ASSEMBLY, No. 1029

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2020 SESSION

Sponsored by: Assemblywoman JOANN DOWNEY District 11 (Monmouth)

SYNOPSIS

Eliminates certain personal injury protection options available under standard automobile insurance policies; requires \$250,000 of medical expense benefits under standard and basic automobile insurance policies.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



AN ACT concerning automobile insurance policies and amending various parts of the statutory law.

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

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- 1. Section 4 of P.L.1998, c.21 (C.39:6A-3.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 4. As an alternative to the mandatory coverages provided in sections 3 and 4 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-3 and 39:6A-4), any owner or registered owner of an automobile registered or principally garaged in this State may elect a basic automobile insurance policy providing the following coverage:
- Personal injury protection coverage, for the payment of benefits without regard to negligence, liability or fault of any kind, to the named insured and members of his family residing in his household, who sustained bodily injury as a result of an accident while occupying, entering into, alighting from or using an automobile, or as a pedestrian, caused by an automobile or by an object propelled by or from an automobile, and to other persons sustaining bodily injury while occupying, entering into, alighting from or using the automobile of the named insured, with the permission of the named insured. "Personal injury protection coverage" issued pursuant to this section means and includes payment of medical expense benefits, as provided in the policy and approved by the commissioner, for the reasonable and necessary treatment of bodily injury in an amount [not to exceed \$15,000] of \$250,000 per person per accident; except that, medical expense benefits shall be paid in an amount not to exceed \$250,000: (1) for all medically necessary treatment of permanent or significant brain injury, spinal cord injury or disfigurement or (2) for medically necessary treatment of other permanent or significant injuries rendered at a trauma center or acute care hospital immediately following the accident and until the patient is stable, no longer requires critical care and can be safely discharged or transferred to another facility in the judgment of the attending physician **]**. In the event benefits paid by an insurer pursuant to this subsection are in excess of \$75,000 on account of personal injury to any one person in any one accident covered by a policy issued or renewed prior to January 1, 2004, such excess shall be paid by the insurer and shall be reimbursable to the insurer from the Unsatisfied Claim and Judgment Fund pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1977, c.310 (C.39:6-Benefits provided under basic coverage shall be in accordance with a benefit plan provided in the policy and approved by the commissioner. The policy form, which shall be subject to

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

the approval of the commissioner, shall set forth the benefits 1 2 provided under the policy, including eligible medical treatments, 3 diagnostic tests and services as well as such other benefits as the 4 policy may provide. The commissioner shall set forth by regulation 5 a statement of the basic benefits which shall be included in the 6 policy. Medical treatments, diagnostic tests, and services provided 7 by the policy shall be rendered in accordance with commonly 8 accepted protocols and professional standards and practices which 9 are commonly accepted as being beneficial for the treatment of the 10 covered injury. Protocols and professional standards and practices 11 which are deemed to be commonly accepted pursuant to this section 12 shall be those recognized by national standard setting organizations, 13 national or state professional organizations of the same discipline as 14 the treating provider, or those designated or approved by the 15 commissioner in consultation with the professional licensing boards 16 in the Division of Consumer Affairs in the Department of Law and 17 Public Safety. The commissioner, in consultation with the 18 Commissioner of [the Department of] Health [and Senior 19 Services I and the applicable licensing boards, may reject the use of 20 protocols, standards and practices or lists of diagnostic tests set by 21 any organization deemed not to have standing or general 22 recognition by the provider community or the applicable licensing 23 boards. Protocols shall be deemed to establish guidelines as to 24 standard appropriate treatment and diagnostic tests for injuries 25 sustained in automobile accidents, but the establishment of standard 26 treatment protocols or protocols for the administration of diagnostic 27 tests shall not be interpreted in such a manner as to preclude 28 variance from the standard when warranted by reason of medical 29 necessity. The policy form may provide for the precertification of 30 certain procedures, treatments, diagnostic tests, or other services or 31 for the purchase of durable medical goods, as approved by the 32 commissioner, provided that the requirement for precertification 33 shall not be unreasonable, and no precertification requirement shall 34 apply within ten days of the insured event. The policy may provide 35 that certain benefits provided by the policy which are in excess of 36 the basic benefits required by the commissioner to be included in 37 the policy may be subject to reasonable copayments in addition to 38 the copayments provided for herein, provided that the copayments 39 shall not be unreasonable and shall be established in such a manner 40 as not to serve to encourage underutilization of benefits subject to 41 the copayments, nor encourage overutilization of benefits. The 42 policy form shall clearly set forth any limitations on benefits or 43 exclusions, which may include, but need not be limited to, benefits 44 which are otherwise compensable under workers' compensation, or 45 benefits for treatments deemed to be experimental 46 investigational, or benefits deducted pursuant to section 6 of 47 P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-6). The commissioner may enlist the 48 services of a benefit consultant in establishing the basic benefits

