

SUBCHAPTER 5. PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION DISPUTE RESOLUTION

11:3-5.1 Purpose and scope

(a) The purpose of this subchapter is to establish procedures for the resolution of disputes concerning the payment of medical expense and other benefits provided by the personal injury protection coverage in policies of automobile insurance. This subchapter implements N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.1 and 5.2, which provide that PIP disputes shall be resolved by binding alternate dispute resolution as provided in the policy form approved by the Commissioner. This subchapter also implements provisions of N.J.S.A. 2A:23A-1 et seq., as applicable to PIP dispute resolution.

(b) This subchapter shall apply to disputes arising under policies of private passenger automobile insurance, on either a personal lines or commercial lines policy form, that provide medical expense benefits and other benefits under personal injury protection coverage, as follows:

1. PIP benefits under a standard automobile insurance policy pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-4;
2. PIP benefits under a basic automobile insurance policy pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-3.1;
3. PIP benefits provided by the UCJF pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6-86.1; and
4. Additional PIP benefits provided pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-10.

(c) This subchapter shall apply to policies issued or renewed on or after March 22, 1999 in accordance with the approved policy terms.

11:3-5.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Administrator" means the dispute resolution organization designated by the Commissioner pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.1 and N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.3.

"Basic policy" means an automobile insurance policy issued pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-3.1 and N.J.A.C. 11:3-3.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance.

"Control" or "controlled" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract other than a commercial contract for goods or nonmanagement services, or otherwise, unless the power is the result of an official position with or corporate office held by the person. Control shall be presumed to exist if any person, directly or indirectly, owns, controls, holds the power to vote, or holds proxies representing, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of any other person, provided that no such presumption of control shall of itself relieve any person so presumed to have control from any requirement of P.L. 1970, c.22 (N.J.S.A. 17:27A-1 et seq.). This presumption may be rebutted by a showing made in the manner provided by N.J.S.A. 17:27A-3j that control does not exist in fact. The Commissioner may determine, after furnishing all persons in interest notice and an opportunity to be heard, and

making specific findings of fact to support such determination, that control exists in fact, notwithstanding the absence of a presumption to that effect.

"Department" means the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance.

"Dispute resolution organization" or "DRO" means an organization that meets the standards set forth in N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.1 and N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.4.

"Dispute resolution professional" or "DRP" means a natural person who meets the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.5

"In-person proceeding" or "in-person case" means a PIP dispute where the parties or their representatives appear in person or telephonically before the DRP to present their cases in accordance with the rules of the dispute resolution organization.

"Medical review organization" or "MRO" means an organization of health care professionals who are licensed in New Jersey, which is certified by the Commissioner to engage in unbiased medical review of the medical care provided to persons injured in automobile accidents in accordance with N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.2 and this subchapter. The term includes either ;

1. Any peer review organization with which the Federal Health Care Financing Administration or the State contracts for medical review of Medicare or medical assistance services; or

2. Any independent health care review company.

"On-the-papers proceeding" or "on-the-papers case" means a PIP dispute where the parties or their representatives submit written documentation supporting their case and the DRP decides the case based solely upon the documentation without any in person or telephonic appearances by the parties or their representatives in accordance with the rules of the dispute resolution

organization. On-the-papers proceedings are only permitted where all parties consent or where there is no further treatment at issue and the amount at issue in the dispute is less than \$1,000.

"Personal Automobile Insurance Plan" or "PAIP" means the personal lines automobile insurance residual market mechanism established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 17:29D-1 by N.J.A.C. 11:3-2.

"Personal injury protection" or "PIP" means the coverage provided by a policy of automobile insurance pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-3.1, 39:6A-4 or the emergency personal injury protection coverage provided by a Special Automobile Insurance Policy pursuant to section 45 of P.L. 2003, c.89.

