By: Ogden, Hinojosa

S.B. No. 504

## A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1 AN ACT 2 relating to a lien on a cause of action or claim of an individual who 3 receives emergency medical services. Δ BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS: SECTION 1. Chapter 55, Property Code, is amended to read as 5 6 follows: 7 CHAPTER 55. HOSPITAL AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES LIENS [LIEN] Sec. 55.001. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter: 8 "Emergency medical services" has the meaning 9 (1)assigned by Section 773.003, Health and Safety Code. 10 (2) "Emergency medical services provider" has the 11 12 meaning assigned by Section 773.003, Health and Safety Code. 13 (3) "Hospital" means a person or institution 14 maintaining a facility that provides hospital services in this 15 state. (4) [(2)] "Person" does not include a county, common, 16 or independent school district. 17 Sec. 55.002. LIEN. (a) A hospital has a lien on a cause of 18 action or claim of an individual who receives hospital services for 19 injuries caused by an accident that is attributed to the negligence 20 of another person. For the lien to attach, the individual must be 21 22 admitted to a hospital not later than 72 hours after the accident. 23 (b) The lien extends to both the admitting hospital and a hospital to which the individual is transferred for treatment of 24

2 (c) An emergency medical services provider has a lien on a 3 cause of action or claim of an individual who receives emergency medical services in a county with a population of 575,000 or less 4 for injuries caused by an accident that is attributed to the 5 negligence of another person. For the lien to attach, the 6 7 individual must receive the emergency medical services not later than 72 hours after the accident. 8 Sec. 55.003. PROPERTY TO WHICH LIEN ATTACHES. (a) 9 A [<del>The</del>] 10 lien under this chapter attaches to: a cause of action for damages arising from an 11 (1)injury for which the injured individual is admitted to the hospital 12 13 or receives emergency medical services; (2) a judgment of a court in this state or the decision 14 15 of a public agency in a proceeding brought by the injured individual 16 or by another person entitled to bring the suit in case of the death 17 of the individual to recover damages arising from an injury for 18 which the injured individual is admitted to the hospital or receives emergency medical services; and 19 the proceeds of a settlement of a cause of action 20 (3) or a claim by the injured individual or another person entitled to 21 22 make the claim, arising from an injury for which the injured individual is admitted to the hospital or receives emergency 23 medical services. 24 25 (b) The lien does not attach to: (1) a claim under the workers' compensation law of this 26 27 state, the Federal Employees Liability Act, or the Federal

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the same injury.

1 Longshore and [Longshoremen's or] Harbor Workers' Compensation Act;
2 or

3 (2) [a claim against the owner or operator of a 4 railroad company that maintains or whose employees maintain a 5 hospital in which the injured individual is receiving hospital 6 services; or

7 [<del>(3)</del>] the proceeds of an insurance policy in favor of 8 the injured individual or the injured individual's beneficiary or 9 legal representative, except public liability insurance carried by 10 the insured that protects the insured against loss caused by an 11 accident or collision.

12 (c) A hospital lien described by Section 55.002(a) does not 13 attach to a claim against the owner or operator of a railroad 14 company that maintains or whose employees maintain a hospital in 15 which the injured individual is receiving hospital services.

16 Sec. 55.004. AMOUNT OF LIEN. (a) In this section, "emergency hospital care" means health care services provided in a 17 18 hospital to evaluate, stabilize, and treat a serious medical problem of recent onset or severity, including severe pain that 19 would lead a prudent layperson possessing an average knowledge of 20 medicine and health to believe that the condition, illness, or 21 injury is of such a nature that failure to obtain immediate medical 22 care would in all reasonable probability: 23

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seriously jeopardize the patient's health;

seriously impair one or more bodily functions;

seriously harm an organ or other part of the body;

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- 26 27
- (4) cause serious disfigurement; or

(2)

(3)

(5) in the case of a pregnant woman, seriously
 jeopardize the health of the fetus.

3 (b) <u>A hospital</u> [The] lien <u>described by Section 55.002(a)</u> is 4 for the amount of the hospital's charges for services provided to 5 the injured individual during the first 100 days of the injured 6 individual's hospitalization.

(c) <u>A hospital</u> [The] lien <u>described by Section 55.002(a)</u> may also include the amount of a physician's reasonable and necessary charges for emergency hospital care services provided to the injured individual during the first seven days of the injured individual's hospitalization. At the request of the physician, the hospital may act on the physician's behalf in securing and discharging the lien.

14 (d) <u>A hospital</u> [The] lien <u>described by Section 55.002(a)</u> 15 does not cover:

16 (1) charges for other services that exceed a
17 reasonable and regular rate for the services;

(2) charges by the physician related to any services provided under Subsection (c) for which the physician has accepted insurance benefits or payment under a private medical indemnity plan or program, regardless of whether the benefits or payment equals the full amount of the physician's charges for those services;

(3) charges by the physician for services provided
under Subsection (c) if the injured individual has coverage under a
private medical indemnity plan or program from which the physician
is entitled to recover payment for the physician's services under

1 an assignment of benefits or similar rights; or

2 (4) charges by the physician related to any services
3 provided under Subsection (c) if the physician is a member of the
4 legislature.