level provided in this subsection, which shall be set forth by regulation no later than 120 days following the enactment date of this amendatory and supplementary act. The commissioner shall not advertise for the consultant as provided in sections 3 and 4 of P.L.1954, c.48 (C.52:34-8 and 52:34-9).

Medical expense benefits payable under this subsection shall not be assignable, except to a provider of service benefits, in accordance with policy terms approved by the commissioner, nor shall they be subject to levy, execution, attachment or other process for satisfaction of debts. Medical expense benefits payable in accordance with this subsection may be subject to a deductible and copayments as provided for in the policy, if any. No insurer or provider providing service benefits to an insured shall have a right of subrogation for the amount of benefits paid pursuant to any deductible or copayment under this section.

Notwithstanding the provisions of P.L.2003, c.18, physical therapy treatment shall not be reimbursable as medical expense benefits pursuant to this subsection unless rendered by a licensed physical therapist pursuant to a referral from a licensed physician, dentist, podiatrist or chiropractor within the scope of their respective practices.

Notwithstanding the provisions of P.L.2009, c.56 (C.45:2C-19 et al.), acupuncture treatment shall not be reimbursable as medical expense benefits pursuant to this subsection unless rendered by a licensed acupuncturist pursuant to a referral from a licensed physician within the scope of the physician's practice.

- b. Liability insurance coverage insuring against loss resulting from liability imposed by law for property damage sustained by any person arising out of the ownership, maintenance, operation or use of an automobile in an amount or limit of \$5,000, exclusive of interest and costs, for damage to property in any one accident.
- c. In addition to the aforesaid coverages required to be provided in a basic automobile insurance policy, optional liability insurance coverage insuring against loss resulting from liability imposed by law for bodily injury or death in an amount or limit of \$10,000, exclusive of interests and costs, on account of injury to, or death of, one or more persons in any one accident.

If a named insured has elected the basic automobile insurance policy option and an immediate family member or members or relatives resident in his household have one or more policies with the coverages provided for in sections 3 and 4 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-3 and 39:6A-4), the provisions of section 12 of P.L.1983, c.362 (C.39:6A-4.2) shall apply.

Every named insured and any other person to whom the basic automobile insurance policy, with or without the optional \$10,000 liability coverage insuring against loss resulting from liability imposed by law for bodily injury or death provided for in subsection c. of this section, applies shall be subject to the tort

option provided in subsection a. of section 8 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-8).

No licensed insurance carrier shall refuse to renew the coverage stipulated by this section of an eligible person as defined in section 25 of P.L.1990, c.8 (C.17:33B-13) except in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of P.L.1988, c.119 (C.17:29C-7.1) or with the consent of the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

(cf: P.L.2009, c.56, s.17)

- 2. Section 4 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-4) is amended to read as follows:
 - 4. Personal injury protection coverage, regardless of fault.

