

# Health & Human Services Quality Subcommittee

Tuesday, March 15, 2011 9:00 AM 306 HOB

## Committee Meeting Notice HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### **Health & Human Services Quality Subcommittee**

**Start Date and Time:** 

Tuesday, March 15, 2011 09:00 am

**End Date and Time:** 

Tuesday, March 15, 2011 10:30 am

Location:

306 HOB

Duration:

1.50 hrs

#### Consideration of the following bill(s):

HB 119 Health Care by Hudson HB 367 Health Care Provider Contracts by Hooper HB 467 Entities Contracting with the Medicaid Program by Albritton

#### Consideration of the following proposed committee bill(s):

PCB HSQS 11-01 -- Repeals Obsolete Language relating to the Department of Health

NOTICE FINALIZED on 03/11/2011 16:19 by Villar. Melissa

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#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

Health Care HB 119

SPONSOR(S): Hudson

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Health & Human Services Quality     Subcommittee		Guzzo 6	Calamas 💢 C
2) Appropriations Committee	-		
3) Health & Human Services Committee			

#### **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

The bill amends the Health Care Licensing Procedures Act (Act) and the various authorizing statutes of entities regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to reduce, streamline, and clarify regulations for those providers.

- The bill eliminates the Limited Nursing Services specialty license type for assisted living facilities (ALFs) to allow a licensed nurse to provide such services in a standard licensed ALF. The bill replaces the requirement to monitor specialty license facilities with a requirement to monitor all ALFs based upon citation of serious violations and allows a fee to be charged for monitoring visits. The bill modifies AHCA consultation duties related to ALFs, and requires the adoption of rules for data submission by ALFs related to the numbers of residents receiving mental health or nursing services, resident funding sources, and staffing.
- The bill limits the frequency of fire safety inspections by the State Fire Marshal for nursing homes, and expands the ability of nursing homes to provide respite services and provides criteria for the provision of such services.
- The bill amends the Health Care Clinic Act to exempt from licensure entities owned by a corporation generating more than \$250 million in annual sales and which have at least one owner who is a health care practitioner, and entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a publically traded entity with \$100 million or more in total annual revenues derived from providing health care services by employed or contracted health care practitioners.
- The bill amends various licensure provisions, including those related to bankruptcy notifications, licensure renewal notices, billing complaints, accrediting organizations, licensure application document submissions, staffing in geriatric outpatient clinics, medical records, property statements, AHCA inspection staff, litigation notices, and health care clinic licensure exemptions.
- The bill repeals obsolete or duplicative provisions in licensing and related statutes, including expired reports and regulations and provisions that exist in other sections of law. The bill resolves conflicts among and between provisions in the Act and various authorizing statutes for individual provider types. The bill also makes various revisions to update terminology and conforms current law to prior legislative changes.
- The bill requires prescribed drugs billed as 340B prescribed medication to meet the requirements of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and the federal 340B program; contain a national drug code and be billed at the actual acquisition cost or payment will be denied.
- The bill transfers administrative duties of the expansion program for federally qualified health centers from the Department of Health (DOH) to AHCA.
- The bill allows for the creation of voluntary wellness programs offering rewards and incentives to program participants.

The bill adds orthotic, pedorthic and prosthetic licensees to the list of "health care providers" for purposes of medical malpractice lawsuits.

The bill has an insignificant negative fiscal impact on the Agency for Health Care Administration. (See Fiscal Comments.)

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2011.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives. STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

#### **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

#### **Background**

The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) regulates over 41,000 health care providers under various regulatory programs. Regulated providers include:

- Laboratories authorized to perform testing under the Drug-Free Workplace Act (ss. 112.0455, 440.102, F.S.).
- Birth centers (Ch. 383, F.S.).
- Abortion clinics (Ch. 390, F.S.).
- Crisis stabilization units (Pts. I and IV of Ch. 394, F.S.).
- Short-term residential treatment facilities (Pt. I and IV of Ch. 394, F.S.).
- Residential treatment facilities (Pt. IV of Ch. 394, F.S.).
- Residential treatment centers for children and adolescents (Pt. IV of Ch. 394, F.S.).
- Hospitals (Part I of Ch. 395, F.S.).
- Ambulatory surgical centers (Pt. I of Ch. 395, F.S.).
- Mobile surgical facilities (Pt. I of Ch. 395, F.S.).
- Health care risk managers (Pt. I of Ch. 395, F.S.).
- Nursing homes (Pt. II of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Assisted living facilities (Pt. I of Ch. 429, F.S.).
- Home health agencies (Pt. III of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Nurse registries (Pt. III of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Companion services or homemaker services providers (Pt. III of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Adult day care centers (Pt. III of Ch. 429, F.S.).
- Hospices (Pt. IV of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Adult family-care homes (Pt. II of Ch. 429, F.S.).
- Homes for special services (Pt. V of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Transitional living facilities (Pt. V of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Prescribed pediatric extended care centers (Pt. VI of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Home medical equipment providers (Pt. VII of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (Pt. VIII of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Health care services pools (Pt. IX of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Health care clinics (Pt. X of Ch. 400, F.S.).
- Clinical laboratories (Pt. I of Ch. 483, F.S.).
- Multiphasic health testing centers (Pt. II of Ch. 483, F.S.).
- Organ, tissue, and eye procurement organizations (Pt. V of Ch. 765, F.S.).

#### **Health Care Licensing Procedures Act**

Providers are regulated under the Health Care Licensing Procedures Act (Act) in part II of chapter 408, F.S. The Act provides uniform licensing procedures and standards applicable to most AHCA-regulated entities. The Act contains basic licensing standards for 29 provider types in areas such as licensure application requirements, ownership disclosure, staff background screening, inspections, administrative sanctions, license renewal notices, and bankruptcy and eviction notices.

In addition to the Act, each provider type has an authorizing statute which includes unique provisions for licensure beyond the uniform criteria. Pursuant to s. 408.832, F.S., in the case of conflict between the Act and an individual authorizing statute, the Act prevails. There are several references in authorizing statutes that

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

conflict with or duplicate provisions in the Act, including references to the classification of deficiencies, penalties for an intentional or negligent act by a provider, provisional licenses, proof of financial ability to operate, inspection requirements and plans of corrections from providers. Chapter 2009-223, L.O.F., made changes to part II of chapter 408, F.S., which supersede components of the specific licensing statutes.

This bill repeals obsolete or duplicative provisions in licensing and related statutes, including expired reports and regulations and provisions that exist in other sections of law like the Act. The bill also makes changes to the Act to reduce, streamline, or clarify regulations for all providers regulated by AHCA.

The bill changes individual licensing statutes to reflect updates to the uniform standards in the Act. The bill makes corresponding changes to provider licensing statutes to reflect the changes made to the Act to eliminate conflicts and obsolete language.

#### License Renewal Notices

Section 408.806, F.S., requires AHCA to notify licensees by mail or electronically when it is time to renew their licenses. AHCA mails renewal notices to over 30,000 providers every two years. While the statute does not specify the manner of mailing notices, AHCA sends them by certified mail to verify receipt by the providers. The cost of certified mail is approximately \$78,000 annually. According to AHCA, some certified mail is returned, as providers do not pick it up or the post office is unable to obtain necessary signatures for delivery. AHCA has also encountered situations in which licensees did not timely renew their licenses and claimed that their lack of receipt of a renewal reminder was a reason for that failure.

The bill clarifies that renewal notices are courtesy reminders only and do not excuse the licensees from the requirement to file timely licensure applications. The revised language gives AHCA clear flexibility to use or not use certified mail to send courtesy renewal reminders.

#### Classification and Fines for Violations

Section 408.813, F.S., includes criteria for the classification of deficiencies for all providers licensed by AHCA. Some authorizing statutes also contain criteria for the classification of deficiencies, some of which do not match the provisions contained in the Act. The provisions in the Act legally supersede conflicting provisions in the authorizing statutes. However, the dual provisions may be confusing, and some conflicts still exist. Additionally, authorizing statutes are inconsistent related to fines for unclassified deficiencies such as failure to maintain insurance or exceeding licensed bed capacity.

The bill modifies the classification of licensure violations related to nursing homes, home health agencies, intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled, and adult family care homes to refer to the scope and severity in s. 408.813, F.S. Fine amounts for violations are unchanged. For intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled, the amount of fines for Class I, II, and III violations are unchanged, but a new Class IV is added for consistency with s. 408.813, F.S., with a fine not to exceed \$500. The addition of the Class IV violation creates a lower category for minor violations by those facilities. This resolves conflicting or confusing differences between the Act and the authorizing statutes, and resolves inconsistencies between these three authorizing statutes.

In addition, the bill establishes uniform sanction authority for unclassified deficiencies of up to \$500 per violation. Examples of unclassified deficiencies include failure to maintain insurance and other administrative requirements, exceeding licensed capacity, or violating a moratorium. Without fine authority, AHCA would be required to initiate revocation action for violations against those providers that do not have general fine authority. These violations may not warrant such a severe sanction.

#### Licensure Denial and Revocation

An action by AHCA to deny or revoke a license is subject to challenge under the Administrative Procedures Act (chapter 120, F.S.) If a licensee challenges the agency action, s. 408.815(2), F.S., allows the license to continue to exist and the provider to continue to operate during the pendency of the case. Once a final order is issued on the denial or revocation, if the original licensure expiration date has passed, there is no valid license

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

and the provider must cease operations immediately. According to AHCA, this can be problematic for residents or clients who must immediately be moved to another facility or find another health care provider.

The bill amends s. 408.815, F.S., to authorize AHCA to extend a license expiration date up to 30 days beyond the final order date in the event of a licensure denial or revocation to allow for the orderly transfer of residents or patients.

