17:48E-17.3 & 26:2S-18.1 et al

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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17:48E-17.3 & 26:2S-18.1 et al (Clarifies role of health service corporations, revises membership of board of

100

LAWS OF:

NJSA:

2017

CHAPTER:

directors, regulates surplus, and requires timely publication of certain information by DOBI.) S2 (Substituted for A5129) **BILL NO: SPONSOR(S)** Vitale and others DATE INTRODUCED: 7/4/2017 **COMMITTEE: ASSEMBLY:** SENATE: AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: No **ASSEMBLY:** DATE OF PASSAGE: 6/29/2017 SENATE: 7/4/2017 DATE OF APPROVAL: 7/4/2017 FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE: FINAL TEXT OF BILL (Introduced version of bill enacted) Yes **S2 SPONSOR'S STATEMENT:** (Begins on page 6 of introduced bill) Yes **COMMITTEE STATEMENT:** ASSEMBLY: No SENATE: No (Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, may possibly be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us) FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No **LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE:** No A5129 **SPONSOR'S STATEMENT:** (Begins on page 6 of introduced bill) Yes **COMMITTEE STATEMENT:** ASSEMBLY: No SENATE: No (Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us) FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No **LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE:** No (continued)

VETO MESSAGE:	No
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P.L.2017, CHAPTER 100, *approved July 4, 2017* Senate, No. 2

AN ACT concerning health service corporations and the publication of certain health insurance carrier information, amending and supplementing P.L.1985, c.236 and supplementing P.L.1997, c.192 (C.26:2S-1 et seq.).

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

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- 9 1. Section 3 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-3) is amended to 10 read as follows:
 - 3. a. **[No]** A health service corporation shall <u>not</u> be established as a corporation organized for pecuniary profit. Every health service corporation established pursuant to the provisions of **[this act]** P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.) shall be operated for the benefit of its subscribers. The mission of the health service corporation shall be to:
- 17 (1) provide affordable and accessible health insurance to its subscribers; and
 - (2) promote the integration of the health care system to meet the needs of its subscribers.

A health service corporation shall develop goals, objectives, and strategies for carrying out, in accordance with this section, its statutory mission.

b. No person, firm, association or corporation, other than a health service corporation or an insurance company authorized to transact life or health insurance in accordance with Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes, shall establish, maintain or operate a health service plan. No person, firm, association or corporation, other than a hospital service corporation, a medical service corporation, a dental service corporation to the extent permitted by P.L.1968, c.305 (C.17:48C-1 et seq.), or an insurance company authorized to transact life or health insurance business or the kinds of insurance specified in subsection d. of R.S.17:17-1, shall otherwise contract in this State with persons to pay for or to provide for health services on the basis of premiums or other valuable considerations to be collected by the person, firm, association or corporation from any persons for the issuance of the contracts. This section shall not be construed as preventing the exercise of any authority or privilege granted to any corporation by a certificate of authority issued by the

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

commissioner pursuant to any law of this State, or as preventing 2 any person, firm, association or corporation from furnishing health services required under any workers' compensation law, or law pertaining to health maintenance organizations, or as otherwise provided by law.

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- c. A health service corporation shall, unless prohibited by the commissioner, offer as an option medical-surgical contracts and dental subscriber contracts which afford subscribers prepaid or postpaid benefits pursuant to which payment is made to participating providers for medical-surgical and dental services rendered by a participating provider network with agreements granting an aggregate differential allowance or discount on charges, as well as a limit on total allowances which may or may not be related to the subscriber's income level, where the aggregate differential or discount on charges and limit on total allowances may be achieved by payment of either the individual provider's actual charge or the health service corporation's allowance on the charge, whichever is less.
- d. A health service corporation shall maintain an open enrollment period for coverage to persons who are otherwise unable to obtain hospital, medical-surgical, or major medical coverage in accordance with the provisions of P.L.1992, c.161 (C.17B:27A-2 et al.).
- e. No health service corporation shall have the power to underwrite life insurance as defined in Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes directly, but a health service corporation may, at such time as the aggregate special contingent surplus is greater than 0%, own stock in, control, or otherwise become affiliated with a life, health or accident insurance company organized pursuant to Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes or under the laws of any other state, provided that the company is admitted in this State.
- No health service corporation shall solicit subscribers or enter into any contract with any subscriber until it has received from the commissioner a certificate of authority to do so, but if a health service corporation is established by means of the merger of a medical service corporation into a hospital service corporation, which hospital service corporation possesses a valid certificate of authority issued prior to the effective date of [this act] P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.), the health service corporation thus established need not reapply for a new certificate of authority, but the corporation shall file in the Department of Banking and Insurance any documents relating to the merger, including, but not limited to, information concerning the operation of the health service corporation as set forth in subsection a. of this section, which the commissioner may require.
- g. Nothing in [this act] P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.) shall be deemed to prohibit a health service corporation from contracting with, or paying commissions to, any duly licensed

affiliated or independent insurance producer, to the extent permitted by the laws applicable to those producers.