"PIP dispute" includes, but is not limited to, matters concerning:

1. Interpretation of the insurance contract's PIP provisions;
2. Whether the medical treatment or diagnostic tests are in accordance with the provisions of applicable statutes and rules for the basic and standard policies and in compliance with the terms of the policy;
3. Eligibility of the treatment or service for compensation or reimbursement, including whether the injury is causally related to the accident and the application of deductible and copayment provisions;
4. Eligibility of the provider performing the service to be compensated or reimbursed under the terms of the policy and the provisions of N.J.A.C. 11:3-4, and including whether the provider is licensed or certified to perform the treatment or service;
5. Whether the treatment was actually performed;

6. Whether the diagnostic tests performed are recognized by the Professional Boards in the Division of Consumer Affairs, Department of Law and Public Safety, administered in accordance with their standards, and approved by the Commissioner at N.J.A.C. 11:3-4;

7. The necessity and appropriateness of consultation with other health care providers;

8. Disputes involving the application of, or adherence to, the automobile insurance medical fee schedule at N.J.A.C. 11:3-29;

9. Whether the treatment or service is reasonable, necessary and in accordance with medical protocols adopted by the Commissioner at N.J.A.C. 11:3-4; or

10. Amounts claimed for PIP income continuation benefits, essential services benefits, death benefits and funeral expense benefits.

"Provider" or "health care provider" is as defined at N.J.A.C. 11:3-4.2.

"Standard policy" means an automobile insurance policy including PIP coverage as provided in N.J.S.A. 39:6A-4.

"UCJF" means the Unsatisfied Claim and Judgement Fund created pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6-61 et seq.

11:3-5.3 Designation of the administrator

(a) The Commissioner shall designate a dispute resolution organization as the administrator of the PIP alternate dispute resolution system by entering into a contract with a dispute resolution organization.

(b) The contract designating the administrator shall be for a term not to exceed five years, but may be extended according to its terms until a new administrator is designated and substituted.

Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit an administrator from succeeding itself, if so designated in accordance with N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.1 and this subchapter. The contract may provide for adjustments in the price paid for services performed over the life of the contract.

(c) The Commissioner shall request competitive proposals from among qualified dispute resolution organizations interested in serving as administrator.

(d) Dispute resolution organizations shall submit the following documents and information in connection with their proposal to serve as administrator:

1. A dispute resolution plan that describes how the organization shall meet the requirements of the Act and these rules, which shall include procedures and rules governing the dispute resolution process to ensure adherence to the standards of performance set forth in N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.1 and 5.2 and this subchapter;

2. A description of the organization and biographical information about the key personnel that shall be responsible for executing the duties of the administrator;

3. A description of the management information systems that shall be utilized by the organization;

4. A draft budget for at least the first two years;

5. A cost proposal, which shall provide for the payment of the administrator's expenses, including the cost of dispute resolution professionals, from fees generated from the users of the system;

6. Such other information as may be provided by law, and that the Commissioner or the Treasurer may request in order to understand and evaluate the applicant's proposal.

11:3-5.4 Dispute resolution organizations

(a) In order to be eligible for designation as administrator, a dispute resolution organization shall meet the following criteria:

1. The dispute resolution organization shall not be owned or controlled by an insurer or affiliate of an insurer;

2. The dispute resolution organization shall utilize full-time dispute resolution professionals that meet the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.5. For the purpose of this paragraph, "full-time" shall be construed to include persons who work fewer than five days per week, but who do not engage in other, conflicting employment;

3. The dispute resolution organization shall utilize an advisory council composed of parties who are users of the dispute resolution mechanism in connection with the selection of dispute resolution professionals and the periodic review of the organization's rules and processes;

4. The dispute resolution organization shall utilize procedures to avoid conflicts of interests as prohibited at N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.12;

5. The dispute resolution organization shall arrange for proceedings in locations reasonably convenient to the parties;

6. The dispute resolution organization shall maintain published rules for the conduct of the proceedings, and shall make them available to the parties and the public upon request;

7. The dispute resolution organization shall perform its functions in a prompt and efficient manner, giving due regard to the nature of the proceeding and the need for special attention when required by the exigencies of a particular matter; and

8. The dispute resolution organization shall provide sufficient oversight and training of its dispute resolution professionals so as to promote fair, efficient and consistent determinations consistent with substantive law and with rules adopted by the Commissioner.