#### **Billing Complaint Authority**

The Act provides authority to review billing complaints across all programs and gives the impression that AHCA can take licensure action regarding billing practices. Section 408.10(2), F.S., requires AHCA to investigate consumer complaints regarding billing practices and determine if the facility has engaged in billing practices which are unreasonable and unfair to the consumer. However, the Act does not provide specific standards for billing practices which AHCA can use to cite violations and discipline a provider's license. Nor does the Act define what activities would be unreasonable and unfair. Several providers' authorizing statutes do include billing standards, including nursing homes and assisted living facilities. However, other authorizing statutes are silent on billing standards, including hospitals, labs, crisis stabilization units and residential treatment facilities.

For calendar year 2010, AHCA received 473 complaints that alleged billing-related issues. Of those, 74 were for providers that have billing standards in their licensure statutes. The remaining 399 were related to billing issues for which no regulatory authority existed for billing matters. When the agency receives a billing complaint regarding one of the providers which does not have statutory billing standards, it is the agency's policy to review the complaint and encourage the parties to work together to resolve the problem. However, the provider is not cited or disciplined due to lack of authority.

The bill repeals AHCA's independent authority related to billing complaints in the Act. However, a review for regulatory compliance will continue to be conducted when a complaint is received for one of the providers over which AHCA has well-defined statutory billing authority. This review could possibly result in citations and discipline.

#### License Display

Section 408.804, F.S., makes it unlawful to provide or offer services that require licensure without first obtaining a license. This section of law also makes licenses valid only for entities and locations for which they are issued. Licensees are required to display licenses in a conspicuous place readily visible to the clients. The Act does not currently address falsification or ill-usage of license documents.

The bill makes it a second degree misdemeanor to knowingly alter, deface, or falsify a license and is punishable by up to 60 days in jail and a fine of up to \$500. The bill makes it an administrative violation for a licensee to display an altered, defaced, or falsified license. Such violations are subject to licensure revocation and a fine of up to \$1,000 per day.

#### **Hospital Licensure**

#### **Accreditation Organizations**

Currently, Florida law allows AHCA to consider and use hospital accreditation by certain accrediting organizations for various purposes, including accepting accreditation surveys in lieu of AHCA surveys, requiring accreditation for designation as certain specialty hospitals, and setting standards for quality improvement programs. Section 395.002, F.S., defines "accrediting organizations" as the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, and the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc.

<sup>1</sup> S. 400.23, F.S., (Nursing Homes) and s. 429.19, F.S., (Assisted Living Facilities).

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

The bill broadens the definition of "accrediting organizations" for hospitals and ambulatory surgery centers to include any nationally recognized accrediting organization whose standards incorporate comparable licensure requirements as determined by AHCA. This gives AHCA and providers greater flexibility to accept new or improving accrediting organizations and reconsider existing organizations based on current statutory and rulebased standards.

#### Complaint Investigation Procedures

Complaint investigation procedures for hospitals exist in the hospital authorizing statutes as well as in the Act. Section 395,1046, F.S., provides special procedures for hospital complaints regarding emergency access issues. AHCA may investigate emergency access complaints even if the complaint is withdrawn. When the investigation is complete. AHCA shall prepare an investigative report that makes a probable cause determination. AHCA reports that the federal process for emergency access complaints dictates that these complaints should not be handled any differently from other types of complaints.

The bill repeals s. 395.1046, F.S., which eliminates the special procedures for investigating hospital emergency access complaints and would allow AHCA to employ existing hospital complaint investigation procedures used for all other types of complaints.

#### **Nursing Home Licensure**

#### **Nursing Home License Application**

An application for nursing home licensure must include the following:

- A signed affidavit disclosing financial or ownership interest of a nursing home controlling interest in the last five years in any health or residential facility which has closed, filed bankruptcy, has a receiver appointed or an injunction placed against it, or been denied, suspended, or revoked by a regulatory agency. This information is also required in s. 400.111, F.S.
- A plan for quality assurance and risk management. This plan is also reviewed during onsite inspections by AHCA.
- The total number of beds including those certified for Medicare and Medicaid. This information is also required by s. 408.806(1) (d), F.S.

The bill eliminates routine submission of documents at licensure by amending ss. 400.071, 400.111, and 400.1183, 400.141, F.S., to substitute the requirement for nursing homes to routinely submit certain documents at the time of licensure with the ability for AHCA to request the documents, if needed.

#### Nursing Home Geriatric Outpatient Clinics

Currently, nursing homes may establish a geriatric outpatient clinic as authorized in s. 400.021, F.S., to provide outpatient health care to persons 60 years of age or older. The clinic can be staffed by a registered nurse or a physician's assistant.

The bill expands the health care professionals that may staff a geriatric outpatient clinic in a nursing home to include licensed practical nurses under the direct supervision of registered nurses or advanced registered nurse practitioners.

#### Nursing Home Records

Section 400.141(1)(j), F.S., requires licensees to maintain full patient records. AHCA Rule 59A-4.118, F.A.C., establishes certain requirements regarding the credentials of nursing home records personnel. Specifically, the rule requires nursing homes to employ or contract with a person who is eligible for certification as a registered record administrator or an accredited record technician by the American Health Information Management Association is a graduate of a school of medical record science that is accredited jointly by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association and the American Health Information Management Association. AHCA Rule 59A-4.118, F.A.C., was promulgated in 1994 and the credentialing STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

organizations referred to in the rule presently do not exist as listed. There is also no authorizing statute that requires nursing homes to contract with a medical records consultant.

The bill amends s. 440.141(1)(j), F.S., to include federal language regarding maintenance of medical records consistent with federal medical records regulations contained in Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations. Specifically, the federal regulations require nursing homes to maintain medical records in accordance with accepted professional standards and practices that are complete, accurately documented, readily accessible, and systematically organized.<sup>2</sup> The addition of these federal standards will require the repeal of AHCA Rule 59A-4.118, F.A.C., related to the credentials of medical records personnel.

Nursing homes are required to maintain records of all grievances, and to report to the agency, upon licensure renewal, various data regarding those grievances. The bill retains the requirement for nursing homes to maintain all grievance records, but removes the requirement that nursing homes report the grievance information at the time of relicensure. The bill requires nursing homes to retain a log to be made available for inspection by AHCA.

#### Nursing Home Staffing Ratios - General

Nursing homes must comply with staff-to-resident ratios requirements. Under s. 400.141(1)(o), F.S., nursing homes are required to semiannually submit to AHCA information regarding facility staff-to-resident ratios, staff turnover, and staff stability, including information regarding certified nursing assistants, licensed nurses, the director of nursing, and the facility administrator. The ratio must be reported as an average of the most recent calendar quarter. Staff turnover must be reported for the most recent 12-month period. The formula for determining staff stability is the total number of employees that have been employed for more than 12 months, divided by the total number of employees employed at the end of the most recent calendar quarter, and expressed as a percentage.

If a nursing home fails to comply with minimum staffing requirements for two consecutive days, the facility must cease new admissions until the staffing ratio has been achieved for six consecutive days. Failure to self-impose this moratorium on admissions results in a Class II deficiency cited by AHCA. All other citations for a Class II deficiency represent current ongoing non-compliance that AHCA determines has compromised a resident's ability to maintain or reach his or her highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being. Use of the Class II deficiency for a failure to cease admissions is an inconsistent use of a "Class II" deficiency in comparison to all other violations. No nursing homes were cited for this violation in 2010.

The bill removes the requirements under s. 400.141(1)(o), F.S., for reporting staff-to-resident ratio information semiannually to AHCA.

The bill modifies the penalty for nursing homes that fail to self impose an admissions moratorium for insufficient staffing to a fine of \$1,000 instead of a Class II deficiency.

#### Nursing Home Staffing Requirements

Section 400.23(5), F.S., requires AHCA, in collaboration with the Division of Children's Medical Services within the Department of Health (DOH), to adopt rules for minimum standards of care for persons under 21 years of age who reside in nursing home facilities. In 1997, Rule 59A-4.1295, F.A.C., was adopted to provide these additional standards of care for pediatric nursing homes which consist of the following:

- For residents who require **skilled care**, each nursing home must provide an average of 3.5 hours of nursing care per patient per day. A maximum of 1.5 hours may be provided by a certified nursing assistant (CNA), and no less than 1 hour of care must be provided by a licensed nurse.
- For residents who are fragile each nursing home must provide an average of 5 hours of direct care per patient per day. A maximum of 1.5 hours of care may be provided by a CNA, and no less than 1.7 hours of care must be provided by a licensed nurse.

<sup>2</sup> 42 C.F.R. 483.75. STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS DATE: 3/14/2011 Section 400.23(3)(a), F.S., establishes general nursing home staffing standards. Until 2001, s. 400.23(3)(a) did not require a minimum number of licensed nurses or certified nursing assistants. When Rule 59A-4.1295, F.A.C., was adopted in 1997, it was in compliance with s. 400.23(3)(a), F.S., because there were no minimum staffing standards required in the statute at that time. However, the minimum staffing requirements in s. 400.23(3)(a), F.S., have changed since the Rule language above was adopted.

In 2001 s. 400.23(3)(a) was amended to include a minimum staffing standard, which is still in effect today. Currently, s. 400.23(3)(a), F.S., establishes general nursing home staffing standards and requires at least 3.9 hours of licensed nursing and CNA direct care per resident per day. Minimums of 2.7 hours of direct care by a CNA and 1 hour of direct care by a licensed nurse are required. The minimum staffing requirements for pediatric nursing homes in Rule 59A-4.1295, F.A.C. are inconsistent with those required for general nursing homes in s. 400.23(3)(a). The rule limits CNA care to no more than 1.5 hours per day for both fragile and skilled patients, while the statute allows a minimum of 2.7 hours of CNA care per day.

