy covering the vehicle named by the requesting party. The 10 written request must include a copy of the appropriate accident form as provided in s. 316.065, s. 316.066, or s. 11 12 316.068. Electronic access to the vehicle insurer information 13 maintained in the vehicle database of the Department of 14 Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles may be provided by an approved third party provider to insurers, lawyers, and 15 16 financial institutions for subrogation and claims purposes 17 only. The compilation of and retention of this information is 18 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.

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- 3. The name of any medical provider who rendered the treatment, services, or supplies to an insured which forms the basis of such claim.
- (c) Each notice required by this section shall be 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.

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(f) Any insurer making a general business practice of
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   not paying claims until receipt of the notice required by this
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   section is engaging in an unfair trade practice under the
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   Insurance Code.
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         (12) CIVIL ACTION AGAINST PERSONS CONVICTED OF
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   FRAUD. -- An insurer shall have a cause of action against any
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   person convicted of insurance fraud under s. 817.234, patient
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   brokering under s. 817.505, or kickbacks under s. 456.054,
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   associated with a claim for personal injury protection
   benefits in accordance with s. 627.736. An insurer prevailing
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   in an action brought under this subsection may recover
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   compensatory, consequential, and punitive damages subject to
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   the requirements and limitations of part II of chapter 768,
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   and attorney's fees and costs incurred in litigating a cause
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   of action against any person convicted of insurance fraud
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   under s. 817.234, patient brokering under s. 817.505, or
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   kickbacks under s. 456.054, associated with a claim for
   personal injury protection benefits in accordance with s.
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   627.736.
           Section 6. Subsection (6) is added to section 627.739,
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   Florida Statutes, to read:
22
           627.739 Personal injury protection; optional
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   limitations; deductibles.--
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          (6) A provider who waives, fails to bill, or fails in
   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
   institution customarily charges for similar products,
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   services, or accommodations in cases in which the provider
   does not waive, fail to bill, or fail in good faith to seek
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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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fail to bill, or in good faith to seek collection of a 1 2 copayment or deductible shall so notify the insurer at the 3 time of submission of the claim. 4 Section 7. Subsection (8) of section 817.234, Florida 5 Statutes, is amended to read: 817.234 False and fraudulent insurance claims.--6 7 (8) It is unlawful for any person, in his or her 8 individual capacity or in his or her capacity as a public or private employee, or for any firm, corporation, partnership, or association, to solicit or cause to be solicited any 10 specific person involved in a motor vehicle crash by any means 11 12 of communication other than advertising directed to the 13 general public any business in or about city receiving 14 hospitals, city and county receiving hospitals, county hospitals, justice courts, or municipal courts; in any public 15 16 institution; in any public place; upon any public street or 17 highway; in or about private hospitals, sanitariums, or any 18 private institution; or upon private property of any character whatsoever for the purpose of making motor vehicle tort claims 19 20 or claims for personal injury protection benefits required by s. 627.736. Charges for any services rendered by a health care 21 22 provider or attorney to a person solicited in violation of this subsection are unlawful charges and are not compensable 23 under s. 627.736(12) and unenforceable as a matter of law. 24 Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection 25 26 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 27 28 Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 324.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 29 324.021 Definitions; minimum insurance required.--The 30 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 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. The Legislature hereby appropriates from the registration fees collected from clinics pursuant to s. 456.0375, Florida Statutes, \$100,000 and one-half of one full-time equivalent position to the Department of Health for the purposes of regulating medical clinics pursuant to s. 456.0375, Florida Statutes. The funds shall be deposited into the Medical Quality Assurance Trust Fund.

Section 10. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.