Except as provided by section 45 of P.L.2003, c.89 (C.39:6A-3.3) and section 4 of P.L.1998, c.21 (C.39:6A-3.1), every standard automobile liability insurance policy issued or renewed on or after the effective date of P.L.1998, c.21 (C.39:6A-1.1 et al.) shall contain personal injury protection benefits for the payment of benefits without regard to negligence, liability or fault of any kind, to the named insured and members of his family residing in his household who sustain bodily injury as a result of an accident while occupying, entering into, alighting from or using an automobile, or as a pedestrian, caused by an automobile or by an object propelled by or from an automobile, and to other persons sustaining bodily injury while occupying, entering into, alighting from or using the automobile of the named insured, with permission of the named insured.

"Personal injury protection coverage" means and includes:

Payment of medical expense benefits in accordance with a benefit plan provided in the policy and approved by the commissioner, for reasonable, necessary, and appropriate treatment and provision of services to persons sustaining bodily injury, in an amount [not to exceed] of \$250,000 per person per accident. In the event benefits paid by an insurer pursuant to this subsection are in excess of \$75,000 on account of bodily injury to any one person in any one accident, that excess shall be paid by the insurer and shall be reimbursable to the insurer from the Unsatisfied Claim and Judgment Fund pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1977, c.310 (C.39:6-73.1). The policy form, which shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner, shall set forth the benefits provided under the policy, including eligible medical treatments, diagnostic tests and services as well as such other benefits as the policy may provide. The commissioner shall set forth by regulation a statement of the basic benefits which shall be included in the policy. Medical treatments, diagnostic tests, and services provided by the policy shall be rendered in accordance with commonly accepted protocols and professional standards and practices which are commonly accepted as being beneficial for the treatment of the covered injury. Protocols and professional standards and practices and lists of valid

diagnostic tests which are deemed to be commonly accepted 1 2 pursuant to this section shall be those recognized by national 3 standard setting organizations, national or state professional 4 organizations of the same discipline as the treating provider, or 5 those designated or approved by the commissioner in consultation 6 with the professional licensing boards in the Division of Consumer 7 Affairs in the Department of Law and Public Safety. 8 commissioner, in consultation with the Commissioner of [the 9 Department of Health [and Senior Services] and the applicable 10 licensing boards, may reject the use of protocols, standards and practices or lists of diagnostic tests set by any organization deemed 11 12 not to have standing or general recognition by the provider 13 community or the applicable licensing boards. Protocols shall be 14 deemed to establish guidelines as to standard appropriate treatment 15 and diagnostic tests for injuries sustained in automobile accidents, 16 but the establishment of standard treatment protocols or protocols 17 for the administration of diagnostic tests shall not be interpreted in 18 such a manner as to preclude variance from the standard when 19 warranted by reason of medical necessity. The policy form may 20 provide for the precertification of certain procedures, treatments, diagnostic tests, or other services or for the purchase of durable 21 22 medical goods, as approved by the commissioner, provided that the 23 requirement for precertification shall not be unreasonable, and no 24 precertification requirement shall apply within ten days of the 25 insured event. The policy may provide that certain benefits 26 provided by the policy which are in excess of the basic benefits 27 required by the commissioner to be included in the policy may be 28 subject to reasonable copayments in addition to the copayments 29 provided for pursuant to subsection e. of this section, provided that 30 the copayments shall not be unreasonable and shall be established 31 in such a manner as not to serve to encourage underutilization of 32 benefits subject to the copayments, nor encourage overutilization of 33 benefits. The policy form shall clearly set forth any limitations on 34 benefits or exclusions, which may include, but need not be limited 35 to, benefits which are otherwise compensable under workers' 36 compensation, or benefits for treatments deemed to be experimental 37 or investigational, or benefits deducted pursuant to section 6 of 38 P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-6). The commissioner may enlist the 39 services of a benefit consultant in establishing the basic benefits 40 level provided in this subsection, which shall be set forth by 41 regulation no later than 120 days following the enactment date of 42 P.L.1998, c.21 (C.39:6A-1.1 et al.). The commissioner shall not 43 advertise for bids for the consultant as provided in sections 3 and 4 44 of P.L.1954, c.48 (C.52:34-8 and 52:34-9). 45 Notwithstanding the provisions of P.L.2003, c.18, physical 46 therapy treatment shall not be reimbursable as medical expense 47 benefits pursuant to this subsection unless rendered by a licensed

physical therapist pursuant to a referral from a licensed physician,

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dentist, podiatrist or chiropractor within the scope of their respective practices.