AHCA has tried several times to amend the pediatric staffing ratios in Rule 59A-4.1295, F.A.C. In their most recent proposal, AHCA attempted to delete the rule requirements for skilled and fragile residents detailed above in an effort to comply with s. 400.23(3)(a), F.S. However, the proposed rule has since been withdrawn. During this process, the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee informed the agency that according to s. 120.52(8)(c), F.S., a rule which "enlarges, modifies or contravenes the specific provisions of law implemented" is an "invalid exercise of delegated legislative authority." 3 AHCA has been unsuccessful as of yet in amending language in the rule to comply with the current version of s. 400.23, F.S.

The bill requires AHCA and the Children's Medical Services Network to adopt rules for minimum staffing requirements for nursing homes that serve individuals less than 21 years of age. Further, the bill provides that these rules are to apply in lieu of the standards contained in s. 400.23(3)(a), F.S. The staffing requirements are as follows:

- For individuals under age 21 who require skilled care, each nursing home facility must provide a minimum combined average of licensed nurses, respiratory therapists, and certified nursing assistants of 3.9 hours of direct care per resident per day.
- For individuals under age 21 who are fragile, each nursing home must include a minimum combined average of licensed nurses, respiratory therapists, and certified nursing assistances of 5.0 hours of direct care per resident per day.

Current General 400.23(3)(a)	Current Pediatric Skilled 59A-4.1295(8)(a)	HB 119 Pediatric Skilled	Current Pediatric Medically Fragile 59A-4.1295(8)(b)	HB 119 Pediatric Medically Fragile
Nurse – 1 hr.	Nurse – 1 hr. minimum	3.9 hrs.	Nurse – 1.7 hrs. minimum	5 hrs.
CNAs – 2.7 hrs. minimum	CNAs – 1.5 hrs. maximum	Can be all CNAs	CNAs – 1.5 hrs. maximum	Can be all CNAs

#### Nursing Home Do Not Resuscitate Orders

Section 400.142, F.S., requires AHCA to develop rules relating to implementation of do not resuscitate orders (DNRs) for nursing home residents. Criteria for DNRs are found in s. 401.45, F.S., which allows for emergency pre-hospital treatment to be provided by any licensee and provides that resuscitation may be withheld from a patient by an emergency medical technician (EMT) or paramedic if evidence of a DNR is presented.<sup>4</sup> Section 401.45, F.S., also provides rule making authority to DOH to implement this section and requires DOH, in consultation with the Department of Elderly Affairs and AHCA, to develop a standardized DNR identification

<sup>4</sup> Section 401.45, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Oates, Jowanna. "To Bernard Hudson." 14 September 2010. Joint Administrative Procedures Committee.

system with devices that signify, when carried or worn, that the patient has been issued an order not to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation by a physician.<sup>5</sup>

DOH developed rule 64J-2.018, F.A.C., which became effective October, 1 2008, while AHCA has yet to promulgate any rules relating to the implementation of DNRs. Rule 64J-2.018, F.A.C., provides the following:<sup>6</sup>

- An EMT or paramedic must withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an original or completed copy of DH Form 1896 (Florida DNR Form).
- The DNR Order form must be printed on yellow paper and have the words "DO NOT RESUSCITATE ORDER" printed in black.
- A patient identification device is a miniature version of DH Form 1896 and is a voluntary device intended to provide and portable and convenient DNR order form.
- The DNR order form and patient identification device must be signed by the patient's physician.
- An EMT or paramedic must verify the identity of the patient in possession of the DNR order form or
  patient identification device by means of the patient's driver license or a witness in the presence of the
  patient.
- During transport, the EMT must ensure that a copy of the DNR order form or the patient identification device accompanies the live patient.
- A DNR may be revoked at any time by the patient.

The bill removes the requirement for AHCA to promulgate rules related to the implementation of DNRs for nursing home residents. This requirement appears to be duplicative of DOH rulemaking authority in s. 401.45(5), F.S.

#### Nursing Home Inspections and Surveys

AHCA employs surveyors to inspect nursing homes. Pursuant to s. 400.275, F.S., newly hired nursing home surveyors must spend two days in a nursing home as part of basic training in a non-regulatory role. Federal regulations prescribe an extensive training process for nursing home inspection staff. Staff must pass the federal Surveyor Minimum Qualifications Test. Federal regulations prohibit an AHCA staff person who formerly worked in a nursing home from inspecting a nursing home within two years of employment with that home; state law requires a five year lapse.

The bill removes the requirement for new AHCA nursing home inspection staff to spend two days in a nursing home as part of basic training and aligns staff requirements with federal regulations. AHCA nursing home staff must still be fully qualified under federal requirements for the Surveyor Minimum Qualifications Test.

#### **Nursing Home Litigation Notices**

Sections 400.147(10) and 400.0233, F.S., require nursing homes to report civil notices of intent tolitigate and civil complaints filed with clerks of courts by a resident or representative of a resident. This information has been used to produce the Semi-Annual Report on Nursing Homes required by s. 400.195, F.S. However, s. 400.195, F.S., was repealed in 2010.

The bill eliminates the requirement to report notices of intent to litigate and civil complaints.

#### Nursing Home Respite Care

Section 400.141(1)(f), F.S., allows nursing homes to provide respite care for people needing short-term or temporary nursing home services. Only nursing homes with standard licensure status with no Class I or Class II deficiencies in the past two years or having Gold Seal status may provide respite services. AHCA is authorized to promulgate rules for the provision of respite services.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Florida Department of Health Rule 64J-2.018, F.A.C.

The bill amends s. 400.141, F.S., to expand the ability of nursing homes to provide respite services not exceeding 60 days per year and individual stays may not exceed 14 days. The bill allows all licensed nursing homes to provide respite services without limitations based on prior deficiencies. The bill provides additional criteria for the provision of respite services. For each patient, the nursing home must:

- Have an abbreviated plan of care for each respite patient, covering nutrition, medication, physician orders, nursing assessments and dietary preferences;
- Have a contract that covers the services to be provided;
- Ensure patient release to the proper person; and
- Assume the duties of the patient's primary care giver.

The bill provides that respite patients are exempt from discharge planning requirements, allowed to use his or her personal medication with a physician's order, and covered by the resident rights as delineated in s. 400.022, F.S., except those related to transfer, choice of physician, bed reservation policies, and discharge challenges. The bill requires prospective respite patients to provide certain medical information to the nursing home and entitles the patient to retain his or her personal physician.

#### **Nursing Home Kitchen Inspections**

DOH operates a food safety program pursuant to s. 381.0072, F.S. DOH issues food establishment licenses or permits, conducts food safety inspections and enforces regulations through fines and other disciplinary actions.<sup>7</sup> A food service establishment includes the following:<sup>8</sup>

- Detention facilities.
- Public or private schools.
- Migrant labor camps.
- ALFs.
- Adult family-care homes.
- Adult day care centers.
- Short-term residential facilities.
- Residential treatment facilities.
- Homes for special services.
- Transitional living facilities.
- Crisis stabilization units.
- Hospices.
- Prescribed pediatric extended care centers.
- Intermediate care facilities for people with developmental disabilities.
- Boarding schools.
- · Civic or fraternal organizations.
- Bars and lounges.
- Vending machines that dispense potentially hazardous foods.
- Mobile units at any of the facilities named above, where food is prepared and intended for individual
  portion service, including the site at which individual portions are provided, regardless of whether
  consumption is on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the food.

In 2010, HB 5311 was passed and repealed DOH's regulatory authority to perform kitchen inspections for certain entities licensed by other state agencies:

- Hospitals licensed under chapter 395.
- Nursing homes licensed under part II of chapter 400.
- Child care facilities as defined in s. 402.301, F.S.
- Residential facilities collocated with a nursing home or hospital.

<sup>8</sup> Section 381.0072(1)(b), F.S.

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS DATE: 3/14/2011

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, State Food Safety Programs Should Improve Performance and Financial Self-Sufficiency, Report No. 08-67 (December 2008).

The bill reinstates the department's authority to inspect nursing homes and limits kitchen inspections of nursing homes by DOH to twice a year. DOH may make additional inspections in response to a complaint. The bill requires DOH to coordinate inspection timing with AHCA, such that a DOH inspection occurs at least 60 days after an AHCA inspection.

#### Nursing Home Fire Inspections

The Florida Fire Prevention Code is established in chapter 633, F.S., which also establishes the duties and responsibilities of the Florida Fire Marshal and his agents, who are housed within the Department of Financial Services (DFS). Currently, s. 633.081, F.S., requires the Fire Marshal to inspect nursing homes when DFS has "reasonable cause" to believe that a violation of the Florida Fire Code, any rules promulgated under the Florida Fire Code, or of a fire safety code established by a local authority, exists.

The bill amends s. 633.081 to limit fire inspections of nursing homes by the State Fire Marshal or his agent to once a year. The Fire Marshal may make additional inspections in response to a complaint giving rise to "reasonable cause" for believing a violation exists. The Fire Marshal may also make additional inspections upon identifying violations when accessing a nursing home facility for orientation or training activities.