(b) The dispute resolution organization shall develop and maintain a dispute resolution plan approved by the Commissioner that sets forth its procedures and rules. The dispute resolution plan shall be reviewed at least annually and revisions made upon approval by the Commissioner.

The plan shall include the following elements:

1. The plan shall provide that PIP dispute resolution be initiated by written notice to the administrator and to all other parties of the party's demand for dispute resolution, which notice shall set forth concisely the claims, and where appropriate the defenses, in dispute and the relief sought. Where the arbitration is filed by a provider acting as an assignee of benefits or with a power of attorney from the insured, the notice shall include proof of compliance with the internal appeal process required by N.J.A.C. 11:3-4.7B. All notices shall also include such other information as may be required for administrative purposes;

2. The plan shall provide for consolidation of claims into a single proceeding where appropriate in order to promote prompt, efficient resolution of PIP disputes consistent with fairness and due process of law;

3. The plan shall provide the assigned dispute resolution professional with sufficient authority to provide all relief and to determine all claims arising under PIP coverage, but may provide for limited, procedural or emergent matters to be determined by one or more specially designated dispute resolution professionals;

i. Emergent or expedited relief shall be granted upon demonstration that immediate and irreparable loss or damage will result in the absence of such relief;

4. The plan shall provide for the assignment of a medical review organization to review the case and report its determination when requested pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.2 and this subchapter;

5. The plan shall provide for the prompt, fair and efficient resolution of PIP disputes, including in-person and on-the-papers proceedings in accordance with the rules of the dispute resolution organization. The plan shall also provide that alternate procedures may be utilized when appropriate, which may include mediation, conferences to promote consensual resolution and expedited hearings upon receipt of a medical review organization report, consistent with principles of substantive law and rules adopted by the Commissioner;

6. The plan shall provide for a procedure whereby a demand for arbitration based on an insurer's denial of a decision point review or precertification request as not medically necessary, as defined in N.J.A.C. 11:3-4.2, may be submitted directly to an MRO for an expedited determination of medical necessity. No DRP will be assigned and no attorney fees may be charged. The administrator shall set a fee for handling such requests in addition to the MRO fee. The plan shall provide that if the expedited MRO review does not resolve the dispute, the claimant/insured may continue with the standard arbitration procedure before a DRP; and

7. The plan shall provide for the fair and efficient conduct of adversarial proceedings when other methods of dispute resolution are either unsuccessful or inappropriate, consistent with traditional notions of due process and fundamental fairness. It shall address, at least, the following procedural issues;

- i. Discovery;
- ii. Receipt of evidence by the dispute resolution professional;
- iii. Submission of briefs or memoranda of law and fact;

- iv. Provision for decisions without testimony on consent of parties;
- v. Notice and place of hearing;
- vi. Methods to request adjournments;
- vii. Presentation of testimony and evidence at a hearing; and
- viii. Supplementation of the record.

(c) If consistent with its dispute resolution plan, a dispute resolution organization may utilize one or more dispute resolution professionals specifically to handle preliminary matters on actions including motions to disqualify an appointed DRP.

11:3-5.5 Dispute resolution professionals

(a) A dispute resolution professional employed by the dispute resolution organization shall be either:

1. An attorney licensed to practice in New Jersey with at least 10 years of experience in cases involving personal injury or workers' compensation;
2. A former judge of the Superior Court or the Workers' Compensation Court, or a former Administrative Law Judge; or
3. Any other person, qualified by education and at least 10 years' experience, with sufficient understanding of automobile insurance claims and practices, contract law, and judicial or alternate dispute resolution practices and procedures.

(b) Dispute resolution professionals shall avoid conflicts of interest as prohibited at N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.12 in any matter assigned to them for determination.

1. Dispute resolution professionals shall complete and file with the dispute resolution organization a conflict of interest questionnaire that shall provide sufficient detail about financial

interests of themselves and their immediate family so as to avoid any assignment to a particular case where there is a conflict of interest. Conflict of interest questionnaires shall remain confidential with the dispute resolution organization, and the information set forth therein shall only be disclosed as necessary to individuals responsible for assigning cases to dispute resolution professionals, or reviewing motions to disqualify an assigned dispute resolution professional.