- Notwithstanding the provisions of P.L.2009, c.56 (C.45:2C-19 et al.), acupuncture treatment shall not be reimbursable as medical expense benefits pursuant to this subsection unless rendered by a licensed acupuncturist pursuant to a referral from a licensed physician within the scope of the physician's practice.
- b. Income continuation benefits. The payment of the loss of income of an income producer as a result of bodily injury disability, subject to a maximum weekly payment of \$100. Such sum shall be payable during the life of the injured person and shall be subject to an amount or limit of \$5,200, on account of injury to any one person in any one accident, except that in no case shall income continuation benefits exceed the net income normally earned during the period in which the benefits are payable.
- c. Essential services benefits. Payment of essential services benefits to an injured person shall be made in reimbursement of necessary and reasonable expenses incurred for such substitute essential services ordinarily performed by the injured person for himself, his family and members of the family residing in the household, subject to an amount or limit of \$12 per day. Such benefits shall be payable during the life of the injured person and shall be subject to an amount or limit of \$4,380, on account of injury to any one person in any one accident.
- d. Death benefits. In the event of the death of an income producer as a result of injuries sustained in an accident entitling such person to benefits under this section, the maximum amount of benefits which could have been paid to the income producer, but for his death, under subsection b. of this section shall be paid to the surviving spouse, or in the event there is no surviving spouse, then to the surviving children, and in the event there are no surviving spouse or surviving children, then to the estate of the income producer.
- In the event of the death of one performing essential services as a result of injuries sustained in an accident entitling such person to benefits under subsection c. of this section, the maximum amount of benefits which could have been paid to such person, under subsection c., shall be paid to the person incurring the expense of providing such essential services.
- e. Funeral expenses benefits. All reasonable funeral, burial and cremation expenses, subject to a maximum benefit of \$1,000, on account of the death of any one person in any one accident shall be payable to the decedent's estate.

Benefits payable under this section shall:

- (1) Be subject to any option elected by the policyholder pursuant to section 13 of P.L.1983, c.362 (C.39:6A-4.3);
- (2) Not be assignable, except to a provider of service benefits under this section in accordance with policy terms approved by the

1 commissioner, nor subject to levy, execution, attachment or other 2 process for satisfaction of debts.

Medical expense benefit payments shall be subject to any deductible and any copayment which may be established as provided in the policy. Upon the request of the commissioner or any party to a claim for benefits or payment for services rendered, a provider shall present adequate proof that any deductible or copayment related to that claim has not been waived or discharged by the provider.

No insurer or health provider providing benefits to an insured shall have a right of subrogation for the amount of benefits paid pursuant to any deductible or copayment under this section.

(cf: P.L.2009, c.56, s.18)