- h. A health service corporation shall, on an annual basis, and in a form and manner prescribed by the Department of Banking and Insurance, file with the department information relating to the health service corporation's operations, including but not limited to the following: the health service corporation's mission, activities, revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and total compensation provided to officers, directors, trustees and the five other highest compensated employees who are not an officer, director or trustee, which information shall be posted on the department's website.
- i. On or before June 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall report to the Governor, and to the Legislature pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), on the compliance of a health service corporation with the provisions of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). (cf: P.L.1992, c.161, s.18)

- 2. Section 6 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-6) shall be amended to read as follows:
- 6. The board of a health service corporation which is formed as the result of a merger between a medical service corporation and a hospital service corporation shall be composed of not more than [15] 17 members as provided in this section. Initially, after the merger has been effected, the board shall be constituted of 15 members as follows:
- a. Four members of the board shall be public members, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public members so appointed shall be persons whose background and experience indicate that they are qualified to act in the broad public interest, who may or may not have coverage under a contract or contracts issued by the corporation, its subsidiaries or affiliates, and who, or whose spouses or minor children, are not officers, directors or owners of more than 10% of the stock of a corporation whose aggregate sales to hospitals, other health care facilities or other providers of health care services exceed 5% of its total sales. The remaining [eleven] 11 members shall be selected by the board of directors of the health service corporation in accordance with the provisions of its certificate of incorporation and bylaws.
- b. Of the initial members of the board, as provided for in subsection a. of this section, one public member and three members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of one year; one public member and three members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of two years; and two public members and five members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of three years. Thereafter, all members of the board shall

1 serve for a term of three years, and shall hold office until their 2 successors are appointed or elected and qualified.

- After the constitution of the initial board as provided in subsection b. of this section, and as the initial terms expire as provided for in that section, the board shall be constituted of 17 members as follows:
- (1) Four members shall be public members of the board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; [and]
- (2) Eleven members shall be elected by the board of directors, as provided in the bylaws; and
- (3) One member shall be a public member appointed by the Senate President and one member shall be a public member appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, each of whom shall have experience in either finance, insurance, or health care delivery.
 - d. The provisions of subsection c. of this section shall not be construed to preclude the reappointment or reelection of any member appointed or elected pursuant to subsection a. of this section.
- (cf: P.L.1991, c.208, s.20)

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- 3. Section 7 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-7) is amended to
- The board of directors of a health service corporation which is established in accordance with paragraph (1) of subsection a. of
- 27 section 2 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-2) shall have four public 28 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of
- the Senate [and eleven], one public member appointed by the 29
- 30 Senate President who shall have experience in either finance,
- 31 insurance, or health care delivery, one public member appointed by
- 32 the Speaker of the General Assembly who shall have experience in
- 33 either finance, insurance, or health care delivery, and 11 members 34 elected as provided in the bylaws.
- 35 (cf: P.L.1991, c.208, s.21)

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37 4. (New section) a. The commissioner shall, on an annual 38 basis, examine a health service corporation's annual regulatory 39 filings to determine whether the health service corporation's risk-40 based capital ratio is within 550% to 725%. If at any time the 41 commissioner determines that a health service corporation surplus 42 results in a ratio that exceeds this range, the department shall notify 43 the health service corporation and the health service corporation 44 shall, within 30 days of notice from the commissioner, file a report 45 with the commissioner to reduce the surplus to be within the range.

- 46 The report shall include a plan to benefit subscribers, which may
- 47 include but not be limited to proposals to lessen potential rate
- 48 increases in the future. The commissioner shall review the plan to

1 affirm that it meets the requirements of P.L. 2 c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill).

b. The department shall annually audit the financial statements and surplus of the health service corporation to verify risk-based capital. In order to implement the provisions of this section, the department may engage independent actuaries, as necessary, at the expense of the health service corporation.

5. (New section) The Department of Banking and Insurance shall, for each carrier in the State, publish on the department's website the annual financial statement, in the format adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and in use at the time the statement is due, within 30 days of the receipt of that statement.

6. This act shall take effect immediately, except section 4 shall take effect for the next annual regulatory filings with the Department of Banking and Insurance after January 1, 2018.

STATEMENT

This bill makes various revisions to the regulation of health service corporations. The bill clarifies the role of health service corporations, revises the membership of the board of directors of health service corporations, regulates surplus, and directs the reduction of surplus that is in excess of an established range.

Specifically, the bill provides that a health service corporation shall have a mission to:

- (1) provide affordable and accessible health insurance to its subscribers; and
- (2) promote the integration of the health care system to meet the needs of its subscribers.

Additionally, a health service corporation is directed to develop goals, objectives, and strategies for carrying out, in accordance with this bill, its statutory mission.

The bill requires a health service corporation to, on an annual basis, and in a form and manner prescribed by the Department of Banking and Insurance, file with the department information relating to the health service corporation's operations, including but not limited to the following: the health service corporation's mission, activities, revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and total compensation provided to officers, directors, trustees and the five other highest compensated employees who are not an officer, director or trustee, which information shall be posted on the department's website.