5 (e) <u>A hospital</u> [The] lien <u>described by Section 55.002(a)</u> is 6 not affected by a hospital's use of a method of classifying patients 7 according to their ability to pay that is solely intended to obtain 8 a lien for services provided to an indigent injured individual.

9 (f) An emergency medical services lien described by Section 10 <u>55.002(c)</u> is for the amount charged by the emergency medical 11 <u>services provider, not to exceed \$1,000, for emergency medical</u> 12 <u>services provided to the injured individual during the 72 hours</u> 13 following the accident that caused the individual's injuries.

14 (g) An emergency medical services lien described by Section 15 <u>55.002(c) does not cover:</u>

16 (1) charges for services that exceed a reasonable and 17 regular rate for the services;

18 (2) charges by the emergency medical services provider related to any services for which the emergency medical services 19 provider has accepted insurance benefits or payment under a private 20 medical indemnity plan or program, regardless of whether the 21 22 benefits or payments equal the full amount of the charges for those 23 services; or 24 (3) charges by the emergency medical services provider 25 for services provided if the injured individual has coverage under

26 <u>a private medical indemnity plan or program from which the provider</u>

27 is entitled to recover payment for the provider's services under an

## 1 <u>assignment of benefits or similar right.</u>

(1)

Sec. 55.005. SECURING LIEN. (a) To secure the lien, a hospital <u>or emergency medical services provider</u> must file written notice of the lien with the county clerk of the county in which the [hospital] services were provided. The notice must be filed before money is paid to an entitled person because of the injury.

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## (b) The notice must contain:

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(2) the date of the accident;

10 (3) the name and location of the hospital <u>or emergency</u>
11 <u>medical services provider claiming the lien</u>; and

the injured individual's name and address;

12 (4) the name of the person alleged to be liable for13 damages arising from the injury, if known.

14 (c) The county clerk shall record the name of the injured 15 individual, the date of the accident, and the name and address of 16 the hospital <u>or emergency medical services provider</u> and shall index 17 the record in the name of the injured individual.

18 Sec. 55.006. DISCHARGE OF LIEN. (a) To discharge a [<del>the</del>] lien under this chapter, the [hospital] authorities of the hospital 19 or emergency medical services provider claiming the lien or the 20 person in charge of the finances of the hospital or emergency 21 medical services provider must execute and file with the county 22 clerk of the county in which the lien notice was filed a certificate 23 stating that the debt covered by the lien has been paid or released 24 25 and authorizing the clerk to discharge the lien.

(b) The county clerk shall record a memorandum of thecertificate and the date it was filed.

(c) The filing of the certificate and recording of the
 memorandum discharge the lien.

3 Sec. 55.007. VALIDITY OF RELEASE. (a) A release of a cause 4 of action or judgment to which <u>a</u> [the] lien <u>under this chapter</u> may 5 attach is not valid unless:

6 (1) the [hospital's] charges of the hospital or 7 emergency medical services provider claiming the lien were paid in 8 full before the execution and delivery of the release;

9 (2) the [hospital's] charges of the hospital or 10 emergency medical services provider claiming the lien were paid 11 before the execution and delivery of the release to the extent of 12 any full and true consideration paid to the injured individual by or 13 on behalf of the other parties to the release; or

14 (3) the hospital <u>or emergency medical services</u>
 15 <u>provider claiming the lien</u> is a party to the release.

(b) A judgment to which <u>a</u> [the] lien <u>under this chapter</u> has
attached remains in effect until the [hospital's] charges <u>of the</u>
<u>hospital or emergency medical services provider claiming the lien</u>
are paid in full or to the extent set out in the judgment.

Sec. 55.008. [HOSPITAL] RECORDS. (a) On request by an attorney for a party by, for, or against whom a claim is asserted for damages arising from an injury, a hospital <u>or emergency medical</u> <u>services provider</u> shall as promptly as possible make available for the attorney's examination its records concerning the services provided to the injured individual.

(b) The hospital <u>or emergency medical services provider</u> may
 issue reasonable rules for granting access to its records under

1 this section, but it may not deny access because a record is 2 incomplete.

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3 (c) The records are admissible, subject to applicable rules4 of evidence, in a civil suit arising from the injury.

SECTION 2. (a) This Act takes effect September 1, 2003.

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The change in law made by this Act applies only to 6 (b) 7 emergency medical services provided by an emergency medical services provider on or after the effective date of this Act. 8 Emergency medical services provided by an emergency medical 9 services provider before the effective date of this Act are 10 governed by the law in effect at the time the services were 11 provided, and the former law is continued in effect for that 12 13 purpose.