#### Notice of Bankruptcy and Eviction

Currently, nursing homes are required to notify AHCA of bankruptcy filing pursuant to s. 400.141(1)(r), F.S. However, nursing homes are not required to notify AHCA of eviction, and there is no statutory requirement for other types of facility providers to notify AHCA if served with an eviction notice or of bankruptcy filing. AHCA reports that it has recently been made aware of several eviction and bankruptcy orders affecting regulated facilities.<sup>9</sup>

The bill amends s. 408.810, F.S., to require providers' controlling interests to notify AHCA within 10 days after a court action to initiate bankruptcy, foreclosure, or eviction proceedings. This applies to any such action to which the controlling interest is a petitioner or defendant. According to AHCA, this new requirement would allow the agency to monitor the facility to ensure patient protection and safe transfer, if necessary. <sup>10</sup> If the property upon which a licensed provider operates is encumbered by a mortgage or is leased, the bill requires the licensee to notify the mortgage holder or landlord that the property will provide services that require licensure and instruct the mortgage holder or landlord to notify AHCA if action is initiated against the licensee, such as eviction or foreclosure.

#### **Hospice Licensure**

Section 408.810(8) F.S., requires any hospice initial or change of ownership applicant show anticipated provider revenue and expenditures, the basis for financing anticipated cash flow requirements and access to contingency financing. Section 400.606(1)(I), F.S., requires that an annual operating budget be submitted, which duplicates the financial information now required in the Act.

The hospice authorizing statutes and federal regulations require that hospices have inpatient beds for pain control, symptom management, and respite care. Inpatient beds may be in a hospital, skilled nursing facility or a freestanding inpatient facility operated by a hospice. Section 408.043, F.S., requires that there be a certificate of need for a hospice freestanding facility "primarily engaged in providing inpatient care and related services." This provision is repeated in the Act.

The bill removes the requirement for hospice licensure applicants to submit a projected annual operating budget. Financial projections are already submitted as part of the proof of financial ability to operate as required in the Act; therefore, this removes duplicative requirements.

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STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> AHCA, Staff Analysis and Economic Impact, House Bill Number 119 (February 7, 2011).

The bill amends both the Act and the hospice authorizing statutes related to certificates of need for inpatient hospice facilities. The bill eliminates the modifier "primarily" to provide that any provision of inpatient hospice care, in any facility not already licensed as a health care facility (like a hospital or nursing home), requires a certificate of need. In effect, the bill provides that no exemptions to this requirement exist.

#### **Home Medical Equipment Licensure**

Section 400.931(2), F.S., allows a bond be posted as an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate for a home medical equipment provider. Section 408.8065, F.S., requires the submission of financial statements demonstrating the ability to fund start up costs, working capital, and contingency requirements.

The bill deletes the provisions of s. 400.931, F.S., related to the ability to submit a bond as an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate. Due to 2009 legislative changes, financial oversight is now addressed in the Act.

#### **Health Care Clinic Licensure**

Part X of ch. 400, F.S., contains the Health Care Clinic Act. This act was passed in 2003 to reduce fraud and abuse in the personal injury protection (PIP) insurance system. Florida's Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law<sup>11</sup> requires motor vehicle owners to maintain \$10,000 of personal injury protection (PIP) insurance. PIP benefits are available for certain express damages sustained in a motor vehicle accident, regardless of fault.

Pursuant to the Health Care Clinic Act, AHCA licenses entities that meet the definition of a "clinic": "an entity at which health care services are provided to individuals and which tenders charges for reimbursement for such services...". Licensure applications must identify the owners, medical director, and medical providers employed by the clinic. Applicants must provide proof of compliance with applicable rules and financial ability to operate. A level two background screening is required of each applicant for clinic licensure, and certain criminal offenses bar licensure. Each clinic must have a medical director or clinic director who agrees in writing to accept legal responsibility pursuant to s. 400.9935, F.S., for the following activities on behalf of the clinic:

- Ensuring that all practitioners providing health care services or supplies to patients maintain a current, active, and unencumbered Florida license;
- Reviewing patient referral contracts or agreements made by the clinic;
- Ensuring that all health care practitioners at the clinic have active appropriate certification or licensure for the level of care being provided;
- · Serving as the clinic records owner;
- Ensuring compliance with the recordkeeping, office surgery, and adverse incident reporting requirements of ch. 456, F.S., the respective practice acts, and rules adopted under the Health Care Clinic Act; and
- Conducting systematic reviews of clinic billings to ensure billings are not fraudulent or unlawful. If an unlawful charge is discovered, immediate corrective action must be taken.

AHCA may deny, revoke, or suspend a health care clinic license and impose administrative fines of up to \$5,000 per violation pursuant to s. 400.995, F.S.

Although all clinics must be licensed, s. 400.9905(4), F.S., contains a listing of entities that are not considered a "clinic" for purposes of licensure, including:

- Entities licensed or registered by the state under one or more specified practice acts and that only
  provide services within the scope of their license, and entities that own such entities, and entities under
  common ownership with such entities;
- Entities that are exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. sec. 501(c)(3) or sec. 501(c)(4);

<sup>12</sup> Section 400.9905(4), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Sections 627.730-627.7405, F.S., the Florida Motor Vehicle No-Fault Law, were repealed on October 1, 2007 pursuant to s. 19, ch. 2003-411 L.O.F. The No-Fault Law was revived and reenacted effective January 1, 2008 pursuant to ch. 2007-324 L.O.F.

- Community college and university clinics;
- Entities owned or operated by the federal or state government;
- · Clinical facilities affiliated with an accredited medical school which provides certain training;
- Entities that provide only oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians and are owned by publicly-traded corporations;
- Clinical facilities affiliated with an accredited certain college of chiropractic which provides certain training;
- Entities that provide a certain amount of practitioner staffing or anesthesia services to hospitals; and
- Orthotic or prosthetic facilities owned by publicly-traded corporations.

The bill expands an existing exemption from health care clinic licensure for clinics that are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded corporation to include pediatric cardiology or perinatology clinics. The bill also creates exemptions from licensure for entities:

- Owned by a corporation generating more than \$250 million in annual sales and which have at least one owner who is a health care practitioner;
- Owned directly or indirectly by a publically traded entity with \$100 million or more in total annual revenues derived from providing health care services by employed or contracted licensed health care practitioners.

Licensure for health care clinics includes mobile clinics and portable equipment providers. The bill provides that portable service providers, such as mobile ultrasound providers, are subject to health care clinic licensure even though they do not deliver care at the clinic's location.

Section 400.991(4), F.S., allows a bond to be posted as an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate for health care clinics. The bill deletes provisions in s. 400.991(4), F.S., related to the ability to submit a bond as an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate. Due to 2009 legislative changes, financial oversight is now addressed in the Act.

#### **Assisted Living Facility Licensure**

Currently, an ALF that wishes to provide certain nursing services must also have a limited nursing services (LNS) license or extended congregate care (ECC) specialty license to provide certain nursing services. These specialty licenses allow facilities to provide a variety of additional services beyond those allowed in a standard licensed ALF.

With a LNS specialty license, a facility may provide nursing assessment; care and application of routine dressings; care of casts, braces and splints; administration and regulation of portable oxygen; catheter, colostomy, and ileostomy care; maintenance and the application of cold or heat treatments; passive range of motion exercises; and ear and eye irrigations.

Facilities with the ECC specialty license may provide additional services, including total help with activities of daily living (bathing, dressing, toileting); dietary management (special diets and nutrition monitoring); administering medication and prescribed treatments; rehabilitative services; and escort to health services. Additionally, licensed nursing staff in an ECC program may provide any nursing service permitted within the scope of their license consistent with residency requirements and the facility's written policies and procedures. A facility is required to pay an additional licensure fee for the LNS and ECC specialty license.

In accordance with current law, LNS facilities must be monitored at least twice a year and ECC facilities must be monitored quarterly. Additional fees required for these programs cover the costs of monitoring visits and the additional oversight during routine inspections and licensure due to the higher acuity of residents and services. As of January 2011, there are a total of 2,919 ALFs with standard licenses with a total of 82,176 beds. Of the 2,919 ALFs in Florida, 1,038 have a LNS specialty license and 285 have an ECC specialty license; Of these 48 have both a LNS and an ECC license.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> AHCA, *Staff Analysis and Economic Impact, House Bill Number 119* (February 7, 2011). **STORAGE NAME**: h0119.HSQS

ALFs are not currently required to submit resident population data to AHCA. However, chapter 2009-223, L.O.F., requires the submission of disaster/emergency information electronically via AHCA's Emergency Status System (ESS) in conjunction with the licensure renewal process. Currently, 42.1 percent (1,197) of ALFs are enrolled in this system.

Section 429.23, F.S., requires each ALF to submit a monthly report on civil liability claims filed against the facility and provides that the reports are not discoverable on civil or administrative actions. Section 429.35, F.S., requires AHCA to forward the results of biennial licensure surveys to various entities, including a local public library, the local ombudsman council, and the district Adult Services and Mental Health Program Office.

The bill eliminates the LNS specialty license for ALFs and allows a licensed nurse to provide limited nursing services in a standard licensed ALF without additional licensure. The bill repeals the requirement to monitor ECCs, and replaces it with a requirement to monitor based upon citation of serious violations (Class I or Class II) in any ALF. The bill increases ALF licensure fees to compensate for the loss of LNS licensure fees and maintain the licensure program. The bill authorizes \$356 for a standard license fee, \$67.50 per private pay bed and \$18,000 for a total fee cap.

The bill allows AHCA to charge a fee for monitoring visits equal to the lesser of one half of the facility's biennial license and bed fee or \$500. During Fiscal Year 2009-2010, AHCA conducted a total of 667 monitoring visits for LNS and ECC licensure. Under the new monitoring proposed in the bill, AHCA expects to conduct 726 monitoring visits per year, assuming an average monitoring of three times per year. AHCA expects the monitoring based upon citation of violations proposed in the bill to have a neutral effect on the number of visits conducted per year despite the elimination of the LNS license.<sup>14</sup>

The bill modifies AHCA's consultation duties by removing the required provision of a checklist of necessary general, local and state approvals prior to the construction of a facility; and an explanation of benefits and financial assistance options available to a facility resident who is a recipient of supplemental security income.

