By Senator Jones

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to financial responsibility for medical expenses of pretrial detainees and sentenced inmates; amending s. 901.35, F.S.; providing that the responsibility for paying the expenses of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation for a person who is ill, wounded, or otherwise injured during or as a result of an arrest for a violation of a state law or a county or municipal ordinance is the responsibility of the person receiving the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation; removing provisions establishing the order by which medical providers receive reimbursement for the expenses incurred in providing the medical services or transportation; amending s. 951.032, F.S.; setting forth the order by which a county or municipal detention facility may seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred during the course of treating or transporting in-custody pretrial detainees or sentenced inmates; requiring that each in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate who receives medical care or other services cooperate with the county or municipal detention facility in seeking reimbursement for the expenses incurred by the facility; setting forth the order of fiscal resources from which a third-party provider of medical services may seek reimbursement for the expenses the provider incurred in providing medical care; requiring that the county or municipality pay the costs of medical

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services provided by a third-party provider at specified rates, under certain circumstances; requiring that each in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate who has health insurance, subscribes to a health care corporation, or receives health care benefits from any other source assign such benefits to the health care provider; defining the term "incustody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate"; providing that law enforcement personnel or county or municipal detention facility personnel are responsible for restricting the personal freedom of certain incustody pretrial detainees or sentenced inmates; providing that the act does not apply to certain counties; providing that certain charter counties are not obligated to reimburse a third-party provider of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation for an in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate of a county detention facility at a rate exceeding a particular rate for certain transportation or medical costs; 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. Section 901.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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57 58 901.35 Financial responsibility for medical expenses.—
(1) Except as provided in s. 951.032 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the responsibility for paying the

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expenses of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation for any person ill, wounded, or otherwise injured during or as a result at the time of an arrest for any violation of a state law or a county or municipal ordinance is the responsibility of the person receiving such care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation. The provider of such services shall seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred in providing medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation from the following sources in the following order:

- (a) From an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source, if the prisoner is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for those expenses.
- (b) From the person receiving the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation.
- (c) From a financial settlement for the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured party.
- (2) Upon a showing that reimbursement from the sources listed in subsection (1) is not available, the costs of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation shall be paid:
- (a) From the general fund of the county in which the person was arrested, if the arrest was for violation of a state law or county ordinance; or
- (b) From the municipal general fund, if the arrest was for violation of a municipal ordinance.

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The responsibility for payment of such medical costs shall exist until such time as an arrested person is released from the custody of the arresting agency.

(3) An arrested person who has health insurance, subscribes to a health care corporation, or receives health care benefits from any other source shall assign such benefits to the health care provider.

Section 2. Section 951.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

951.032 Financial responsibility for medical expenses.-

- (1) A county detention facility or municipal detention facility incurring expenses for providing medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation provided by the county or municipal detention facility may seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred during the course of treatment of an in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate in the following order:
- inmate prisoner or person receiving medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation by deducting the cost from the in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's cash account on deposit with the detention facility. If the in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's cash account does not contain sufficient funds to cover medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation, then the detention facility may place a lien against the in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's cash account or other personal property, to provide payment in the event sufficient funds become available at a

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later time. Any existing lien may be carried over to future incarceration of the same <u>detainee or inmate prisoner</u> as long as the future incarceration takes place within the county originating the lien and the future incarceration takes place within 3 years <u>after</u> of the date the lien was placed against the <u>in-custody pretrial detainee's or sentenced inmate's prisoner's</u> account or other personal property.

- (b) From an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source if the <u>in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced</u>

 <u>inmate prisoner or person</u> is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for those expenses.
- (2) An in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate A prisoner who receives medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation by a county or municipal detention facility shall cooperate with that the county detention facility or municipal detention facility in seeking reimbursement under paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) for expenses incurred by the facility for the in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate prisoner. An in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate A prisoner who willfully refuses to cooperate with the reimbursement efforts of the detention facility may have a lien placed against his or her the prisoner's cash account or other personal property and may not receive gain-time as provided by s. 951.21.
- (3) A third-party provider of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation for an in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate of a county or municipal detention facility shall seek reimbursement for the expenses incurred in

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providing medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and
transportation to the in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced
inmate from the following sources in the following order:

- (a) From an insurance company, health care corporation, or other source, if the pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate is covered by an insurance policy or subscribes to a health care corporation or other source for those expenses.
- (b) From the pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate receiving the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation.
- (c) From a financial settlement for the medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation payable or accruing to the injured pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate.
- (4) Upon a showing by the third-party provider that a good faith effort was made, consistent with that provider's usual policies and procedures related to the collection of fees from patients outside the custody of a county or municipal detention facility, to obtain reimbursement from the sources listed in subsection (3), but that such reimbursement is not available, the costs of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and transportation shall be paid:
- (a) From the general fund of the county in which the person was arrested, if the arrest was for violation of a state law or county ordinance; or
- (b) From the municipal general fund, if the arrest was for violation of a municipal ordinance.
- (5) Absent a written agreement between the third-party provider and the governmental body, the remuneration made pursuant to subsection (4) must be paid by the governmental body

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175 at a rate not to exceed the following:

- (a) For emergency services and care resulting in a discharge from the emergency room, and unrelated to an admission, provided by a hospital licensed under chapter 395, 75 percent of the hospital's billed charges;
- (b) For hospital inpatient services, 110 percent of the Medicare Part A prospective payment applicable to the specific hospital providing the inpatient services;
- (c) For all other outpatient services, 110 percent of the Medicare Part A Ambulatory Payment Classification or Part B for the specific provider of the outpatient services; and
- (d) For hospitals reporting a negative operating margin for the previous year to the Agency for Health Care Administration through hospital-audited financial data, the payments in paragraphs (b) and (c) shall be 125 percent of the applicable Medicare prospective payment.
- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply to amounts billed and paid for physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for emergency services provided within a hospital emergency department.
- (7) The responsibility of the governmental body for payment of any in-custody medical cost ceases upon release of the in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate.
- (8) An in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate who has health insurance, subscribes to a health care corporation, or receives health care benefits from any other source shall assign such benefits to the health care provider.
- (9) As used in this section, the term "in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate" means a person whose physical

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freedom is restricted by a certified law enforcement officer or certified correctional officer pending disposition of an arrest or completion of a county court sentence. The term also includes a person who is furloughed by a criminal court for the express purpose of receiving medical treatment if a condition of the furlough is the immediate return to the custody of a county or municipal detention facility following completion of such treatment.

(10) Law enforcement personnel or personnel of the county or municipal detention facility are responsible for restricting the personal freedom of an in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate receiving treatment or services under this section.

Section 3. This act does not apply to a charter county that has a population of more than 1.7 million as of the most recent decennial census. A charter county that has two hospital districts within its geographical boundaries is not obligated to reimburse any third-party provider of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation for an in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate of a county detention facility at a rate exceeding the rate paid, as of July 1, 2012, to the hospital districts located within its boundaries for similar medical costs, regardless of whether such reimbursement rate has been established and implemented by policy or practice or through a contractual arrangement. A charter county that has a county public hospital is not obligated to reimburse any thirdparty provider of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or transportation for an in-custody pretrial detainee or sentenced inmate of a county detention facility at a rate exceeding the

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233	rate paid, as of July 1, 2012, to a private or not-for-profit
234	hospital located within the charter county for similar medical
235	cost, regardless of whether such reimbursement rate has been
236	established and implemented by policy or practice or through a
237	contractual arrangement.
238	Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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