ASSEMBLY, No. 1606

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

208th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 10, 1998

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman GUY F. TALARICO District 38 (Bergen) Assemblyman STEVE CORODEMUS District 11 (Monmouth)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblymen Asselta, Luongo, LeFevre, Azzolina, Conaway, Arnone, Barnes, Blee, Assemblywoman Buono, Assemblymen Cohen, T.Smith, Wolfe, Doria, Conners, Assemblywomen Quigley, Cruz-Perez, Assemblymen Jones and Payne

SYNOPSIS

The "Health Care Provider Accountability Act of 1998."

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 3/26/1999)

1 AN ACT concerning liability for certain health care treatment 2 decisions, amending P.L.1995, c.139 and P.L.1973, c.337 and 3 supplementing Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes.

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5 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 6 of New Jersey:

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1. (New section) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Health Care Provider Accountability Act of 1998."

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- 2. (New section) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:
- a. Health insurance companies, in particular health maintenance organizations and other managed care entities, have become increasingly involved in health care treatment decisions in an effort to reduce health care costs;
- b. Many carriers have been reducing or denying health care treatments for their insured patients as part of these cost containment efforts;
- c. Since the carriers are in many instances making medical 20 decisions when they deny, delay, or diminish health care treatments, they should be held to the same level of legal responsibility as physicians and other health care providers who make decisions 23 regarding the necessity and appropriateness of medical care;
 - It is fair and appropriate that insured patients have the opportunity to dispute carrier decisions in court, as well as in informal appeals procedures, so that these disputes may be quickly and efficiently resolved in ways that best accommodate the needs of the insured patient.

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- 3. (New section) As used in this act:
- "Appropriate and medically necessary" means the standard for health care services as determined by health care providers in accordance with the prevailing practices and standards of the medical profession and the community.
- "Carrier" means an insurance company, health service corporation, hospital service corporation, medical service corporation or health maintenance organization authorized to issue health benefits plans in this State.
- 39 "Covered person" means a person on whose behalf a carrier offering 40 a health benefits plan is obligated to pay benefits or provide services 41 pursuant to the plan.
- 42 "Covered service" means a health care service provided to a 43 covered person under a health benefits plan for which the carrier is

EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

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1 obligated to pay benefits or provide services.

"Health benefits plan" means a benefits plan which pays or provides hospital and medical expense benefits for covered services, and is delivered or issued for delivery in this State by or through a carrier. Health benefits plan includes, but is not limited to, Medicare supplement coverage and risk contracts to the extent not otherwise prohibited by federal law. For the purposes of this act, health benefits plan shall not include coverage arising out of a workers' compensation or similar law.

"Health care provider" means an individual or entity which, acting within the scope of its licensure or certification, provides a covered service defined by the health benefits plan. Health care provider includes, but is not limited to, a physician and other health care professionals licensed pursuant to Title 45 of the Revised Statutes, and a hospital and other health care facilities licensed pursuant to Title 26 of the Revised Statutes.

"Health care service" means a service or product provided by a health care provider to a covered person pursuant to a health benefits plan.

"Health care treatment decision" means a determination made at the time health care services are provided by a health benefits plan, which determination affects the quality of the diagnosis, care or treatment provided to a covered person.

"Independent utilization review organization" means an independent entity comprised of physicians and other health care professionals who are representative of the active practitioners in the area in which the organization will operate and which is under contract with the Department of Health and Senior Services to provide medical necessity or appropriateness of services appeal reviews pursuant to section 12 of the "Health Care Quality Act," P.L.1997, c.192 (C.26:2S-12).

"Ordinary care" means, in the case of a carrier, the degree of care that a carrier of ordinary prudence would use under the same or similar circumstances, and, in the case of an employee, agent or other representative of the carrier, the degree of care that a person of ordinary prudence in the same profession, specialty or area of practice would use under the same or similar circumstances.

- 4. (New section) a. A carrier has the duty to exercise ordinary care when making health care treatment decisions and shall be liable for damages for harm to a covered person proximately caused by its failure to exercise ordinary care in making health care treatment decisions.
- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 of the "Health Care Quality Act," P.L.1997, c.192 (C.26:2S-13) or any other law, a carrier shall be liable for damages for harm to a covered person

- 1 proximately caused by the health care treatment decisions of
- 2 employees, agents or other representatives of the carrier who act on
- 3 the carrier's behalf and over whom the carrier has the right to exercise
- 4 influence or control, or has actually exercised influence or control, and
- 5 who fail to exercise ordinary care in making health care treatment
- 6 decisions.

