American Arbitration Association
New York No-Fault Arbitration Tribunal

In the Matter of the Arbitration between:

Doctors United Inc (Applicant)	AAA Case No.	17-24-1357-0290
	Applicant's File No.	3289952
- and -	Insurer's Claim File No.	238044964-001
	NAIC No.	Self-Insured
Avis Budget Group (Respondent)		

ARBITRATION AWARD

I, Anne Malone, the undersigned arbitrator, designated by the American Arbitration Association pursuant to the Rules for New York State No-Fault Arbitration, adopted pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Superintendent of Insurance, having been duly sworn, and having heard the proofs and allegations of the parties make the following **AWARD:**

Injured Person(s) hereinafter referred to as: EIP

1. Hearing(s) held on 01/13/2025
   Declared closed by the arbitrator on 01/13/2025

   Stacy Mandel Kaplan, Esq. from Israel Purdy, LLP participated virtually for the Applicant

   Michele Rita, Esq. from Hollander Legal Group PC participated virtually for the Respondent

2. The amount claimed in the Arbitration Request, **$1,173.48**, was AMENDED and permitted by the arbitrator at the oral hearing.

   The amount claimed was amended by the applicant to $1,031.40 to conform to the appropriate fee schedule.

   Stipulations WERE NOT made by the parties regarding the issues to be determined.

3. Summary of Issues in Dispute

   The 50 year old EIP reported involvement in a motor vehicle accident on November 25, 2023; claimed related injury and underwent physical therapy treatment provided by the applicant from April 16, 2023 to May 16, 2024.

The applicant submitted a claim for these medical services, payment of which was denied by the respondent based upon the IME of the EIP by Ken Hansraj, M.D. which was performed on March 8, 2024. The IME cut-off was effective on March 21, 2024.

The issue to be determined at the hearing is whether the respondent established that the medical services at issue were not medically necessary.

4. Findings, Conclusions, and Basis Therefor

This hearing was held on Zoom and the decision is based upon the documents reviewed in the Modria File as well as the arguments made by counsel and/or representative at the arbitration hearing. Only the arguments presented at the hearing are preserved in this decision; all other arguments not presented at the hearing are considered waived.

In order to support a lack of medical necessity respondent must "set forth a factual basis and medical rationale for the IME doctor's determination that there was a lack of medical necessity for the services rendered." See Provvedere, Inc. v. Republic Western Ins. Co., 2014 NY Slip Op 50219(U) (App. Term2d, 11th and 13th Jud. Dists. 2014.)

Respondent bears the burden of production in support of its lack of medical necessity defense, which if established shifts the burden of persuasion to applicant. See Bronx Expert Radiology, P.C. v. Travelers Ins. Co., 2006 NY Slip Op 52116 (App. Term 1st Dept. 2006.)

The Civil Courts have held that a defendant's peer review or medical evidence must set forth more than just a basic recitation of the expert's opinion. The trial courts have held that a peer review report's medical rationale will be insufficient to meet respondent's burden of proof if: 1) the medical rationale of its expert witness is not supported by evidence of a deviation from "generally accepted medical" standards; 2) the expert fails to cite to medical authority, standard, or generally accepted medical practice as a medical rationale for his/her findings; and 3) the peer review report fails to provide specifics as to the claim at issue; is conclusory or vague. See Nir v. Allstate, 7 Misc.3d 544 (N.Y. City Civ. Ct. 2005.)

To support its contention that the medical services provided to the EIP were not medically necessary, the respondent relied upon the report of the independent medical examination of the EIP by Dr. Hansraj, which was objectively negative and unremarkable. Range of motion was determined with the assistance of a goniometer. The report presents a factually sufficient, cogent medical rationale in

support of respondent's lack of medical necessity defense. Dr. Hansraj performed a complete and comprehensive examination of the EIP which did not identify any objective positive findings and determined that his injuries were resolved.

Res judicata and collateral estoppel are applicable to no-fault arbitration awards and bar relitigation of the same claim or issue. A.B. Medical Services PLLC v New York Central Mutual Fire Ins. Co., 12 Misc.3d 500, 820 N.Y.S.2d 422 (Civ. Ct. Kings Co. 2006), citing Matter of Ranni, 58 N.Y.2d 715, 458 N.Y.S.2d 910 (1982.)

A determination of the *res judicata* effect of a prior arbitration proceeding is for the arbitrator in a subsequent arbitration proceeding. City School Dist. Of City of Tonawanda v. Tonawanda Educ. Ass'n., 63 N.Y.S.2d 846, 482 N.Y.S.2d 258 (1984.)

It is well settled that any judgment, even judgments entered on default have *res judicata* or collateral estoppel effect. See Eagle Surgical Supply, Inc. v. AIG Indem. Ins. Co., 40 Misc. 3d 139(A) (App. Term 2013) Further, the Appellate Term has held that "[t]he declaratory judgment is a conclusive final determination, notwithstanding that it was entered on default…." Ava Acupuncture, P.C. v NY Central Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 34 Misc. 3d 149(A) (App. Term 2012.)