2. If during the course of an assignment a dispute resolution professional determines that he or she has conflict of interest, based upon facts determined in the course of the proceedings, then the DRP shall promptly advise the administrator of the circumstances, who shall assign another DRP.

3. A party may challenge the assignment of a particular DRP by submitting the specific grounds for challenge in accordance with the rules of the dispute resolution organization approved by the Commissioner. The rules of the dispute resolution organization approved by the Commissioner shall provide that a party may challenge the assignment of the DRP as follows:

- i. When the party receives notification of the assignment of the DRP for an in-person case; or
- ii. As part of the appeal process provided in the rules for on-the-papers cases.

(c) Dispute resolution professionals shall be compensated by the administrator in accordance with the terms of the contract designating the administrator. Compensation shall not be contingent in any way upon the decision or determination of the DRP.

(d) Dispute resolution professionals shall create and maintain such records as may be necessary to carry out their responsibilities and provide such records to the administrator as required in the contract designating the administrator.

11:3-5.6 Conduct of PIP dispute resolution proceedings

(a) A request for dispute resolution of a PIP dispute may be made by the injured party, the insured, a provider who is an assignee of PIP benefits pursuant to N.J.A.C. 11:3-4.9 or the insurer, in accordance with the terms of the policy as approved by the Commissioner. The request for dispute resolution may include a request for review by a medical review organization. The request shall be made to the administrator and copies sent to other parties.

1. Every insurer shall establish a single address where requests for dispute resolution shall be sent. Insurers shall notify the administrator of the address and any changes thereto. The administrator shall make the list of insurer addresses available to the user community on a web page and any other available means of communication.

2. Providers who are the assignee of benefits by the insured or have a power of attorney from the insured shall follow the insurer's internal appeal process mandated by N.J.A.C. 11:3-4.7B before making a request for dispute resolution in accordance with (a) above. The dispute resolution organization's plan shall include a procedure for how the provider shall demonstrate that this requirement has been satisfied.

(b) Upon receipt of the request, the administrator shall promptly assign the matter to a dispute resolution professional. For in-person proceedings, the administrator shall notify all parties of the DRP assigned at the time the assignment is made. For on-the-papers proceedings, the parties will receive notice of the DRP assigned at the time the decision is issued.

(c) If the request for dispute resolution includes a request for review by a medical review organization, the administrator shall refer the matter to a certified medical review organization contemporaneously with the assignment of the DRP, and shall notify the parties and the DRP that the matter has been referred. If the initial request does not include a request for review by a medical review organization, then a request for such review may be made by any party to the

assigned DRP. The DRP may refer a matter to a MRO on his or her own initiative upon a finding that the dispute concerns the diagnosis, medical necessity of treatment or diagnostic test administered to the injured person, whether the injury is causally related to the accident or is the product of a preexisting condition, or the protocols utilized by a provider. Whenever a DRP receives or initiates a request for MRO review, he or she shall transmit it to the administrator for referral who shall refer the matter to a certified MRO and notify the parties that the matter has been referred.

1. The administrator shall refer cases on a random or rotating basis to an MRO that does not have a conflict of interest, in accordance with the administrator's dispute resolution plan. Referrals shall be made in such a manner so as not to disclose the medical reviewer the identity of the insurer, nor to disclose to the insurer the identity of the medical reviewer.

2. Upon request of the MRO, a provider whose services are the subject of review shall promptly furnish a written report of the history, condition, treatment dates and results of diagnostic tests performed, and shall produce and permit the copying and inspection of all records relating to the history, treatment and condition of the injured person, and shall submit all necessary documentation as requested. Upon request of the MRO through the administrator, the insurer shall submit any and all documentation concerning its review of the treatment and testing of the injured person, and any reports by its reviewing provider why reimbursement for the treatment, test or item of durable medical equipment was denied.

3. The MRO may request an injured person to submit to a mental or physical examination by an independent provider in the same discipline as the treating providers who is not affiliated with either the treating provider, the insurer or the MRO health care provider performing the review. Any such examination shall be conducted in a place reasonably

convenient to the injured person. The MRO shall make available to the examining provider any pertinent medical records.

