(NP)

By Senator Saunders

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to Collier County; providing

for liens in favor of a nonprofit corporation

for liens in favor of a nonprofit corporation operating a charitable hospital within the county upon causes of action, suits, claims, counterclaims, and demands accruing to patients, or their legal representatives; providing for liens upon amounts due under hospital insurance and upon judgments, settlements, and settlement agreements for charges for hospital care, treatment, and maintenance; providing for liens upon amounts due under hospitalization, public liability, and other indemnity policies; providing for perfecting and enforcing such liens; providing for recovery of costs, attorney's fees, and expenses; requiring that a claim of lien be recorded; providing recording fees; providing a method for satisfying a lien; providing that a release or satisfaction is not valid unless the lienholder joins in or executes a release; providing that a settlement in the absence of a release is prima facie evidence of an impairment of the lien; providing that the lienholder has a right of action for damages on account of such impairment; providing for recovery from the party accepting a release or satisfaction or making a settlement; providing that the act does not apply to accidents or

30 31 injuries covered by the state's Workers'

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           Compensation Law; providing for severability;
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           providing an effective date.
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   Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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           Section 1. Any nonprofit corporation operating a
   hospital that qualifies as a charitable hospital under section
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    501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, located in Collier
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    County, is entitled to and is given a lien for all reasonable
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    charges for hospital care, treatment, and maintenance of an
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    ill or injured person and for the charges for tests,
    laboratory work, X rays, drugs, and other items incident to
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    the care and treatment supplied by or charged to the hospital
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    for the benefit of the ill or injured person, the total or
    unpaid part of which is defined as the "hospital bill." Such
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    lien is upon all causes of action, suits, claims,
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    counterclaims, and demands accruing to the person to or for
    whom such care, treatment, or maintenance is furnished, or
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    accruing to the legal representative of such person, or to any
    person who incurs or is liable for the hospital bill,
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    regardless of whether by law or contract. Such lien is also
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    given upon the amounts due and payable under hospitalization
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    insurance or hospital or medical expenses due or payable under
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    a public liability policy, or its indemnity; upon proceeds of
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    such insurance or indemnity agreement; and upon all judgments,
    settlements, and settlement agreements, and the sums payable
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    thereunder, which are rendered or entered into by virtue
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    thereof and which concern the illness or injuries giving rise
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    to such causes of action, suits, claims, counterclaims,
    demands, amounts due or payable, proceeds, judgments,
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   settlements, or settlement agreements and which have
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necessitated or have directly contributed to the necessity for such hospital care, treatment, or maintenance, regardless of whether the illness or injury is the result of a tort or otherwise.

Section 2. (1) In order to perfect such lien, an executive officer, controller, or agent of the hospital, within 30 days after the person has been discharged from the hospital, must file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Collier County a verified claim in writing which contains:

- (a) The name and address of the patient, as it appears on the records of the hospital and, if the patient is a minor, the name of the parent or legal quardian of the minor patient;
 - The name and location of the hospital;
- The dates of admission to and discharge of the (C) patient from the hospital;
- The amount claimed to be due for hospital care, treatment, and maintenance; and
- To the best knowledge of the person signing the claim, the names and addresses, if known, of all persons, firms, or corporations claimed by such ill or injured person, or his or her legal representative, to be liable under hospital or other indemnity insurance.
- (2) The claimant shall, within 3 days after filing the claim of lien, mail a copy of the claim of lien by registered or certified mail, with return receipt requested and postage prepaid, to each person, firm, or corporation claimed to be liable under such hospital or other indemnity insurance at the address provided in the claim of lien.
- (3) The filing of a claim of lien constitutes notice of the claim each person, firm, or corporation that may be

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liable on account of such illness or injuries, regardless of whether the person, firm, or corporation is named in the claim, and regardless of whether a copy of the claim is received by the person, firm, or corporation. The claim does not constitute a lien upon anything other than interests specified in section 1 and is not a general lien upon the property or persons named in the claim.

Section 3. (1) The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lee County shall endorse on each such claim the date and hour of filing in the official records of Collier County, or the clerk may provide a hospital lien book with an index in which he or she shall record the claim and show the date and hour of filing. The clerk shall be paid by the claimant, as his or her fee for filing and recording the claim, the amount authorized for recording under section 28.24, Florida Statutes, as amended.