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- c. It shall be a defense to any action brought against a carrier that:
- 8 (1) neither the carrier nor any employee, agent or other 9 representative of the carrier, for whose conduct the carrier is liable 10 pursuant to subsection b. of this section, controlled, influenced or 11 participated in the health care treatment decision; and
 - (2) the carrier did not deny or delay payment for any treatment prescribed or recommended to the covered person by a health care provider.
- d. The provisions of subsection a. and b. of this section shall not be construed to:
- 17 (1) require a carrier to pay benefits or provide a health care service 18 that is not a covered service; or
 - (2) create any liability on the part of an employer or other entity that purchases a contract for health care services or assumes risk on behalf of its employees.
 - e. A carrier may not include a provision in a contract with a health care provider that exempts the carrier from liability for the acts or conduct of the carrier, and any such provision in an existing contract shall be void as contrary to the public policy of this State.
 - f. The provisions of any State law that prohibit a carrier from practicing medicine, or being licensed to practice medicine, may not be asserted as a defense by a carrier in an action brought against it pursuant to this act.
 - g. In an action brought against a carrier pursuant to this act, a finding that a health care provider is an employee, agent or other representative of the carrier shall not be based solely on proof that the provider's name appears on a list of approved health care providers made available to covered persons under a health benefits plan.
- h. A covered person who brings an action against a carrier pursuant to this act shall comply with the provisions of section 2 of P.L.1995, c.139 (C.2A:53A-27) and any other law or court rule applicable to a plaintiff in a medical malpractice action.

- 5. (New section) A covered person shall file an appeal of a carrier's health care treatment decision under the carrier's internal patient appeals process, if any, or with the Independent Health Care Appeals Program created pursuant to section 11 of the "Health Care Quality
- 44 Act," P.L.1997, c.192 (C.26:2S-11), as appropriate, at the same time
- 45 that the covered person institutes an action against a carrier pursuant
- 46 to this act.

- 1 6. (New section) a. The court hearing the action authorized by this 2 act may take judicial notice of the recommendation of the independent utilization review organization reviewing the internal patient appeal 3 4 and other records of the Department of Health and Senior Services and the parties to the appeal. The court shall employ alternative 5 6 dispute resolution methods, including, but not limited to mediation and 7 binding arbitration, in order to expedite the action, accommodate the 8 needs of the covered person, and achieve a solution that is fair and 9 equitable to all the parties.
- b. Nothing in this act shall prohibit a covered person from pursuing
 other appropriate remedies, including injunctive relief, a declaratory
 judgment or any other relief available under applicable law.

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- 7. Section 1 of P.L.1995, c.139 (C.2A:53A-26) is amended as follows:
- 16 1. As used in this act, "licensed person" means any person who is licensed as:
- a. an accountant pursuant to P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-1 et seq.);
- b. an architect pursuant to R.S.45:3-1 et seq.;
- c. an attorney admitted to practice law in New Jersey;
- d. a dentist pursuant to R.S.45:6-1 et seq.;
- e. an engineer pursuant to P.L.1938, c.342 (C.45:8-27 et seq.);
- f. a physician in the practice of medicine or surgery pursuant to R.S.45:9-1 et seq;
- g. a podiatrist pursuant to R.S.45:5-1 et seq.;
- 26 h. a chiropractor pursuant to P.L.1989, c.153 (C.45:9-41.17 et seq.);
- i. a registered professional nurse pursuant to P.L.1947, c.262
- 29 (C.45:11-23 et seq.); [and]
- j. a health care facility as defined in section 2 of P.L.1971, c.136 (C.26:2H-2); and
- k. a carrier as defined in section 3 of P.L., c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- 34 (cf: P.L.1995, c.139, s.1.)

- 36 8. Section 2 of P.L.1995, c.139 (C.2A:53A-27) is amended as 37 follows:
- 38 2. In any action for damages for personal injuries, wrongful death 39 or property damage resulting from an alleged act of malpractice or 40 negligence by a licensed person in his profession or occupation, the 41 plaintiff shall, within 60 days following the date of filing of the answer to the complaint by the defendant, provide each defendant with an 42 43 affidavit of an appropriate licensed person that there exists a 44 reasonable probability that the care, skill or knowledge exercised or 45 exhibited in the treatment, practice or work that is the subject of the complaint, fell outside acceptable professional or occupational 46

1 standards or treatment practices; except that if the defendant is a

- 2 carrier, the affidavit shall be provided by a physician or other
- 3 <u>appropriate licensed natural person</u>. The court may grant no more
- 4 than one additional period, not to exceed 60 days, to file the affidavit
- 5 pursuant to this section, upon a finding of good cause. The person
- 6 executing the affidavit shall be licensed in this or any other state; have
- 7 particular expertise in the general area or specialty involved in the 8 action, as evidenced by board certification or by devotion of the
- 8 action, as evidenced by board certification or by devotion of the 9 person's practice substantially to the general area or specialty involved
- in the action for a period of at least five years. The person shall have
- no financial interest in the outcome of the case under review, but this
- 12 prohibition shall not avalude the person from being an expert witness
- 12 prohibition shall not exclude the person from being an expert witness
- in the case.
- 14 (cf: P.L.1995, c.139, s.2.)