4. If at any time the MRO determines that it has a conflict of interest in performing a particular review, it shall notify the administrator which shall refer the case to another MRO.

i. Under such circumstances, the first-assigned MRO shall transmit to the newly assigned MRO such documents from the treating provider and the insurer as it has accumulated on the case, as may be directed by the administrator.

ii. The first-assigned MRO shall not be entitled to any reimbursement for work performed on the transferred case.

(d) Determination by the dispute resolution professional shall be in writing and shall state the issues in dispute, the DRP's findings and legal conclusions based on the record of the proceedings and the determination of the medical review organization, if any. The findings and conclusions shall be made in accordance with applicable principles of substantive law, the provisions of the policy and the Department's rules. The award shall set forth a decision on all issues submitted by the parties for resolution.

1. If the DRP finds that the determination of a medical review organization is overcome by a preponderance of the evidence, the reasons supporting that finding shall be set forth in the written determination.

2. The award shall apportion the costs of the proceedings, regardless of who initiated the proceedings, in a reasonable and equitable manner consistent with the resolution of the issues in dispute.

(e) Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5.2(g), the costs of the proceedings shall be apportioned by the DRP and the award may include reasonable attorney's fees for a successful claimant in an amount consonant with the award. Where attorney's fees for a successful claimant are requested, the DRP shall make the following analysis consistent with the jurisprudence of this State to determine reasonable attorney's fees, and shall address each item below in the award:

1. Calculate the "lodestar," which is the number of hours reasonably expended by the successful claimant's counsel in the arbitration multiplied by a reasonable hourly rate in accordance with the standards in Rule 1.5 of the Supreme Court's Rules of Professional Conduct (http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us/rules/appendices/rpc.htm#P65_6482).

i. The "lodestar" calculation shall exclude hours not reasonably expended;

ii. If the DRP determines that the hours expended exceed those that competent counsel reasonably would have expended to achieve a comparable result, in the context of the damages prospectively recoverable, the interests vindicated, and the underlying statutory objectives, then the DRP shall reduce the hours expended in the "lodestar" calculation accordingly; and

iii. The "lodestar" total calculation may also be reduced if the claimant has only achieved partial or limited success and the DRP determines that the "lodestar" total calculation is therefore an excessive amount. If the same evidence adduced to support a successful claim was also offered on an unsuccessful claim, the DRP should consider whether it is nevertheless reasonable to award legal fees for the time expended on the unsuccessful claim.

2. DRPs, in cases when the amount actually recovered is less than the attorney's fee request, shall also analyze whether the attorney's fees are consonant with the amount of the

award. This analysis will focus on whether the amount of the attorney's fee request is compatible and/or consistent with the amount of the arbitration award. Additionally, where a request for attorney's fees is grossly disproportionate to the amount of the award, the DRP's review must make a heightened review of the "lodestar" calculation described in (e)1 above.

(f) The award shall be signed by the dispute resolution professional. The original shall be filed with the administrator, and copies provided to each party. If the award requires payment by the insurer for a treatment or test, payment shall be made together with any accrued interest ordered in the award pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:6A-5, within 45 days of the insurer's receipt of a copy of the determination, unless one of the actions permitted in (g) below has been filed.

Where the arbitration has been filed by a provider who is the assignee of benefits pursuant to N.J.A.C. 11:3-4.7B, the payment shall be made payable to the provider.

(g) The final determination of the dispute resolution professional shall be binding upon the parties, but subject to clarification/modification and/or appeal as provided by the rules of the dispute resolution organization, and/or vacation, modification or correction by the Superior Court in an action filed pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:23A-13 for review of the award.

11:3-5.7 Recordkeeping

(a) The administrator shall maintain records of all determinations for a period of five years.

(b) The administrator shall file a copy of each determination, except consent determinations, with the Department in either hard copy or electronic form, as provided in the contract designating the administrator.

1. Any determination filed with the Department shall be indexed and coded so as to facilitate retrieval.

2. The name of any injured party, except when appearing in the caption of the matter or used as identification of the particular case, shall be redacted in the copy filed with the Department so as to protect the privacy of the injured person.