- (2) The hospital claiming a lien shall furnish the patient with a properly executed satisfaction upon payment or discharge of the lien. The clerk shall record any satisfaction that is executed and acknowledged under oath by the lien claimant, through its executive officer, controller, or agent, in the official records of Collier County upon payment of the filing fee authorized under section 28.24, Florida Statutes, as amended.
- (3) A release or satisfaction of any action, suit, claim, counterclaim, demand, judgment, settlement, or settlement agreement is not valid or effectual against such lien unless the lienholder joins therein or executes a release of the lien.
- (4) An acceptance of a release or satisfaction of any such cause of action, suit, claim, counterclaim, demand,

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judgment, settlement, or settlement agreement, in the absence
    of a release or satisfaction of the lien, constitutes prima
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    facie evidence of an impairment of the lien, and the
    lienholder may recover from the one accepting the release or
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    satisfaction, or making the settlement, the complete unpaid
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    reasonable cost of the hospital care, treatment, and
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    maintenance without limitation, plus the cost of recording the
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    lien. Satisfaction of any judgment rendered in favor of the
    lienholder in any such action operates as a satisfaction of
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    the lien. Any action by the lienholder must be brought in the
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    court having jurisdiction of the amount of the lienholder's
    claim. If the lienholder prevails in such action, the
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    lienholder is entitled to recover from the defendant all costs
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    allowed by law, together with reasonable attorney's fees to
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    the lienholder's attorney for handling the action.
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           Section 4. (1) Regardless of whether the lien has
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    been perfected under section 2, upon a suit being filed by the
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    patient or on the patient's behalf which concerns the illness
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    or injury or care, treatment, and maintenance of the patient,
    an executive officer, controller, or agent of the hospital may
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    file in the suit a notice of nonpayment of the hospital bill,
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    which notice must be recorded and which constitutes a
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    perfected lien upon any judgment recovered or settlement made
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    to the extent of the unpaid reasonable cost of the hospital
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    care, treatment, and maintenance, without limitation. Such
    notice must be served upon each party to the suit, and his or
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   her attorney of record, by registered or certified mail.
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          (2) A release or satisfaction of such action, suit,
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    claim, counterclaim, demand, judgment, settlement, or
    settlement agreement is not valid or effectual as against such
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   lien unless the lienholder joins therein or executes a release
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30 31 of the lien. An acceptance of a release or satisfaction of any such cause of action, suit, claim, counterclaim, demand, or judgment, or a settlement of any of the foregoing in the absence of a release or satisfaction of the lien, constitutes prima facie evidence of an impairment of the lien, and the lienholder is entitled to an action at law for damages on account of such impairment and, in such action, may recover from the one accepting the release or satisfaction, or making the settlement, the complete unpaid reasonable cost of the hospital care, treatment, and maintenance, without limitation. Satisfaction of a judgment rendered in favor of the lienholder in any such action operates as a satisfaction of the lien. Any action by the lienholder must be brought in the court having jurisdiction of the amount of the lienholder's claim. If the lienholder prevails in such action, the lienholder may recover from the defendant all costs allowed by law, together with reasonable attorney's fees to the lienholder's attorney for handling the action.

Section 5. The acceptance of hospital care is deemed a determination that hospitalization insurance was taken out for the benefit of the hospital and as an equitable assignment of the proceeds to the hospital. The hospital may write or stamp upon every statement rendered by it that it claims a lien upon the proceeds of all hospitalization insurance, and such legend is notice to any individual, partnership, firm, association, or corporation into whose possession the statement comes, that the hospital has such a lien. In this event, payment to the policyholder without settlement directly to the hospital by the insurance company makes the insurance company liable to the hospital for the amount of the hospital bill or as much

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thereof as the policy indemnifies, despite failure of the
    hospital to perfect such lien as provided in this act.
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           Section 6. This act does not apply to accidents or
    injuries within the purview of the Workers' Compensation Law
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    of this state.
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           Section 7. If any provision of this act or its
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    application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
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    invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of
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    the act which can be given effect without the invalid
    provision or application, and to this end the provisions of
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    this act are severable. The invalidity of any provision of
    this act with respect to a particular hospital does not affect
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    its validity with respect to any other hospital.
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           Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
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    law.
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