The bill requires AHCA to adopt rules for data submission by ALFs related to staffing and numbers of residents receiving certain services. The bill requires facilities to electronically submit resident population data to AHCA semi-annually. Licensees will be required to report ALF resident information not currently required and requires the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA), in consultation with AHCA, to adopt rules. According to AHCA, this resident information will be useful for health planning and regulatory purposes.<sup>15</sup>

The bill also eliminates the requirement that ALFs report civil liability claims to AHCA and allows AHCA to provide biennial survey results to the public electronically or via the AHCA website.

#### **Multi-Phasic Health Testing Centers**

Multi-phasic health testing centers (centers) are facilities which take human specimens for delivery to clinical laboratories for testing and may perform other basic human measurement functions. Centers are licensed and regulated under part II of chapter 483, F.S. Section 483.294, F.S., requires AHCA to inspect centers at least annually. The bill amends the inspection schedule requiring AHCA to inspect centers biennially.

#### **Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund**

Under current law, specified traffic fines may be used to provide an enhanced Medicaid rate to nursing homes that serve clients with brain and spinal cord injuries. According to AHCA, funds collected from these fines have not been sufficient to support a Medicaid nursing home supplemental rate for the estimated 100 adult ventilator-dependent patients.

<sup>15</sup> AHCA, *Staff Analysis and Economic Impact, House Bill Number 119* (February 7, 2011).

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>AHCA email dated 02,22,11, on file with subcommittee staff.

The bill redirects the revenue to the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund within DOH, to be used for Medicaid recipients who have sustained a spinal cord injury and who are technologically and respiratory dependent.

#### "Up-or-Out" Program

The Medicaid "Up-or-Out" Quality of Care Contract Management Program authorized in s. 400.148, F.S., was created as a pilot program in 2001. The purpose of the program was to improve care in poor performing nursing homes and assisted living facilities by assigning trained medical personnel to facilities in select counties similar to Medicare models for managing the medical and supportive-care needs of long-term nursing home residents. The pilot was subject to appropriation; however, an appropriation was not allocated. Therefore, the program was never implemented. According to AHCA, the criteria specified to identify poor performing facilities has been replaced by more comprehensive information for consumers to make informed choices for care.

The bill repeals the Medicaid Up-or-Out Pilot Quality of Care Contract Management Program.

#### **Medical Malpractice**

Sections 766.201-766.212, F.S., establish a process for prompt resolution of medical malpractice lawsuits including presuit investigation and arbitration. These sections apply to malpractice lawsuits against health care providers, which are:

- Hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers and mobile surgical facilities as defined and licensed under ch. 395;
- Birth centers licensed under ch. 383;
- Physicians licensed under ch. 458 or 459;
- Chiropractors licensed under ch. 460;
- Podiatrists licensed under ch. 461;
- Naturopaths licensed under ch. 462:
- Optometrists licensed under ch. 463;
- Nurses licensed under pt. I of ch. 464;
- Dentists, dental hygienists and dental labs licensed under ch. 466:
- Midwives licensed under ch. 467; or
- Physical therapists licensed under ch. 486;
- Clinical laboratories licensed under ch. 483;
- Health maintenance organization certified under pt. I of ch. 641;
- Blood banks;
- Plasma centers;
- Industrial clinics;
- Renal dialysis facilities; or
- Professional association partnerships, corporations, joint ventures, or other associations for professional activity by health care providers.

The bill adds orthotic, pedorthic and prosthetic providers licensed under pt. XIV of ch. 468 to the definition of "health care providers" for purposes of medical malpractice lawsuits governed by ss. 766.201-766.212, F.S.

#### **Medicaid Prescribed Drug Spending-Control Program**

Section 499.003(54), F.S., defines "wholesale distribution" as distribution of prescription drugs to people other than consumers or patients. It expressly excludes certain activities, which effectively excludes these activities from wholesale drug distribution regulation.

One such excluded activity is the sale, purchase, trade or transfer of prescription drugs from or for entities able to purchase drugs at discount prices pursuant to the federal "340B" program. The 340B program limits the cost of certain drugs to certain federal grantees, federally-qualified health center look-alikes and qualified

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

disproportionate share hospitals.<sup>16</sup> To qualify for exclusion from state wholesale distribution regulation, s. 499.003(54)(a)4.d., F.S., requires such entities to maintain separate inventories for drugs purchased under the 340B program and other drugs.

Under federal statute, 340B purchased drugs must be billed to Medicaid at actual acquisition cost. The Medicaid agency must then carve these claims out of the rebate pool so that state Medicaid programs can collect federal rebates on the non-340B purchased drugs. Collection of rebates requires the addition of national drug code (NDC) numbers.<sup>17</sup> The requirement for an NDC number on a claim means that the State Medicaid program must reject claims that lack NDC numbers.<sup>18</sup>

The bill amends s. 409.912(39)(a), F.S., stipulating that a claim billed as a 340B prescribed medication must:

- Meet the requirements of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005;
- Meet the requirements of the federal 340B program;
- Contain a national drug code; and
- Be billed at the actual acquisition cost.

If a claim does not meet all of these requirements the claim will be denied by the state Medicaid program.

#### **Federally Qualified Health Center Access Program**

Federally qualified health center (FQHC) is a federal designation from the Bureau of Primary Health Care and the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services that is assigned to private non-profit or public health care organizations that serve predominantly uninsured or medically underserved areas. A high percentage of community health center patients are uninsured and live at or near the federal poverty level (FPL). Many are recipients of Medicaid. Fifty-four percent of Florida FQHC patients live at or below 100% of the FPL. Another 16% of Florida FQHC patients live between 100% and 200% of the FPL.

Section 409.91255, F.S., requires DOH to develop a program for the expansion of FQHC's to provide comprehensive primary and preventive health care and urgent care services that may reduce the morbidity, mortality, and cost of care among the uninsured population of the state. In selecting centers to receive this financial assistance DOH must:

- Give preference to communities that have few or no community-based primary care services or in which the current services are unable to meet the community's needs.
- Require primary care services to be provided to the medically indigent using a sliding fee schedule based on income.
- Promote innovative and creative uses of federal, state, and local health care resources.
- Require funds provided be used to pay for operating costs of a projected expansion in patient caseloads, services or for capital improvement projects.
- Require in-kind support from other sources.
- Promote coordination among federally qualified health centers, other private sector providers, and publicly supported programs.
- Promote the development of community emergency room diversion programs in conjunction with local resources.<sup>20</sup>

Applications for financial assistance under the program are reviewed by a seven-member panel, four of whom are appointed by the State Surgeon General and three of whom are appointed by the CEO of the Florida Association of Community Health Centers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> See, Introduction to 340B Drug Pricing Program, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, *available at* http://www.hrsa.gov/opa/introduction.htm (last viewed February 14, 2011).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Drug products are identified and reported using a national drug code: a unique, three-segment number, which is a universal product identifier for human drugs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>AHCA, Staff Analysis and Economic Impact, House Bill Number 119 (February 7, 2011).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Florida Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., 2010 FQHC Facts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Section 409.91255(3), F.S.

The bill amends s. 409.91255, F.S., to transfer the program authority from DOH to AHCA. In addition, the bill requires the Florida Association of Community Health Centers to develop a FQHC based statewide assessment and strategic plan to assist in the assessment and identification of areas of critical need every five years beginning January 1, 2012. The bill also transfers the authority to select the four panel members who review applications from the State Surgeon General to the Secretary of AHCA. The other three members of the panel are still appointed by the CEO of the Florida Association of Community Health Centers.

#### **Wellness Programs**

Section 626.9541(1)(h), F.S., prohibits unlawful rebates as inducement to enter into an insurance contract and allows for rebates when they are expressly provides by law. Presently, s. 626.9541, F.S., does not prohibit or provide for wellness programs with reward incentives.

The bill amends s. 626.9541, F.S., to provide health insurers the authority to offer a voluntary wellness or health improvement program that provides rewards and incentives to benefit plan members in an effort to encourage or reward participation in a health insurer's wellness program. These rewards and incentives include, but are not limited to:

- Merchandise
- Gift cards
- Debit cards
- Premium discounts or rebates
- Contributions towards a member's health savings account
- · Modifications to copayment, deductible or coinsurance amounts

Additionally, the bill provides authority to health insurers to request health benefit plan members to provide documentation stating that they have a medical condition which makes it unreasonably difficult or medically inadvisable to participate in a wellness program. The bill provides that rewards or incentives are not insurance benefits.

#### **Statutory Revisions**

The bill updates the name of the Statewide Advocacy Council, formerly known as The Human Rights Advocacy Committee, The Joint Commission, formerly known as the Joint Commission of the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, and the Commission on Accreditation on Rehabilitation Facilities, formerly known as CARF - the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission.

The bill deletes definitions for and references to private review agents and utilization review in s. 395.002, F.S., to conform to the repeal made in chapter 2009-223, L.O.F. The bill repeals unused or unnecessary definitions, including definitions for "department" and "agency".

The bill makes technical corrections and repeals requested by the Division of Statutory Revision, such as repealing obsolete dates, amending cross-references, and updating the reference to an obsolete rule.

#### **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

Section 1: Amends s. 112.0455, F.S., relating to the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

Section 2: Amends s. 154.11, F.S., relating to powers of the board of trustees.

Section 3: Amends s. 318.21, F.S., relating to the disposition of civil penalties by county courts.