- 3. Section 13 of P.L.1983, c.362 (C.39:6A-4.3) is amended to read as follows:
 - 13. Personal injury protection coverage options. With respect to personal injury protection coverage provided on an automobile in accordance with section 4 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-4), the automobile insurer shall provide the following coverage options:
 - a. Medical expense benefit deductibles in amounts of \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$2,000.00 and \$2,500.00 for any one accident;
 - b. The option to exclude all benefits offered under subsections b., c., d., and e. of section 4 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-4);
 - c. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.119.)
- d. For policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 1991, the option that other health insurance coverage or benefits of the insured, including health care services provided by a health maintenance organization and any coverage or benefits provided under any federal or State program, are the primary coverage in regard to medical expense benefits pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-4). If health insurance coverage or benefits are primary, an automobile insurer providing medical expense benefits under personal injury protection coverage shall be liable for reasonable medical expenses not covered by the health insurance coverage or benefits up to the limit of the medical expense benefits coverage. The principles of coordination of benefits shall apply to personal injury protection medical expense benefits coverage pursuant to this subsection;
- e. [Medical expense benefits in amounts of \$150,000, \$75,000, \$50,000 or \$15,000 per person per accident; except that, medical expense benefits shall be paid in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for all medically necessary treatment of permanent or significant brain injury, spinal cord injury or disfigurement or for medically necessary treatment of other permanent or significant injuries rendered at a trauma center or acute care hospital immediately following the accident and until the patient is stable, no longer requires critical care and can be safely discharged or transferred to

another facility in the judgment of the attending physician. The 2 coverage election form shall contain a statement, clearly readable 3 and in 12-point bold type, in a form approved by the commissioner, 4 that election of any of the aforesaid medical expense benefits

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5 options results in less coverage than the \$250,000 medical expense 6

benefits coverage mandated prior to the effective date of P.L.1998, c.21.

If none of the aforesaid medical expense benefits options is affirmatively chosen in writing, the policy shall provide \$250,000 medical expense benefits coverage; **]** (Deleted by amendment, P.<u>L.</u> , c.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)

f. The insurer shall provide an appropriate reduction from the territorial base rate for personal injury protection coverage for those electing any of the options in subsections a., b., and d. [and e.] of this section.

Any named insured who chooses the option provided by subsection d. of this section shall provide proof that he and members of his family residing in his household are covered by health insurance coverage or benefits in a manner and to an extent approved by the commissioner. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a health insurer, health maintenance organization or governmental agency to cover individuals or treatment which is not normally covered under the applicable benefit contract or plan. If it is determined that an insured who selected or is otherwise covered by the option provided in subsection d. of this section did not have such health coverage in effect at the time of an accident, medical expense benefits shall be payable by the person's automobile insurer and shall be subject to any deductible required by law or otherwise selected as an option pursuant to subsection a. of this section, any copayment required by law and an additional deductible in the amount of \$750.

An option elected by the named insured in accordance with this section shall apply only to the named insured and any resident relative in the named insured's household who is not a named insured under another automobile insurance policy, and not to any other person eligible for personal injury protection benefits required to be provided in accordance with section 4 of P.L.1972, c.70 (C.39:6A-4).

Medical expense benefits payable in any amount between the deductible selected pursuant to subsection a. of this section and \$5,000.00 shall be subject to the copayment provided in the policy, if any.

No insurer or health provider providing benefits to an insured who has elected a deductible pursuant to subsection a. of this section shall have a right of subrogation for the amount of benefits paid pursuant to a deductible elected thereunder or any applicable copayment.

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The Commissioner of Banking and Insurance shall adopt rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this section and may promulgate standards applicable to the coordination of personal injury protection medical expense benefits coverage.

(cf: P.L.1998, c.22, s.3)

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This act shall take effect on the 30th day after the date of enactment, and shall apply to automobile insurance policies issued or renewed on or after the effective date of this act.

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STATEMENT

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This bill requires all standard and basic automobile insurance policies to provide \$250,000 of personal injury protection for medical expense benefits.

Under current law, the standard automobile policy provides a number of different coverage options and the opportunity to buy additional protection. One option allows drivers to purchase medical expense benefits in the amounts of \$250,000, \$150,000, \$75,000, \$50,000 or \$15,000 per person per accident. This bill eliminates the option to purchase medical expense benefits in those amounts, and instead provides that all standard policies will include \$250,000 of medical expense benefits.

This bill provides that all basic policies must include \$250,000 of personal injury protection per person per accident for medical expense benefits. Under current law, basic policies must provide \$15,000 per person per accident, except that, medical expense benefits shall be paid in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 under certain circumstances.