

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Banking and Insurance

BILL: SB 856

INTRODUCER: Senator Latvala

SUBJECT: Vision Insurance

DATE: March 16, 2015

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Johnson	Knudson	BI	Pre-meeting
2.			JU	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 856 prohibits an insurer, prepaid limited health service organization (PLHSO), health maintenance organization (HMO), or a third-party administrator (TPA) from requiring a licensed ophthalmologist or optometrist to provide vision care services as a condition of participating as a provider of any other type of service to an insured. The bill also prohibits such entities from requiring an ophthalmologist or optometrist to purchase a material or service used by the ophthalmologist or optometrist for the provision of vision care services from another entity in which the insurer, PLHSO or HMO or its TPA has a financial interest. SB 856 provides that a violation of the section constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice subject to specified civil and administrative action under part II, chapter 501, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Regulation of Insurance

The Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) licenses and regulates the activities of insurers, health maintenance organizations, and other risk-bearing entities. The Agency for Health Care Administration (agency) regulates the quality of care provided by HMOs under part III of chapter 641, F.S. Before receiving a certificate of authority from the OIR, an HMO must receive a Health Care Provider Certificate from the agency pursuant to part III of chapter 641, F.S.

Prepaid Limited Health Service Organizations Contracts

Prepaid limited health service organizations (PLHSO) provide limited health services to enrollees through an exclusive panel of providers in exchange for a prepayment that is authorized in chapter 636, F.S. Limited health services include ambulance, dental, vision, mental health, substance abuse, chiropractic, podiatric, and pharmaceutical.¹ Provider arrangements for prepaid

¹ Section 636.003(5), F.S.

limited health service organizations are authorized in s. 636.035, F.S., and must comply with the requirements in that section.

Health Maintenance Organization Provider Contracts

A HMO is an organization that provides a wide range of health care services, including emergency care, inpatient hospital care, physician care, ambulatory diagnostic treatment, and preventive health care pursuant to contractual arrangements with preferred providers in a designated service area. Traditionally, a HMO member must use the HMO's network of health care providers in order for the HMO to make payment of benefits. The use of a health care provider outside the HMO's network generally results in the HMO limiting or denying the payment of benefits for out-of-network services rendered to the member. Section 641.315, F.S., specifies requirements for the HMO provider contracts with providers of health care services.

Third Party Administrators

Third party administrators are regulated under part VII of chapter 626, F.S. An administrator is any person who directly or indirectly solicits or effects coverage of, collects charges or premiums from, or adjusts or settles claims on residents of this state in connection with authorized commercial self-insurance funds or with insured or self-insured programs which provide life or health insurance coverage or coverage of any other expenses described in s. 624.33(1), F.S., or any person who, through a contract as defined in s. 641.234, F.S., with an insurer or HMO, provides billing and collection services to health insurers and HMO on behalf of health care providers,

Prohibition against "All Products" Clauses in Health Care Provider Contracts

Section 627.6474, F.S., prohibits a health insurer from requiring that a contracted health care practitioner accept the terms of other practitioner contracts (including Medicare and Medicaid practitioner contracts) with the insurer or with an insurer, HMO, exclusive provider organization, or preferred provider organization that is under common management and control with the contracting insurer. The statute exempts practitioners in group practices who must accept the contract terms negotiated by the group. These contractual provisions are referred to as "all products" clauses and, before being prohibited by the 2001 Legislature, typically required the health care provider, as a condition of participating in any of the health plan products, to participate in *all* of the health plan's current or future health plan products.

State Group Insurance Program

Under the authority of s. 110.123, F.S., the Department of Management Services (Department), through the Division of State Group Insurance, administers the State Group Insurance Program providing employee benefits under a cafeteria plan consistent with Section 125, Internal Revenue Code. The Division of State Group Insurance offers a fully-insured vision insurance plan to eligible employees and their eligible dependents.

Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act

Part II of chapter 501, F.S., prohibits specified unfair methods of competition, unconscionable, acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or

commerce. Part II of chapter 501, F.S., does not apply to any person or activity regulated by the OIR or the Department of Financial Services.²

Credentialing

Section 641.495(6), F.S., provides that each HMO must have a system for verification and examination of the credentials of each of its providers. If the organization has delegated the credentialing process to a contracted provider or entity, verify that the policies and procedures of the delegated provider or entity are consistent with the policies and procedures of the organization and there is evidence of oversight activities of the organization to determine that required standards are met and maintained.³

Credentialing is a process for the collection and verification of a provider's professional qualifications. The qualifications that are reviewed and verified include, but are not limited to, relevant training, licensure, certification and/or registration to practice in a health care field, experience, and academic background. A credentialing process is used by healthcare facilities as part of its process to allow practitioners to provide services at its facilities, health plans to allow providers to participate in its network (provider enrollment), medical group when hiring new providers, and other healthcare entities that have a need to hire or otherwise engage providers.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 501.101, F.S., which prohibits insurers, PLHSO, HMOs and third-party administrators from requiring a licensed ophthalmologist or optometrist to provide vision care services as a condition of participating as a provider of any other type of service to an insured. The bill also prohibits these entities from requiring an ophthalmologist or optometrist from purchasing certain materials or services for the provision of vision care services from an entity in which the insurer, PLHSO, or the HMO or its TPA has a direct or indirect ownership or financial interest.

The bill provides that a violation of the section constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice subject to specified civil and administrative action under part II of chapter 501, F.S.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

² Section 501.212(4), F.S.

³ Agency for Health Care Administration, *Interpretive Guidelines for Initial Health Care Provider Certificates for Health Maintenance Organizations and Prepaid Health Clinics*, (2010).

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Providers contracting with insurers, HMOs, PLHSO, and TPAs (entities) would not be required to purchase materials and services from an entity in which the insurer, PLHSO, or HMO has a direct or indirect financial ownership or financial interest. This gives the provider flexibility in the provision of such materials or services.

Further, the specified entities could not require an ophthalmologist or optometrist that they contract with to provide vision care services as a condition of participating as a provider of any other type of service to an insured. According to advocates of the bill, insurers and HMO outsource credentialing to third parties. As a condition of such credentialing, a third party, such as a vision plan, may require the optometrist to join the vision plan network as a provider as a condition for being credentialed and participating on a panel with another health insurer, HMO, or PLHSO.

According to proponents of the bill, consumers access a wide variety of specialty care through limited benefit plans, such as vision care plans. Vision care plans contract with preferred providers and build supplier and laboratory networks to provide efficient networks that reduce consumer costs. They also assert that limiting business models flattens competition and provides fewer options to consumers and employers.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The provisions of the bill create a new section under chapter 501, F.S., relating to vision insurance, between parts III and IV of chapter 501, F.S. Generally, the Florida Insurance Code licenses and regulates insurance companies and their activities.

The bill provides that a violation of the section constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice subject to specified civil and administrative action under part II of chapter 501, F.S. However, part II of chapter 501, F.S., does not apply to any person or activity regulated by the OIR or the Department of Financial Services.⁴

⁴ Section 501.212(4). F.S.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 501.501 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