Section 4: Amends s. 381.0072, F.S., relating to food service protection.

Section 5: Repeals s. 383.325, F.S., relating to inspection reports.

Section 6: Amends s. 394.4787, F.S., relating to specialty psychiatric hospitals.

**Section 7:** Amends s. 394.741, F.S., relating to accreditation requirements for providers of behavioral health care services.

Section 8: Amends s. 395.002, F.S., relating to accrediting organizations and specialty hospitals.

Section 9: Amends s. 395.003, F.S., relating to licensure; denial suspension, and revocation.

- **Section 10:** Amends s. 395.0193, F.S., relating to licensed facilities; peer review; disciplinary powers; agency or partnership with physicians.
- Section 11: Amends s. 395.1023, F.S., relating to child abuse and neglect cases.
- Section 12: Amends s. 395.1041, F.S., relating to access to emergency services and care.
- Section 13: Repeals s. 395.1046, F.S., relating to complaint investigation procedures.
- Section 14: Amends s. 395.1055, F.S., relating to rules and enforcement.
- Section 15: Amends s. 395.10972, F.S., relating to the Health Care Risk Manager Advisory Council.
- **Section 16:** Amends s. 395.2050, F.S., relating to routine inquiry for organ and tissue donation.
- **Section 17:** Amends s. 395.3036, F.S., relating to confidentiality of records and meetings of corporations that lease public hospitals or other public health care facilities.
- Section 18: Repeals s. 395.3037, F.S., relating to definitions of "department" and "agency".
- **Section 19:** Amends s. 395.3038, F.S., relating to state-listed primary stroke centers and comprehensive stroke centers, and notification of hospitals.
- Section 20: Amends s. 395.602, F.S., relating to rural hospitals.
- Section 21: Amends s. 400.021, F.S., relating to geriatric outpatient clinics.
- **Section 22:** Amends s. 400.0239, F.S., relating to the quality of long-term care facility improvement trust fund.
- Section 23: Amends s. 400.0255, F.S., relating to resident transfer or discharge.
- Section 24: Amends s. 400.063, F.S., relating to resident protection.
- Section 25: Amends s. 400.071, F.S., relating to applications for licensure.
- Section 26: Amends s. 400.0712, F.S., relating to applications for inactive licenses.
- Section 27: Amends s. 400.111, F.S., relating to disclosure of controlling interest.
- Section 28: Amends s. 400.1183, F.S., relating to resident grievance procedures.
- **Section 29:** Repeals s. 400.141, F.S., relating to administration and management of nursing home facilities.
- **Section 30:** Amends s. 400.142, F.S., relating to emergency medication kits and orders not to resuscitate.
- **Section 31:** Amends s. 400.147, F.S., relating to internal risk management and the quality assurance program.
- **Section 32:** Repeals s. 400.148, F.S., relating to the Medicaid "Up-or-Out" quality of care contract management program.
- **Section 33:** Amends s. 400.179, F.S., relating to liability for Medicaid underpayments and overpayments.
- Section 34: Amends s. 400.19, F.S., relating to right of entry and inspection.
- Section 35: Amends s. 400.23, F.S., relating to rules, evaluation and deficiencies and licensure status.
- Section 36: Amends s. 400.275, F.S., relating to agency duties.
- Section 37: Amends s. 400.484, F.S., relating to right of inspection, violation and fines.
- **Section 38:** Amends s. 400.606, F.S., relating to license application, renewal, conditional license or permits and certificates of need.
- **Section 39:** Amends s. 400.607, F.S., relating to denial, suspension and revocation of a license; emergency actions and imposition of administrative fines.
- **Section 40:** Amends s. 400.915, F.S., relating to construction and renovation requirements.
- Section 41: Amends s. 400.925, F.S., relating to accrediting organizations.
- Section 42: Amends s. 400.931, F.S., relating to application for licensure.
- Section 43: Amends s. 400.932, F.S., relating to administrative penalties.
- Section 44: Amends s. 400,967, F.S., relating to rules and classification of violations.
- **Section 45:** Amends s. 400.9905, F.S., relating to clinics and portable health service or equipment providers.
- **Section 46:** Amends s. 400.991, F.S., relating to license requirements, background screenings and prohibitions.
- Section 47: Amends s. 400.9935, F.S., relating to clinic responsibilities.
- Section 48: Amends s. 408.034, F.S., relating to agency duties and responsibilities.
- **Section 49:** Amends s. 408.036, F.S., relating to projects subject to review and exemption.
- **Section 50:** Amends s. 408.043, F.S., relating to special provisions for Hospice applications for certificates of need.
- **Section 51:** Amends s. 408.05, F.S., relating to the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis.

- **Section 52:** Amends s. 408.061, F.S., relating to data collection; uniform systems of financial reporting; information relating to physician charges; confidential information; immunity.
- Section 53: Amends s. 408.07, F.S., relating to rural hospitals.
- Section 54: Amends s. 408.10, F.S., relating to consumer complaints.
- Section 55: Amends s. 408.802, F.S., relating to applicability.
- Section 56: Amends s. 408.804, F.S., relating to displaying of a license.
- Section 57: Amends s. 408.806, F.S., relating to the license application process.
- Section 58: Amends s. 408.810, F.S., relating to minimum licensure requirements.
- Section 59: Amends s. 408.813, F.S., relating to administrative fines and violations.
- Section 60: Amends s. 408.815, F.S., relating to license or application denial and revocation.
- Section 61: Amends s. 408.820, F.S., relating to exemptions.
- **Section 62:** Amends s. 409.91196, F.S., relating to supplemental rebate agreements and public records and public meetings exemption.
- Section 63: Amends s. 409.912, F.S., relating to cost-effective purchasing of health care.
- **Section 64:** Amends s. 409.91255, F.S., relating to the Federally Qualified Health Center Access Program.
- Section 65: Amends s. 429.07, F.S., relating to license requirements, fees and inspections.
- Section 66: Amends s. 429.11, F.S., relating to initial applications for licensure.
- Section 67: Amends s. 429.12, F.S., relating to sale or transfer of ownership of a facility.
- Section 68: Amends s. 429.14, F.S., relating to administrative penalties.
- Section 69: Amends s. 429.17, F.S., relating to license expiration, renewal and conditional licenses.
- Section 70: Amends s. 429.19, F.S., relating to violations and the imposition of administrative fines.
- **Section 71:** Amends s. 429.23, F.S., relating to the internal risk management and quality assurance program.
- Section 72: Amends s. 429.255, F.S., relating to the use of personnel and emergency care.
- Section 73: Amends s. 429.28, F.S., relating to the resident bill of rights.
- Section 74: Amends s. 429.35, F.S., relating to the maintenance of records and reports.
- Section 75: Amends s. 429.41, F.S., relating to rules establishing standards.
- Section 76: Amends s. 429.53, F.S., relating to consultation by the agency.
- Section 77: Amends s. 429.54, F.S., relating to collection of information; local subsidy.
- Section 78: Amends s. 429.71, F.S., relating to classification of violations and administrative fines.
- **Section 79:** Amends s. 429.911, F.S., relating to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license; emergency action; administrative fines; investigations and inspections.
- Section 80: Amends s. 429.915, F.S., relating to conditional licensure.
- **Section 81:** Amends s. 430.80, F.S., relating to the implementation of a teaching nursing home pilot project.
- **Section 82:** Amends s. 440.13, F.S., relating to medical services and supplies; penalty for violations and limitations.
- Section 83: Amends s. 483.294, F.S., relating to the inspection of centers.
- **Section 84:** Amends s. 626.9541, F.S., relating to unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices.
- Section 85: Amends s. 627.645, F.S., relating to the restriction of denied health insurance claims.
- Section 86: Amends s. 627.668, F.S., relating to optional coverage for mental and nervous disorders.
- **Section 87:** Amends s. 627.669, F.S., relating to optional coverage requirement for substance abuse impaired persons.
- Section 88: Amends s. 627.736, F.S., relating to required personal injury protection benefits.
- **Section 89:** Amends s. 633.081, F.S., relating to the inspection of buildings and equipment; orders; fire safety inspection training requirements; certification and disciplinary action.
- **Section 90:** Amends s. 641.495, F.S., relating to the requirements for issuance and maintenance of certificates.
- **Section 91:** Amends s. 651.118, F.S., relating to the Agency for Health Care Administration; certificates of need; sheltered beds; and community beds.
- **Section 92:** Amends s. 766.1015, F.S., relating to civil immunity for members of or consultants to certain boards, committees, or other entities.
- Section 93: Amends s. 766.202, F.S., relating to health care providers.
- **Section 94:** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

#### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

#### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Assisted living facility provider fees will be increased to offset the elimination of the LNS license fee and to reflect the Consumer Price Index adjustment, as authorized in s. 408.805, F.S. This will result in a neutral net impact to the industry as a whole; the per-resident fees will go up for all licensees and LNS licensees will no longer have a LNS license fee. (See Fiscal Comments.)

#### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

#### **License Renewal Notices**

AHCA estimates that the bill will result in savings of \$78,000 in administrative costs annually in the Health Care Trust Fund through the discontinuation of certified mail service to deliver license renewal notices.