The bill directs, on or before June 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, the commissioner to report to the Governor, and to the

Legislature on the compliance of a health service corporation with the provisions of the bill.

With regard to the board of directors of a health service corporation, the bill adds one public member to be appointed by the Senate President and one public member to be appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, each of whom shall have experience in either finance, insurance, or health care delivery.

The bill also regulates the surplus of a health service corporation. Specifically, the bill directs the commissioner to, on an annual basis, examine a health service corporation's annual regulatory filings to determine whether the health service corporation's surplus is within 550% to 725% of risk based-capital. If at any time the commissioner determines that a health service corporation surplus exceeds this range, the department is to notify the health service corporation and the health service corporation shall, within 30 days of notice from the commissioner, file a report with the commissioner to reduce the surplus to be within the range. The report shall include a plan to benefit subscribers, which may include but not be limited to proposals to lessen potential rate increases in the future. The commissioner shall review the plan to affirm that it meets the requirements of the bill.

The department is also directed to annually audit the financial statements and surplus of the health service corporation to verify risk-based capital. In order to implement the provisions of this provision of the bill, the department may engage and retain independent actuaries, as necessary, at the expense of the health service corporation.

Finally, the bill also supplements the "Health Care Quality Act" to require the Department of Banking and Insurance to publish on its website the annual financial statement of each carrier, in the format adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and in use at the time the statement is due, within 30 days of the receipt of that statement.

The bill takes effect immediately, except the provisions regulating the health service corporation surplus take effect for the next annual regulatory filings with the Department of Banking and Insurance after January 1, 2018.

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Clarifies role of health service corporations, revises membership of board of directors, regulates surplus, and requires timely publication of certain information by DOBI.

SENATE, No. 2

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

217th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JULY 4, 2017

Sponsored by:

Senator JOSEPH F. VITALE

District 19 (Middlesex)

Assemblyman VINCENT PRIETO

District 32 (Bergen and Hudson)

Assemblywoman ELIZABETH MAHER MUOIO

District 15 (Hunterdon and Mercer)

Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE

District 37 (Bergen)

Assemblyman RAJ MUKHERJI

District 33 (Hudson)

Assemblyman RALPH R. CAPUTO

District 28 (Essex)

SYNOPSIS

Clarifies role of health service corporations, revises membership of board of directors, regulates surplus, and requires timely publication of certain information by DOBI.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/30/2017)

AN ACT concerning health service corporations and the publication of certain health insurance carrier information, amending and supplementing P.L.1985, c.236 and supplementing P.L.1997, c.192 (C.26:2S-1 et seq.).

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

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 - 3. a. **[No]** A health service corporation shall <u>not</u> be established as a corporation organized for pecuniary profit. Every health service corporation established pursuant to the provisions of **[this act]** P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.) shall be operated for the benefit of its subscribers. The mission of the health service corporation shall be to:
 - (1) provide affordable and accessible health insurance to its subscribers; and
 - (2) promote the integration of the health care system to meet the needs of its subscribers.

A health service corporation shall develop goals, objectives, and strategies for carrying out, in accordance with this section, its statutory mission.

b. No person, firm, association or corporation, other than a health service corporation or an insurance company authorized to transact life or health insurance in accordance with Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes, shall establish, maintain or operate a health service plan. No person, firm, association or corporation, other than a hospital service corporation, a medical service corporation, a dental service corporation to the extent permitted by P.L.1968, c.305 (C.17:48C-1 et seq.), or an insurance company authorized to transact life or health insurance business or the kinds of insurance specified in subsection d. of R.S.17:17-1, shall otherwise contract in this State with persons to pay for or to provide for health services on the basis of premiums or other valuable considerations to be collected by the person, firm, association or corporation from any persons for the issuance of the contracts. This section shall not be construed as preventing the exercise of any authority or privilege granted to any corporation by a certificate of authority issued by the commissioner pursuant to any law of this State, or as preventing any person, firm, association or corporation from furnishing health services required under any workers' compensation law, or law pertaining to health maintenance organizations, or as otherwise provided by law.

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

- A health service corporation shall, unless prohibited by the commissioner, offer as an option medical-surgical contracts and dental subscriber contracts which afford subscribers prepaid or postpaid benefits pursuant to which payment is made to participating providers for medical-surgical and dental services rendered by a participating provider network with agreements granting an aggregate differential allowance or discount on charges, as well as a limit on total allowances which may or may not be related to the subscriber's income level, where the aggregate differential or discount on charges and limit on total allowances may be achieved by payment of either the individual provider's actual charge or the health service corporation's allowance on the charge, whichever is less.
 - d. A health service corporation shall maintain an open enrollment period for coverage to persons who are otherwise unable to obtain hospital, medical-surgical, or major medical coverage in accordance with the provisions of P.L.1992, c.161 (C.17B:27A-2 et al.).