At a prior hearing (AAA case no. 17-24-1351-5709) based on the same parties and issues, I found in favor of the applicant.

I find that my prior arbitration award is *res judicata* on the issue of medical necessity at issue here.

Under these circumstances, the respondent has failed to establish that the office visit and physical therapy treatment at issue was not medically necessary.

Accordingly, the applicant is awarded $1,031.40 in disposition of this claim.

Any further issues submitted in the record are held to be moot and/or waived insofar as they were not raised at the time of this hearing. This decision is in full disposition of all claims for no-fault benefits presently before this Arbitrator.

5. Optional imposition of administrative costs on Applicant.
   Applicable for arbitration requests filed on and after March 1, 2002.

   I do NOT impose the administrative costs of arbitration to the applicant, in the amount established for the current calendar year by the Designated Organization.

6. **I find as follows with regard to the policy issues before me:**
   - ☐ The policy was not in force on the date of the accident
   - ☐ The applicant was excluded under policy conditions or exclusions
   - ☐ The applicant violated policy conditions, resulting in exclusion from coverage
   - ☐ The applicant was not an "eligible injured person"
   - ☐ The conditions for MVAIC eligibility were not met
   - ☐ The injured person was not a "qualified person" (under the MVAIC)
   - ☐ The applicant's injuries didn't arise out of the "use or operation" of a motor vehicle
   - ☐ The respondent is not subject to the jurisdiction of the New York No-Fault arbitration forum

Accordingly, the applicant is AWARDED the following:

A.

Medical		**From/To**	**Claim Amount**	**Amount Amended**	**Status**
	Doctors United Inc	**04/20/24 - 04/20/24**	**$116.23**	**$114.60**	**Awarded: $114.60**
	Doctors United Inc	**04/16/24 - 05/02/24**	**$464.92**	**$458.40**	**Awarded: $458.40**
	Doctors United Inc	**04/29/24 - 05/16/24**	**$464.92**	**$458.40**	**Awarded: $458.40**
	Doctors United Inc	**05/17/24 - 05/17/24**	**$127.41**		**Withdrawn with prejudice**
Total			**$1,173.48**		**Awarded: $1,031.40**

B. The insurer shall also compute and pay the applicant interest set forth below. 07/18/2024 is the date that interest shall accrue from. This is a relevant date only to the extent set forth below.

Applicant is awarded interest pursuant to the no-fault regulations. See generally, 11 NYCRR §65-3.9. Interest shall be calculated "at a rate of two percent per month, calculated on a *pro rata* basis using a 30 day month." See 11 NYCRR §64-3.9(a). A claim becomes overdue when it is not paid within 30 days after a proper demand is made for its payment. However, the regulations toll the accrual of interest when an applicant "does not request arbitration or institute a lawsuit within 30 days after the receipt of a denial of claim form or payment of benefits" calculated pursuant to Insurance Department regulations. Where a claim is untimely denied, or not denied or paid, interest shall accrue as of the 30th day following the date the claim is presented by the claimant to the insurer for payment. Where a claim is timely denied, interest shall accrue as of the date an action is commenced or an arbitration requested, unless an action is commenced or an arbitration requested within 30 days after receipt of the denial, in which event interest shall begin to accrue as of the date the denial is received by the claimant. See, 11 NYCRR §65-3.9(c.) The Superintendent and the New York Court of Appeals has interpreted this provision to apply regardless of whether the particular denial was timely. LMK Psychological Servs. P.C. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 12 NY3d 217 (2009.)

C. Attorney's Fees

The insurer shall also pay the applicant for attorney's fees as set forth below

Applicant is awarded statutory attorney's fees pursuant to the no fault regulations. For cases filed after February 4, 2015 the attorney's fee shall be calculated as follows: 20% of the amount of first-party benefits awarded, plus interest thereon subject to no minimum fee and a maximum of $1,360.00. See 11 NYCRR §65-4.6(d.)

D. The respondent shall also pay the applicant forty dollars ($40) to reimburse the applicant for the fee paid to the Designated Organization, unless the fee was previously returned pursuant to an earlier award.

This award is in full settlement of all no-fault benefit claims submitted to this arbitrator.

State of CT
SS :
County of Fairfield

I, Anne Malone, do hereby affirm upon my oath as arbitrator that I am the individual described in and who executed this instrument, which is my award.

01/30/2025
(Dated)

Anne Malone

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This award is payable within 30 calendar days of the date of transmittal of award to parties.

This award is final and binding unless modified or vacated by a master arbitrator. Insurance Department Regulation No. 68 (11 NYCRR 65-4.10) contains time limits and grounds upon which this award may be appealed to a master arbitrator. An appeal to a master arbitrator must be made within 21 days after the mailing of this award. All insurers have copies of the regulation. Applicants may obtain a copy from the Insurance Department.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

Document Name: Final Award Form
Unique Modria Document ID:
0af682e9931b0e8bc5d2da829d2d56a9

Electronically Signed

Your name: Anne Malone
Signed on: 01/30/2025