(c) The administrator shall keep such other records as may be required by the Commissioner and as set forth in the contract designating the administrator.

11:3-5.8 Medical review organizations

(a) Medical review organizations shall be authorized to determine in connection with the PIP dispute resolution process set forth in this subchapter:

1. Whether the medical treatment or diagnostic test is medically necessary;

2. Whether the treatment is in accordance with medically recognized standard protocols including those protocols approved by the Commissioner and set forth in N.J.A.C.

11:3-4;

3. Whether the treatment is consistent with symptoms or diagnosis of the injury;

4. Whether the injury is causally related to the accident ;

5. Whether the treatment is of a palliative rather than a restorative nature; and

6. Whether medical procedures and tests that have been repeated are medically necessary.

(b) The findings of a medical review organization shall be presumed to be correct, but may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence submitted to the dispute resolution professional.

11:3-5.9 Standards for medical review organizations

(a) Medical review organizations shall be capable of performing medical reviews for all primary specialties and disciplines.

(b) Medical review organizations shall employ a medical director to actively participate in the review of cases to assure quality and consistency.

(c) Medical review organizations shall utilize health care providers in the same discipline as the treating provider to perform the reviews who meet the following standards:

1. Reviewing health care providers shall be active practitioners who obtain a minimum of one-half of their income from practice in their area of specialty;

2. Reviewing health care providers shall be licensed in New Jersey and board certified in their specialty;

3. Reviewing health care providers shall have at least two years' experience in medical review, or be certified as a medical review physician; and

4. Reviewing health care providers shall have completed an orientation with the MRO, including medical review instruction and report writing.

(d) A medical review organization shall have adequate procedures in place to assure confidentiality of patient records.

1. All MRO files shall be indexed and referred to by reference number rather than patient name.

2. Medical files shall be maintained in a secure area of the MRO's offices.

3. Only the MRO shall request additional documents relating to the injured person's medical condition, or direct that the injured person be physically examined.

(e) A medical review organization shall utilize procedures to provide for the fair and open exchange of information and records related to the review between the treating health care provider, any provider that has reviewed the case on behalf of the insurer, and the MRO's reviewing health care provider.

(f) A medical review organization shall complete its review and submit its report to the dispute resolution professional in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case, but in no event in excess of 20 business days from receipt of medical records from the treating health care provider.

(g) A medical review organization shall have a procedure for obtaining mental or physical examinations of injured persons that may be required in the course of its review.

(h) A medical review organization shall utilize written review procedures. In reaching its determinations, the MRO shall consider all information submitted by the parties and information deemed appropriate by the MRO, including: pertinent medical records, consulting physician reports and other documents submitted by the parties; applicable commonly accepted protocols, professional standards and practices by national standard setting organizations, and protocols and diagnostic tests approved by the Commissioner and set forth in N.J.A.C. 11:3-4.

(i) A medical review organization shall utilize audit procedures to ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

(j) A medical review organization shall retain records of its determinations for five years.

11:3-5.10 Medical review organization certification process

(a) The Commissioner shall certify a medical review organization to provide medical review services in connection with the resolutions of PIP disputes if the Commissioner determines that the MRO complies with the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.9 to provide an impartial review of the medical necessity or appropriateness of treatments, health care services or items of durable medical equipment for which medical expense benefits may be provided under personal injury protection coverage.

(b) For the purpose of obtaining certification by the Commissioner to act as a medical review organization to perform medical review in connection with the resolution of PIP disputes, an MRO shall submit two copies of a written application that sets forth the information in (b) below to:

Medical Review Organization Certification
New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance
PO Box 325
Trenton, NJ 08625-0325

(c) The MRO application shall include the following:

1. A list of the names, addresses and specialties of the individual health care providers that will provide the medical review services. If the MRO will be limited in its service area, the application shall provide a map of the service area, including the providers by specialty;

2. A copy of the MRO's certificate of incorporation and by-laws;

3. A diagram of the MRO's organizational structure;

4. The location of the MRO's place of business where it administers its services and maintains its records;

5. A listing and biography of the MRO's officers and directors, or the individuals in the organization responsible for administration of medical reviews, including the medical director;