- e. No health service corporation shall have the power to underwrite life insurance as defined in Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes directly, but a health service corporation may, at such time as the aggregate special contingent surplus is greater than 0%, own stock in, control, or otherwise become affiliated with a life, health or accident insurance company organized pursuant to Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes or under the laws of any other state, provided that the company is admitted in this State.
- f. No health service corporation shall solicit subscribers or enter into any contract with any subscriber until it has received from the commissioner a certificate of authority to do so, but if a health service corporation is established by means of the merger of a medical service corporation into a hospital service corporation, which hospital service corporation possesses a valid certificate of authority issued prior to the effective date of [this act] P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.), the health service corporation thus established need not reapply for a new certificate of authority, but the corporation shall file in the Department of Banking and Insurance any documents relating to the merger, including, but not limited to, information concerning the operation of the health service corporation as set forth in subsection a. of this section, which the commissioner may require.
- g. Nothing in **[**this act**]** <u>P.L.1985</u>, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.) shall be deemed to prohibit a health service corporation from contracting with, or paying commissions to, any duly licensed affiliated or independent insurance producer, to the extent permitted by the laws applicable to those producers.
- h. A health service corporation shall, on an annual basis, and in
 a form and manner prescribed by the Department of Banking and
 Insurance, file with the department information relating to the

- 1 health service corporation's operations, including but not limited to
- 2 the following: the health service corporation's mission, activities,
- 3 revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and total compensation
- 4 provided to officers, directors, trustees and the five other highest
- 5 <u>compensated employees who are not an officer, director or trustee,</u>
- 6 which information shall be posted on the department's website.
- i. On or before June 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall report to the Governor, and to the Legislature pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), on the compliance of a health service corporation with the provisions of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

12 (cf: P.L.1992, c.161, s.18)

- 2. Section 6 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-6) shall be amended to read as follows:
- 6. The board of a health service corporation which is formed as the result of a merger between a medical service corporation and a hospital service corporation shall be composed of not more than [15] 17 members as provided in this section. Initially, after the merger has been effected, the board shall be constituted of 15 members as follows:
- a. Four members of the board shall be public members, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public members so appointed shall be persons whose background and experience indicate that they are qualified to act in the broad public interest, who may or may not have coverage under a contract or contracts issued by the corporation, its subsidiaries or affiliates, and who, or whose spouses or minor children, are not officers, directors or owners of more than 10% of the stock of a corporation whose aggregate sales to hospitals, other health care facilities or other providers of health care services exceed 5% of its total sales. The remaining [eleven] 11 members shall be selected by the board of directors of the health service corporation in accordance with the provisions of its certificate of incorporation and bylaws.
- b. Of the initial members of the board, as provided for in subsection a. of this section, one public member and three members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of one year; one public member and three members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of two years; and two public members and five members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of three years. Thereafter, all members of the board shall serve for a term of three years, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed or elected and qualified.
- c. After the constitution of the initial board as provided in subsection b. of this section, and as the initial terms expire as

1 provided for in that section, the board shall be constituted of 17 members as follows: 2

- 3 (1) Four members shall be public members of the board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the 4 5 Senate; [and]
 - (2) Eleven members shall be elected by the board of directors, as provided in the bylaws; and
- 8 (3) One member shall be a public member appointed by the 9 Senate President and one member shall be a public member 10 appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, each of whom shall have experience in either finance, insurance, or health care 11 12 delivery.
 - d. The provisions of subsection c. of this section shall not be construed to preclude the reappointment or reelection of any member appointed or elected pursuant to subsection a. of this section.
- 17 (cf: P.L.1991, c.208, s.20)

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- 3. Section 7 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-7) is amended to read as follows:
- 21 7. The board of directors of a health service corporation which 22 is established in accordance with paragraph (1) of subsection a. of 23 section 2 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-2) shall have four public 24 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate [and eleven], one public member appointed by the 25 26 Senate President who shall have experience in either finance, 27 insurance, or health care delivery, one public member appointed by 28 the Speaker of the General Assembly who shall have experience in 29 either finance, insurance, or health care delivery, and 11 members 30 elected as provided in the bylaws.
- 31 (cf: P.L.1991, c.208, s.21)

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33 4. (New section) a. The commissioner shall, on an annual 34 basis, examine a health service corporation's annual regulatory 35 filings to determine whether the health service corporation's risk-36 based capital ratio is within 550% to 725%. If at any time the 37 commissioner determines that a health service corporation surplus results in a ratio that exceeds this range, the department shall notify 38 39 the health service corporation and the health service corporation 40 shall, within 30 days of notice from the commissioner, file a report 41 with the commissioner to reduce the surplus to be within the range. 42 The report shall include a plan to benefit subscribers, which may 43 include but not be limited to proposals to lessen potential rate 44 increases in the future. The commissioner shall review the plan to 45 affirm that it meets the requirements of P.L.