#### **License Display**

The bill grants AHCA the authority to impose a fine of up to \$1,000 per day when a licensee displays an altered. defaced or falsified license. However, AHCA reports that it does not anticipate that this fine will generate any additional revenues, but instead act as a deterrent.<sup>21</sup>

#### **Assisted Living Facility Limited Nursing Specialty License**

#### **Fees**

The bill increases the biennial license fee for standard ALFs to offset the elimination of the LNS specialty licensure fees. ALF fees are adjusted each year by the Consumer Price Index, as authorized by s. 408.805, F.S. AHCA reports that the adjustment in fees for ALF licensure has a neutral fiscal impact on fee collections.<sup>22</sup>

Based on the number of LNS specialty licenses (995) and beds (25,883) in February 2010, the LNS specialty license is projected to generate approximately \$554,000 in revenues biennially. The revenues are calculated as follows:

\$296 per license plus \$10 per bed = \$553,350 based on current numbers (\$294,520 + \$258,830) = \$553,350

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> AHCA email dated 02,08,11, on file with subcommittee staff.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> AHCA, Staff Analysis and Economic Impact, House Bill Number 119 (February 7, 2011). STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

The additional fee increase in the bill is intended to offset the loss in revenues from the elimination of the specialty license fee. The fee increase is calculated as follows:

\$553,350 divided by 65,298 beds = \$8.47/bed (81,038 total beds less 15,740 OSS)

The proposed fee is calculated as follows:

\$59 per bed + \$8.50 per bed = \$67.50 per bed.

However, the calculation above is based on outdated fee amounts (2010). The fees are adjusted annually by the agency to reflect the Consumer Price Index adjustment, as authorized in s. 408.805, F.S. The current LNS fees are slightly greater than the fees used to calculate the fee adjustment in the bill, which means the loss of revenue from the elimination of the LNS license is also greater.

AHCA reports an expected annual loss of revenue of \$131,261 resulting from the use of outdated fees to calculate the fee increase in the bill.<sup>23</sup>

#### Monitoring

The bill replaces the specialty license monitoring for ECC and LNS licensees with monitoring based on the citation of class I or II deficiencies in the last two years. As of February 20, 2011, there were 242 ALFs that had been cited for a Class I or II deficiency in the prior two years. Assuming an average monitoring of three times per year for these facilities, AHCA expects to make 726 monitor visits per year. In comparison, AHCA conducted a total of 667 monitoring visits during Fiscal Year 2009-2010. The monitoring workload of LNS and ECC licensees lost as a result of the bill will be replaced by the monitoring workload of ALFs with a class I or II deficiency in the last two years.<sup>24</sup>

#### **Federally Qualified Health Centers**

The bill transfers the administration of duties for expansion of federally qualified health centers (FQHC) from DOH to AHCA. AHCA has requested one full-time equivalent position with a salary of \$51,215; standard expense package and \$4,000 in additional expenses to cover statewide travel requirements. The Agency is also requesting \$150,000 (with half coming from General Revenue and the other half from the Medical Care Trust Fund) to contract for professional services relating to evaluation of grant application and management of contracting, lien and security requirements.

There is no expected fiscal impact for DOH. The general revenue supporting the program is currently appropriated to AHCA. The DOH, Office of Health Professional Recruitment currently administers the Program in support of the AHCA.

Below is a table (provided by AHCA) detailing the total net expected revenues and expenditures to result from the bill:

FISCAL IMPACT ON AHCA/FUNDS:	Amount Year 1 FY 11-12	Amount Year 2 FY 12-13		
1. Non-Recurring				
Impact:				
Revenues:				
Licenses			<b>\$</b> 0	\$0
Fees			\$0	<b>\$</b> 0
Grants			\$0	\$0
			\$0	\$0
Transfers In / Another			\$0	\$0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> AHCA, Staff Analysis and Economic Impact, House Bill Number 119 (February 7, 2011).

<sup>24</sup> AHCA email dated 02,22,11, on file with subcommittee staff.

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

Agency Total Non-Recurring Revenues				\$0	\$0
Expenditures: Salaries				\$0	\$0
OPS					
Other Personal Services	0.00	@	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00	@	\$0	<b>\$0</b>	\$0
Total Non- Recurring OPS				\$0	\$0
Expense (Agency Standar	d Expense & Or	erating Capit	al Outlay Package)		
Professional Staff	0.00		\$3,898	\$3,898	\$0
Support Staff	0.00	@ @ @	\$0	\$0	\$0
• •	0.00	@	<b>\$0</b>	\$0	\$0
Additional Travel Expense	0.00	@	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	\$0
•	0.00			\$0	\$0
Total Non-Recurring Expense				\$3,898	\$0
Operating Capital Outlay (A	Agency Standar	d Expense & 0	Operating Capital Outlay Pa	ckage)	
Laptop Computers	0.00	@	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00	<u>@</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Operating Capital Outlay		Ū		\$0	\$0
-				•	
Special					
Categories				#0	¢0
Contracted Services				\$0	\$0
Total Non-				\$0	\$0
Recurring Special			s'	Ψ	φυ
Categories					
Total Non-				\$3,898	\$0
Recurring				T-7	
Expenditures					
2 Pecurring					

## 2. Recurring Impact:

	Class		Pay	·		
	<u>Code</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Rate</u>		
Revenues: Licenses Fees Grants Cost Savings – Mailing					\$0 (\$131,261) \$0 \$78,000	\$0 (\$131,261) \$0 \$78,000
Transfers					\$0	\$0
In/Another Agency Total Recurring Revenues					(\$53,261)	(\$53,261)
Expenditures: Salaries						
Government Analyst II	2225	1.00	26	\$51,215	\$71,164	\$71,164
		0.00	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total Salary and Benefits		1.00	FTEs	\$51,215	\$71,164	\$71,164
OPS Other Personal		0.00		<b>e</b> o	\$0	\$0
Services		0.00	@	\$0	ΦU	ΦU
Total OPS		0.00	@	\$0	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0
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Expenses Professional Staff Support Staff Additional Travel		1.00 0.00 1.00	@	\$6,555 \$0 \$4,000	\$6,555 \$0 \$4,000	\$6,555 \$0 \$4,000

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

Expenses				••	••
Total Expenses				\$0 \$10,555	\$0 \$10,555
Contracted Services	0.00		\$0	\$0	\$0
Human Resources Services FTE Positions OPS Positions Total Human Resources Services	1.00 0.00	@	\$356 \$0	\$356 \$0 \$356	\$356 \$0 \$356
Special Categories Contracted Services Total Special				\$150,000 \$0 \$0 \$150,000	\$150,000 \$0 \$0 \$150,000
Categories				ψ130,000	Ψ100,000
Total Recurring Expenditures	1.00	FTEs	<u>51,215</u>	<u>\$232,075</u>	<u>\$232,075</u>
3. Long Run Effects Other	Than Normal Growth:	;			
4. Total Revenues and Expenditures:					
Sub-Total Non- Recurring Revenues Sub-Total Recurring Revenues Total Revenues				\$0 (\$53,261) <b>(\$53,261)</b>	\$0 (\$53,261) ( <b>\$53,261</b> )
Sub-Total Non- Recurring Expenditures Sub-Total Recurring Expenditures	1.00 FTEs			\$3,898 \$232,075	\$0 \$232,075 <b>\$232,075</b>
Total Expenditures				\$235,973	•
Difference (Total Revenues  5. Funding of  Expenditures:	s minus Total Expend	nures)		\$289,233	\$285,336
General Revenue Fund	50%			\$117,986	\$116,037
MCTF Total	50% <b>100%</b>			\$117,986 <b>\$235,972</b>	\$116,037 <b>\$232,074</b>
6. Impact of Revenue: HCTF HCTF Total				(\$131,261) \$78,000 \$53,261	(\$131,261) \$78,000 \$53,261
7. Issue TOTAL: Funding of	64%			\$235,972	\$232,074
Expenditures Loss of Revenue Total	36% 100%			\$53,261 <b>\$289,233</b>	\$53,261 <b>\$285,336</b>

### **III. COMMENTS**

### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS DATE: 3/14/2011

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

#### **B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

The bill provides sufficient rule-making authority to AHCA, DOH, and DOEA to implement the provisions of the bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

STORAGE NAME: h0119.HSQS

A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to health care; amending s. 112.0455, F.S., relating to the Drug-Free Workplace Act; deleting an obsolete provision; amending s. 318.21, F.S.; revising distribution of funds from civil penalties imposed for traffic infractions by county courts; amending s. 381.0072, F.S.; limiting Department of Health food service inspections in nursing homes; requiring the department to coordinate inspections with the Agency for Health Care Administration; repealing s. 383.325, F.S., relating to confidentiality of inspection reports of licensed birth center facilities; amending s. 395.002, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions applicable to regulation of hospitals and other licensed facilities; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 395.003, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 395.0193, F.S.; requiring a licensed facility to report certain peer review information and final disciplinary actions to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the Department of Health rather than the Division of Health Quality Assurance of the Agency for Health Care Administration; amending s. 395.1023, F.S.; providing for the Department of Children and Family Services rather than the Department of Health to perform certain functions with respect to child protection cases; requiring certain hospitals to notify the Department of Children and Family Services of compliance; amending s. 395.1041, F.S., relating to hospital emergency services and care; deleting

Page 1 of 126

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obsolete provisions; repealing s. 395.1046, F.S., relating to complaint investigation procedures; amending s. 395.1055, F.S.; requiring licensed facility beds to conform to standards specified by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Florida Building Code, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code; amending s. 395.10972, F.S.; revising a reference to the Florida Society of Healthcare Risk Management to conform to the current designation; amending s. 395.2050, F.S.; revising a reference to the federal Health Care Financing Administration to conform to the current designation; amending s. 395.3036, F.S.; correcting a reference; repealing s. 395.3037, F.S., relating to redundant definitions; amending ss. 154.11, 394.741, 395.3038, 400.925, 400.9935, 408.05, 440.13, 627.645, 627.668, 627.669, 627.736, 641.495, and 766.1015, F.S.; revising references to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, and the Council on Accreditation to conform to their current designations; amending s. 395.602, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "rural hospital" to delete an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.021, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "geriatric outpatient clinic"; amending s. 400.0255, F.S.; correcting an obsolete crossreference to administrative rules; amending s. 400.063, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; amending ss. 400.071 and 400.0712, F.S.; revising applicability of general licensure requirements under part II of ch. 408, F.S., to