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- 9. Section 25 of P.L.1973, c.337 (C.26:2J-25) is amended to read as follows:
 - 25. Statutory construction and relationship to other laws.
- 19 a. Except as otherwise provided in this act, provisions of the
- 20 insurance law and provisions of hospital [or], medical or health
- 21 service corporation laws shall not be applicable to any health
- 22 maintenance organization granted a certificate of authority under this
- 23 act. This provision shall not apply to an insurer or hospital [or].
 24 medical or health service corporation licensed and regulated pursuant
- 25 to the insurance laws or the hospital [or], medical or health service
- 26 corporation laws of this State except with respect to its health
- 27 maintenance organization activities authorized and regulated pursuant
- to this act. Charges paid by or on behalf of enrollees of a health
- maintenance organization with respect to health care services shall not
- 30 be subject to taxation by the State or any of its political subdivisions.
- 31 b. Solicitation of enrollees by a health maintenance organization
- 32 granted a certificate of authority, or its representatives, shall not be
- 33 construed to violate any provision of law relating to solicitation or
- 34 advertising by health professionals.
- 35 c. Any health maintenance organization authorized under this act
- 36 shall not be deemed to be practicing medicine and shall be exempt
- 37 from the provision of chapter 9 of Title 45, Medicine and Surgery, of
- 38 the Revised Statutes relating to the practice of medicine.
- d. No person participating in the arrangements of a health
- 40 maintenance organization other than the officers and employees of a
- 41 <u>health maintenance organization and</u> the actual provider of health care
- 42 services or supplies directly to enrollees and their families shall be
- 43 liable for negligence, misfeasance, nonfeasance or malpractice in
- 44 connection with the furnishings of such services and supplies.
- 45 (cf: P.L.1973, c.337, s.25)

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10. This act shall take effect on the 90th day after enactment.

STATEMENT

This bill allows covered persons to sue their health insurance carrier for medical malpractice arising from health care treatment decisions made by the carrier. Currently health insurance carriers, especially health maintenance organizations and other managed care entities, take advantage of defenses that make it difficult, if not impossible, to hold them accountable for treatment decisions that amount to malpractice. In their contracts with participating providers, carriers often require providers to assume all legal and financial responsibility for health care treatment decisions.

This bill provides that at the same time a covered person institutes a malpractice action against a carrier, they must file an appeal under the carrier's internal grievance procedure, if any, or with the Independent Health Care Appeals Program, created pursuant to the "Health Care Quality Act," P.L.1997, c.192 (C.26:2S-1 et seq.), as appropriate. Information generated in the appeal process will augment the lawsuit in ways that will encourage the quick and efficient resolution of disputes. The bill requires covered persons and carriers to make full use of alternative dispute resolution techniques to expedite the case in order to accommodate the needs of the covered person and the often time-sensitive nature of these disputes, and to achieve a solution that is fair and equitable to the parties. Litigants will still have the ability to apply for appropriate remedies from the court, including injunctive relief. The bill also provides that covered persons who institute a lawsuit against a carrier for medical malpractice comply with the affidavit of merit requirement of section 2 of P.L.1995, c.139 (C.2A:53A-27).

Under the bill, the health insurance carrier, its employees, agents, or representatives over whom the carrier has the right to exercise influence or control, would be held to a standard of ordinary care in making health care treatment decisions. "Ordinary care" is defined in the bill as the degree of care that a carrier of ordinary prudence would use under the same or similar circumstances, and, in the case of an employee, agent or other representative of the carrier, the degree of care that a person of ordinary prudence in the same profession, specialty or area of practice would use under the same or similar circumstances.

The bill bars carriers from including in their provider contracts provisions that exempt the carrier from liability for the acts or conduct of the carrier. Any such provision shall be void as contrary to the public policy of this State. Additionally, carriers may not argue in court that they cannot be sued for malpractice since they are not

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- 1 licensed to practice medicine.
- 2 Finally, the bill does not require carriers to pay benefits or provide
- 3 services that are not covered, and also provides certain defenses for
- 4 carriers.