- 46)(pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- 47 b. The department shall annually audit the financial statements 48 and surplus of the health service corporation to verify risk-based

capital. In order to implement the provisions of this section, the department may engage independent actuaries, as necessary, at the expense of the health service corporation.

5. (New section) The Department of Banking and Insurance shall, for each carrier in the State, publish on the department's website the annual financial statement, in the format adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and in use at the time the statement is due, within 30 days of the receipt of that statement.

6. This act shall take effect immediately, except section 4 shall take effect for the next annual regulatory filings with the Department of Banking and Insurance after January 1, 2018.

STATEMENT

 This bill makes various revisions to the regulation of health service corporations. The bill clarifies the role of health service corporations, revises the membership of the board of directors of health service corporations, regulates surplus, and directs the reduction of surplus that is in excess of an established range.

Specifically, the bill provides that a health service corporation shall have a mission to:

- (1) provide affordable and accessible health insurance to its subscribers; and
- (2) promote the integration of the health care system to meet the needs of its subscribers.

Additionally, a health service corporation is directed to develop goals, objectives, and strategies for carrying out, in accordance with this bill, its statutory mission.

The bill requires a health service corporation to, on an annual basis, and in a form and manner prescribed by the Department of Banking and Insurance, file with the department information relating to the health service corporation's operations, including but not limited to the following: the health service corporation's mission, activities, revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and total compensation provided to officers, directors, trustees and the five other highest compensated employees who are not an officer, director or trustee, which information shall be posted on the department's website.

The bill directs, on or before June 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, the commissioner to report to the Governor, and to the Legislature on the compliance of a health service corporation with the provisions of the bill.

With regard to the board of directors of a health service corporation, the bill adds one public member to be appointed by the

Senate President and one public member to be appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, each of whom shall have experience in either finance, insurance, or health care delivery.

4 The bill also regulates the surplus of a health service corporation. 5 Specifically, the bill directs the commissioner to, on an annual 6 basis, examine a health service corporation's annual regulatory 7 filings to determine whether the health service corporation's surplus 8 is within 550% to 725% of risk based-capital. If at any time the 9 commissioner determines that a health service corporation surplus 10 exceeds this range, the department is to notify the health service 11 corporation and the health service corporation shall, within 30 days 12 of notice from the commissioner, file a report with the 13 commissioner to reduce the surplus to be within the range. The 14 report shall include a plan to benefit subscribers, which may include 15 but not be limited to proposals to lessen potential rate increases in 16 the future. The commissioner shall review the plan to affirm that it 17 meets the requirements of the bill.

The department is also directed to annually audit the financial statements and surplus of the health service corporation to verify risk-based capital. In order to implement the provisions of this provision of the bill, the department may engage and retain independent actuaries, as necessary, at the expense of the health service corporation.

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Finally, the bill also supplements the "Health Care Quality Act" to require the Department of Banking and Insurance to publish on its website the annual financial statement of each carrier, in the format adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and in use at the time the statement is due, within 30 days of the receipt of that statement.

The bill takes effect immediately, except the provisions regulating the health service corporation surplus take effect for the next annual regulatory filings with the Department of Banking and Insurance after January 1, 2018.

ASSEMBLY, No. 5129

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

217th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 29, 2017

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman VINCENT PRIETO
District 32 (Bergen and Hudson)
Assemblywoman ELIZABETH MAHER MUOIO
District 15 (Hunterdon and Mercer)
Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE
District 37 (Bergen)
Assemblyman RAJ MUKHERJI
District 33 (Hudson)
Assemblyman RALPH R. CAPUTO

SYNOPSIS

District 28 (Essex)

Clarifies role of health service corporations, revises membership of board of directors, regulates surplus, and requires timely publication of certain information by DOBI.



AN ACT concerning health service corporations and the publication of certain health insurance carrier information, amending and supplementing P.L.1985, c.236 and supplementing P.L.1997, c.192 (C.26:2S-1 et seq.).

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

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- 9 1. Section 3 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-3) is amended to 10 read as follows:
 - 3. a. **[No]** <u>A</u> health service corporation shall <u>not</u> be established as a corporation organized for pecuniary profit. Every health service corporation established pursuant to the provisions of **[**this act **]** <u>P.L.1985</u>, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.) shall be operated for the benefit of its subscribers. <u>The mission of the health service corporation shall be to:</u>
 - (1) provide affordable and accessible health insurance to its subscribers; and
 - (2) promote the integration of the health care system to meet the needs of its subscribers.