6. A detailed description of the MRO's experience in the review of medical care;

7. A description of its procedures for review of medical treatments, diagnostic tests and items of durable medical equipment in conjunction with PIP medical expense benefits;

8. A current list identifying all property/casualty insurers, health insurers, health maintenance organizations and health care providers with whom the MRO maintains any health related business arrangement. The list shall include a brief description of the nature of the arrangement, so as to permit the administrator to avoid assignments that may create a conflict of interest;

9. The fee(s) for determinations by the MRO;

10. Such other information as the Commissioner may specifically request in connection with the certification of a particular applicant; and

11. A fee in the amount of \$ 1,000 payable to the Department of Banking and Insurance.

(d) The materials specified in (c) above shall be retained by the Department and may be referred to the Department of Health and Senior Services for consultation as necessary. Any significant changes in the materials filed with the Department shall be reported as an amendment to the materials filed within 30 days of the change.

(e) The Department, in consultation with the Department of Health and Senior Services, shall review the materials and grant or deny certification within 45 days of receipt of a complete

filing. The Commissioner may extend the time an additional 30 days for good cause shown, and shall notify the applicant of any extension. A decision to deny certification shall be in writing and include an explanation of the reason for the denial.

(f) Initial certification shall be effective for a period of two years. Certified MROs shall reapply for certification 90 days prior to expiration by submitting the items set forth in (b)1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 above and any changes to items previously submitted in (b)2, 3, 4 and 5 above. Renewal certification may be effective for a period of up to five years.

(g) All data or information in the MRO's application for certification shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed to the public, except as follows:

1. The MRO's certificate of incorporation;
2. The MRO's address;
3. The names of the MRO's officers and directors, or the individuals in the organization responsible for the administration of medical reviews including the medical director; and
4. The date of certification of the MRO and date that certification expires.

(h) Upon certification, the Department shall advise the administrator of the name and address of the MRO, any limitations on its geographical service area and information about persons with whom it maintains health related business arrangements.

(i) The Commissioner may suspend or revoke the certification of an MRO upon finding that the MRO no longer meets the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 11:3-5.9; that medical review services are not being provided in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter; or that the certification was granted based on false or misleading information.

1. Proceedings to revoke or suspend the certification shall be conducted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 11:17D.

2. Upon request of the MRO for a hearing, the matter shall be transferred to the Office of Administrative Law for a hearing conducted pursuant to the Uniform Administrative Procedure Rules, N.J.A.C. 1:1.

11:3-5.11 Fees

When a mental or physical examination is performed in connection with the medical review organization's services, the health care provider performing the examination shall be paid the fee provided for that service set forth on the Department's medical fee schedule, N.J.A.C. 11:3-29.

11:3-5.12 Prohibition of conflicts of interest

(a) No administrator or employee thereof, dispute resolution professional, medical review organization or reviewing health care provider shall have any personal or financial interest, direct or indirect, or engage in any business or transaction which is in conflict with the proper conduct of his or her duties under this subchapter.

(b) No administrator or employee thereof, dispute resolution professional, medical review organization or reviewing health care provider shall act in such capacity in any matter wherein he or she has a direct or indirect personal or financial interest that might reasonably be expected to impair his or her objectivity or independence of judgment.

(c) No administrator or employee thereof, dispute resolution professional, medical review organization or reviewing health care provider shall accept any gift, favor, service or other thing of value under circumstances from which it might be reasonably inferred that such gift, service or other thing of value was given or offered for the purpose of influencing him or her in the conduct of duties under this subchapter.

(d) No dispute resolution professional shall accept from any person, whether directly or indirectly and whether by him or herself or through a spouse or any family member or through any partner or associate or controlled business, any gift, favor, service, employment or offer of employment or any other thing of value which he or she knows or has reason to believe is offered with the intent to influence the performance of his or her duties as a dispute resolution professional.

(e) No dispute resolution professional shall make any determination in any PIP dispute in which he or she directly or indirectly or through a spouse, family member or by partner or associate or controlled business has any personal or financial interest.