A health service corporation shall develop goals, objectives, and strategies for carrying out, in accordance with this section, its statutory mission.

b. No person, firm, association or corporation, other than a health service corporation or an insurance company authorized to transact life or health insurance in accordance with Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes, shall establish, maintain or operate a health service plan. No person, firm, association or corporation, other than a hospital service corporation, a medical service corporation, a dental service corporation to the extent permitted by P.L.1968, c.305 (C.17:48C-1 et seq.), or an insurance company authorized to transact life or health insurance business or the kinds of insurance specified in subsection d. of R.S.17:17-1, shall otherwise contract in this State with persons to pay for or to provide for health services on the basis of premiums or other valuable considerations to be collected by the person, firm, association or corporation from any persons for the issuance of the contracts. This section shall not be construed as preventing the exercise of any authority or privilege granted to any corporation by a certificate of authority issued by the commissioner pursuant to any law of this State, or as preventing any person, firm, association or corporation from furnishing health services required under any workers' compensation law, or law pertaining to health maintenance organizations, or as otherwise provided by law.

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

- A health service corporation shall, unless prohibited by the commissioner, offer as an option medical-surgical contracts and dental subscriber contracts which afford subscribers prepaid or postpaid benefits pursuant to which payment is made to participating providers for medical-surgical and dental services rendered by a participating provider network with agreements granting an aggregate differential allowance or discount on charges, as well as a limit on total allowances which may or may not be related to the subscriber's income level, where the aggregate differential or discount on charges and limit on total allowances may be achieved by payment of either the individual provider's actual charge or the health service corporation's allowance on the charge, whichever is less.
 - d. A health service corporation shall maintain an open enrollment period for coverage to persons who are otherwise unable to obtain hospital, medical-surgical, or major medical coverage in accordance with the provisions of P.L.1992, c.161 (C.17B:27A-2 et al.).

- e. No health service corporation shall have the power to underwrite life insurance as defined in Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes directly, but a health service corporation may, at such time as the aggregate special contingent surplus is greater than 0%, own stock in, control, or otherwise become affiliated with a life, health or accident insurance company organized pursuant to Title 17B of the New Jersey Statutes or under the laws of any other state, provided that the company is admitted in this State.
- f. No health service corporation shall solicit subscribers or enter into any contract with any subscriber until it has received from the commissioner a certificate of authority to do so, but if a health service corporation is established by means of the merger of a medical service corporation into a hospital service corporation, which hospital service corporation possesses a valid certificate of authority issued prior to the effective date of [this act] P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.), the health service corporation thus established need not reapply for a new certificate of authority, but the corporation shall file in the Department of Banking and Insurance any documents relating to the merger, including, but not limited to, information concerning the operation of the health service corporation as set forth in subsection a. of this section, which the commissioner may require.
- g. Nothing in **[**this act**]** P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-1 et seq.) shall be deemed to prohibit a health service corporation from contracting with, or paying commissions to, any duly licensed affiliated or independent insurance producer, to the extent permitted by the laws applicable to those producers.
- h. A health service corporation shall, on an annual basis, and in
 a form and manner prescribed by the Department of Banking and
 Insurance, file with the department information relating to the

- 1 <u>health service corporation's operations, including but not limited to</u>
- 2 the following: the health service corporation's mission, activities,
- 3 <u>revenues</u>, <u>expenses</u>, <u>assets</u>, <u>liabilities</u>, <u>and total compensation</u>
- 4 provided to officers, directors, trustees and the five other highest
- 5 <u>compensated employees who are not an officer, director or trustee,</u>
- 6 which information shall be posted on the department's website.
- i. On or before June 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall report to the Governor, and to the Legislature pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), on the compliance of a health service corporation with the provisions of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

12 (cf: P.L.1992, c.161, s.18)

- 2. Section 6 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-6) shall be amended to read as follows:
- 6. The board of a health service corporation which is formed as the result of a merger between a medical service corporation and a hospital service corporation shall be composed of not more than [15] 17 members as provided in this section. Initially, after the merger has been effected, the board shall be constituted of 15 members as follows:
- a. Four members of the board shall be public members, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public members so appointed shall be persons whose background and experience indicate that they are qualified to act in the broad public interest, who may or may not have coverage under a contract or contracts issued by the corporation, its subsidiaries or affiliates, and who, or whose spouses or minor children, are not officers, directors or owners of more than 10% of the stock of a corporation whose aggregate sales to hospitals, other health care facilities or other providers of health care services exceed 5% of its total sales. The remaining [eleven] 11 members shall be selected by the board of directors of the health service corporation in accordance with the provisions of its certificate of incorporation and bylaws.
- b. Of the initial members of the board, as provided for in subsection a. of this section, one public member and three members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of one year; one public member and three members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of two years; and two public members and five members selected by the board of the health service corporation shall serve for a term of three years. Thereafter, all members of the board shall serve for a term of three years, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed or elected and qualified.
- c. After the constitution of the initial board as provided in subsection b. of this section, and as the initial terms expire as

1 provided for in that section, the board shall be constituted of 17 members as follows: 2

- 3 (1) Four members shall be public members of the board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the 4 5 Senate; [and]
 - (2) Eleven members shall be elected by the board of directors, as provided in the bylaws; and
 - (3) One member shall be a public member appointed by the Senate President and one member shall be a public member appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, each of whom shall have experience in either finance, insurance, or health care delivery.
- 13 d. The provisions of subsection c. of this section shall not be 14 construed to preclude the reappointment or reelection of any 15 member appointed or elected pursuant to subsection a. of this 16 section.
- 17 (cf: P.L.1991, c.208, s.20)

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- 3. Section 7 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-7) is amended to read as follows:
- 21 7. The board of directors of a health service corporation which 22 is established in accordance with paragraph (1) of subsection a. of 23 section 2 of P.L.1985, c.236 (C.17:48E-2) shall have four public 24 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate [and eleven], one public member appointed by the 25 26 Senate President who shall have experience in either finance, 27 insurance, or health care delivery, one public member appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly who shall have experience in
- 28 29 either finance, insurance, or health care delivery, and 11 members 30 elected as provided in the bylaws.
- 31 (cf: P.L.1991, c.208, s.21)

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4. (New section) a. The commissioner shall, on an annual basis, examine a health service corporation's annual regulatory filings to determine whether the health service corporation's riskbased capital ratio is within 550% to 725%. If at any time the commissioner determines that a health service corporation surplus results in a ratio that exceeds this range, the department shall notify the health service corporation and the health service corporation shall, within 30 days of notice from the commissioner, file a report with the commissioner to reduce the surplus to be within the range. The report shall include a plan to benefit subscribers, which may include but not be limited to proposals to lessen potential rate

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- 44 increases in the future. The commissioner shall review the plan to
- 45 affirm that it meets the requirements of P.L.
- 46)(pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- 47 b. The department shall annually audit the financial statements 48 and surplus of the health service corporation to verify risk-based

capital. In order to implement the provisions of this section, the department may engage independent actuaries, as necessary, at the expense of the health service corporation.

5. (New section) The Department of Banking and Insurance shall, for each carrier in the State, publish on the department's website the annual financial statement, in the format adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and in use at the time the statement is due, within 30 days of the receipt of that statement.

6. This act shall take effect immediately, except section 4 shall take effect for the next annual regulatory filings with the Department of Banking and Insurance after January 1, 2018.

STATEMENT

 This bill makes various revisions to the regulation of health service corporations. The bill clarifies the role of health service corporations, revises the membership of the board of directors of health service corporations, regulates surplus, and directs the reduction of surplus that is in excess of an established range.

Specifically, the bill provides that a health service corporation shall have a mission to:

- (1) provide affordable and accessible health insurance to its subscribers; and
- (2) promote the integration of the health care system to meet the needs of its subscribers.

Additionally, a health service corporation is directed to develop goals, objectives, and strategies for carrying out, in accordance with this bill, its statutory mission.

The bill requires a health service corporation to, on an annual basis, and in a form and manner prescribed by the Department of Banking and Insurance, file with the department information relating to the health service corporation's operations, including but not limited to the following: the health service corporation's mission, activities, revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and total compensation provided to officers, directors, trustees and the five other highest compensated employees who are not an officer, director or trustee, which information shall be posted on the department's website.

The bill directs, on or before June 30, 2019, and annually thereafter, the commissioner to report to the Governor, and to the Legislature on the compliance of a health service corporation with the provisions of the bill.

With regard to the board of directors of a health service corporation, the bill adds one public member to be appointed by the

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Senate President and one public member to be appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, each of whom shall have experience in either finance, insurance, or health care delivery.

The bill also regulates the surplus of a health service corporation. Specifically, the bill directs the commissioner to, on an annual basis, examine a health service corporation's annual regulatory filings to determine whether the health service corporation's surplus is within 550% to 725% of risk based-capital. If at any time the commissioner determines that a health service corporation surplus exceeds this range, the department is to notify the health service corporation and the health service corporation shall, within 30 days of notice from the commissioner, file a report with the commissioner to reduce the surplus to be within the range. The report shall include a plan to benefit subscribers, which may include but not be limited to proposals to lessen potential rate increases in the future. The commissioner shall review the plan to affirm that it meets the requirements of the bill.

The department is also directed to annually audit the financial statements and surplus of the health service corporation to verify risk-based capital. In order to implement the provisions of this provision of the bill, the department may engage and retain independent actuaries, as necessary, at the expense of the health service corporation.

Finally, the bill also supplements the "Health Care Quality Act" to require the Department of Banking and Insurance to publish on its website the annual financial statement of each carrier, in the format adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and in use at the time the statement is due, within 30 days of the receipt of that statement.

The bill takes effect immediately, except the provisions regulating the health service corporation surplus take effect for the next annual regulatory filings with the Department of Banking and Insurance after January 1, 2018.

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New Rules Of Transparency And Accountability Established for New Jersey's Largest Insurance Carrier, Horizon, Which Was Established By The State As The Insurer Of The Last Resort

"The winners will be Horizon policyholders and the taxpayers of our state. No more operating in the shadows for Horizon."

- Governor Christie, 7/3/17

Governor Chris Christie signed today, Democrat-sponsored Senate Bill No. 2 to protect millions of New Jersey taxpayers, Medicaid recipients and health insurance subscribers.

All of the central elements of the reforms Governor asked of the Legislature over the past weeks and months are incorporated in the new law bringing new transparency and accountability to the operations of New Jersey's largest insurer. Horizon, with 3.8 million New Jersey subscribers, including approximately 1.85 million taxpayer-funded members, such as the state's Medicaid population, holds more than 55 percent of the insurance market in the state.

Thanks to the legislature and in particular Senate President Sweeney and Senator Vitale for standing with the Governor to reign in this enormous New Jersey charity, the reforms include:

Increased Transparency and Detailed Financial Reporting: The law subjects Horizon, as a largely taxpayerfunded organization that holds more than 55 percent of the insurance market, to new requirements established by the state Department of Banking and Insurance for health service corporations to provide detailed financial reporting information, including executive compensation, to be posted on the departmental website.

Caps Excessive Reserves: Under the new law, the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance will establish an appropriate range for Horizon requiring minimum reserves of 550 percent of Risk-Based Capital reserves and a "hard cap" maximum of 725 percent, sufficient to cover claims for all of its policyholders in the event of unanticipated medical emergencies.

Excess Reserves to Benefit Policyholders: The law sets up a process for Horizon to submit a plan to the Department of Banking and Insurance to determine how excess reserves above 725 percent should be used to reduce future policyholder premiums or otherwise benefit policyholders.

Increased public representation to oversight of Horizon's board of directors. Two more public members will be appointed to the Horizon board by the Senate President and Assembly Speaker, increasing the total number of public members to six, with four already appointed by the Governor. With 11 members chosen by Horizon, the board of the is now more closely split.

Annual Independent Audits: The new law also requires the state Department of Banking and Insurance to commission independent annual audits to be paid for by Horizon.

Plan To Benefit Policyholders With Excess Reserves: The law also sets up a process for Horizon to submit a plan to the Department of Banking and Insurance to determine how excess reserves above 725% should be used to reduce future policyholder premiums or otherwise benefit policyholders.

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A Recent Timeline on Why Reforms Are Necessary:

Horizon's most profitable line is Medicaid services, direct tax dollars that continue to build upon Horizon's more than \$2.4 billion surplus. In 2016, while the problems in this briefing compounded, Horizon's Medicaid profits from the poor exceeded \$163 million in taxpayer dollars.

On June 19, 2017, the Department of Human Services(DHS), Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services, served a Notice of Sanction to Horizon, the State's largest health insurer, for non-compliance with several provisions of its managed care contract involving the faulty processing and handling of thousands of claims since spring of 2016.

In April 2016, DHS began receiving an increasing number of complaints from enrollees, providers, and professional associations regarding Horizon's processing of claims. DHS's investigation of the complaints revealed that Horizon's issues were wide-ranging and had a significant and detrimental impact on thousands of claims involving the NJ FamilyCare program, including Medicaid enrollees and their healthcare providers throughout the State, where Horizon controls over 55 percent of the market.

DHS's sanction notice concludes Horizon violated the terms of its managed care contract in its non-timely and inaccurate processing of claims; inadequate handling of provider and member complaints and inquiries about these processing issues; and inaccurate reporting of financial information.

Horizon also failed to meet the contract's requirements for abandon call rates, which refers to when a caller hangs up because they don't want to wait on hold any more, and it involved both members and providers. Its failure to meet the contractual timeframes was not an isolated event, and the troubles cited in 2016 continued into the first quarter of 2017. Their backlog of unprocessed claims, which involved claims concerning the State's most vulnerable people, increased more than tenfold from the first to second quarter of 2016. The backlog then ballooned into the middle and end of 2016, and by the beginning of 2017, the backlog was still not back to the level at which it started before the processing changes were made in early 2016.

Pursuant to a contractual formula, liquidated damages have been calculated at \$15,523,370.

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It also should be noted that, in September 2016 and March 2017, Horizon entered into two settlement agreements with the Department of Banking and Insurance (DOBI), resulting in \$550,000 in fines to resolve related allegations of mishandling provider claims since July 2015.

In September 2016, Horizon agreed to pay DOBI \$400,000 to resolve claims that Horizon and a vendor improperly processed claims made by commercial providers of home health care and hospice service between July 2015 and March 2016, just before the new and troubling claims system was installed. This issue resulted in Horizon's improper denial of approximately 4,500 claims, failure to promptly pay claims and failure to pay interest on late claims to providers. Horizon promised to fix its processing issues.

In March 2017, Horizon agreed to pay DOBI \$150,000 to resolve problems also involving the new claims system that was implemented in April 2016. In this matter, Horizon's new system failed to generate almost 9,500 statutorily required overpayment recovery notices to over 1,100 Medicaid providers between September 2016 and January 2017. Despite not having advised the providers of their right to dispute or appeal Horizon's claim of overpayment, Horizon nevertheless recouped the nearly \$8.1 million it had mistakenly overpaid those providers.

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