Page 2 of 126

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applications for nursing home licensure; revising provisions governing inactive licenses; amending s. 400.111, F.S.; providing for disclosure of controlling interest of a nursing home facility upon request by the Agency for Health Care Administration; amending s. 400.1183, F.S.; revising grievance record maintenance and reporting requirements for nursing homes; amending s. 400.141, F.S.; providing criteria for the provision of respite services by nursing homes; requiring a written plan of care; requiring a contract for services; requiring resident release to caregivers to be designated in writing; providing an exemption to the application of discharge planning rules; providing for residents' rights; providing for use of personal medications; providing terms of respite stay; providing for communication of patient information; requiring a physician's order for care and proof of a physical examination; providing for services for respite patients and duties of facilities with respect to such patients; conforming a cross-reference; requiring facilities to maintain clinical records that meet specified standards; providing a fine relating to an admissions moratorium; deleting requirement for facilities to submit certain information related to management companies to the agency; deleting a requirement for facilities to notify the agency of certain bankruptcy filings to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 400.142, F.S.; deleting language relating to agency adoption of rules; amending 400.147, F.S.; revising

Page 3 of 126

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

85 reporting requirements for licensed nursing home 86 facilities relating to adverse incidents; repealing s. 87 400.148, F.S., relating to the Medicaid "Up-or-Out" 88 Quality of Care Contract Management Program; amending s. 89 400.179, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; amending s. 90 400.19, F.S.; revising inspection requirements; amending 91 s. 400.23, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; 92 correcting a reference; directing the agency to adopt 93 rules for minimum staffing standards in nursing homes that 94 serve persons under 21 years of age; providing minimum 95 staffing standards; amending s. 400.275, F.S.; revising 96 agency duties with regard to training nursing home 97 surveyor teams; revising requirements for team members; 98 amending s. 400.484, F.S.; revising the schedule of home 99 health agency inspection violations; amending s. 400.606, 100 F.S.; revising the content requirements of the plan 101 accompanying an initial or change-of-ownership application 102 for licensure of a hospice; revising requirements relating 103 to certificates of need for certain hospice facilities; 104 amending s. 400.607, F.S.; revising grounds for agency 105 action against a hospice; amending s. 400.915, F.S.; 106 correcting an obsolete cross-reference to administrative rules; amending s. 400.931, F.S.; deleting a requirement 107 108 that an applicant for a home medical equipment provider 109 license submit a surety bond to the agency; amending s. 110 400.932, F.S.; revising grounds for the imposition of 111 administrative penalties for certain violations by an employee of a home medical equipment provider; amending s. 112

Page 4 of 126

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400.967, F.S.; revising the schedule of inspection violations for intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled; providing a penalty for certain violations; amending s. 400.9905, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "clinic" and "portable equipment provider"; providing that part X of ch, 400, F.S., the Health Care Clinic Act, does not apply to certain clinical facilities, an entity owned by a corporation with a specified amount of annual sales of health care services under certain circumstances, or an entity owned or controlled by a publicly traded entity with a specified amount of annual revenues; amending s. 400.991, F.S.; conforming terminology; revising application requirements relating to documentation of financial ability to operate a mobile clinic; amending s. 408.034, F.S.; revising agency authority relating to licensing of intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled; amending s. 408.036, F.S.; deleting an exemption from certain certificate-of-need review requirements for a hospice or a hospice inpatient facility; amending s. 408.043, F.S.; revising requirements for certain freestanding inpatient hospice care facilities to obtain a certificate of need; amending s. 408.061, F.S.; revising health care facility data reporting requirements; amending s. 408.10, F.S.; removing agency authority to investigate certain consumer complaints; amending s. 408.802, F.S.; removing applicability of part II of ch. 408, F.S., relating to general licensure requirements, to private review agents;

Page 5 of 126

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amending s. 408.804, F.S.; providing penalties for altering, defacing, or falsifying a license certificate issued by the agency or displaying such an altered, defaced, or falsified certificate; amending s. 408.806, F.S.; revising agency responsibilities for notification of licensees of impending expiration of a license; requiring payment of a late fee for a license application to be considered complete under certain circumstances; amending s. 408.810, F.S.; revising provisions relating to information required for licensure; requiring proof of submission of notice to a mortgagor or landlord regarding provision of services requiring licensure; requiring disclosure of information by a controlling interest of certain court actions relating to financial instability within a specified time period; amending s. 408.813, F.S.; authorizing the agency to impose fines for unclassified violations of part II of ch. 408, F.S.; amending s. 408.815, F.S.; authorizing the agency to extend a license expiration date under certain circumstances; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 408.820, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 409.91196, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 409.912, F.S.; revising procedures for implementation of a Medicaid prescribeddrug spending-control program; amending s. 409.91255, F.S.; transferring administrative responsibility for the application procedure for federally qualified health centers from the Department of Health to the Agency for Health Care Administration; requiring the Florida

Page 6 of 126

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Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., to provide support and assume administrative costs for the program; amending s. 429.07, F.S.; deleting the requirement for an assisted living facility to obtain an additional license in order to provide limited nursing services; deleting the requirement for the agency to conduct quarterly monitoring visits of facilities that hold a license to provide extended congregate care services; deleting the requirement for the department to report annually on the status of and recommendations related to extended congregate care; deleting the requirement for the agency to conduct monitoring visits at least twice a year to facilities providing limited nursing services; increasing the licensure fees and the maximum fee required for the standard license; increasing the licensure fees for the extended congregate care license; eliminating the license fee for the limited nursing services license; transferring from another provision of law the requirement that a biennial survey of an assisted living facility include specific actions to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights; providing that under specified conditions an assisted living facility that has a class I or class II violation is subject to periodic unannounced monitoring; requiring a registered nurse to participate in certain monitoring visits; amending s. 429.11, F.S.; revising licensure application requirements for assisted living facilities to eliminate provisional licenses; amending s. 429.12, F.S.; deleting a

Page 7 of 126

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requirement that a transferor of an assisted living facility advise the transferee to submit a plan for correction of certain deficiencies to the Agency for Health Care Administration before ownership of the facility is transferred; amending s. 429.14, F.S.; removing a ground for the imposition of an administrative penalty; clarifying provisions relating to a facility's request for a hearing under certain circumstances; authorizing the agency to provide certain information relating to the licensure status of assisted living facilities electronically or through the agency's Internet website; amending s. 429.17, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the limited nursing services license; revising agency responsibilities regarding the issuance of conditional licenses; amending s. 429.19, F.S.; clarifying that a monitoring fee may be assessed in addition to an administrative fine; amending s. 429.23, F.S.; deleting reporting requirements for assisted living facilities relating to liability claims; amending s. 429.255, F.S.; eliminating provisions authorizing the use of volunteers to provide certain health-care-related services in assisted living facilities; authorizing assisted living facilities to provide limited nursing services; requiring an assisted living facility to be responsible for certain recordkeeping and staff to be trained to monitor residents receiving certain health-care-related services; amending s. 429.28, F.S.; deleting a requirement for a biennial survey of an assisted living facility, to conform to

Page 8 of 126

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changes made by the act; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 429.35, F.S.; authorizing the agency to provide certain information relating to the inspections of assisted living facilities electronically or through the agency's Internet website; amending s. 429.41, F.S., relating to rulemaking; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 429.53, F.S.; revising provisions relating to consultation by the agency; revising a definition; amending s. 429.54, F.S.; requiring licensed assisted living facilities to electronically report certain data semiannually to the agency in accordance with rules adopted by the department; amending s. 429.71, F.S.; revising schedule of inspection violations for adult family-care homes; amending s. 429.911, F.S.; deleting a ground for agency action against an adult day care center; amending s. 429.915, F.S.; revising agency responsibilities regarding the issuance of conditional licenses; amending s. 483.294, F.S.; revising frequency of agency inspections of multiphasic health testing centers; amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; authorizing an insurer offering a group or individual health benefit plan to offer a wellness program; authorizing rewards or incentives; providing for verification of a member's inability to participate for medical reasons; providing that such rewards or incentives are not insurance benefits; amending s. 633.081, F.S.; limiting State Fire Marshal inspections of nursing homes to once a year; providing for additional inspections based on complaints

Page 9 of 126

and violations identified in the course of orientation or training activities; amending s. 766.202, F.S.; adding persons licensed under part XIV of ch. 468, F.S., to the definition of "health care provider"; amending ss. 394.4787, 400.0239, 408.07, 430.80, and 651.118, F.S.; conforming terminology and references to changes made by the act; revising a reference; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraphs (f) through (k) of subsection (10) of section 112.045, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (e) through (j), respectively, and present paragraph (e) of subsection (10) and paragraph (e) of subsection (14) of that section are amended to read:

- 112.0455 Drug-Free Workplace Act.-
- (10) EMPLOYER PROTECTION.—

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- (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to operate retroactively, and nothing in this section shall abrogate the right of an employer under state law to conduct drug tests prior to January 1, 1990. A drug test conducted by an employer prior to January 1, 1990, is not subject to this section.
  - (14) DISCIPLINE REMEDIES.—
- (e) Upon resolving an appeal filed pursuant to paragraph(c), and finding a violation of this section, the commission may order the following relief:

Page 10 of 126

1. Rescind the disciplinary action, expunge related records from the personnel file of the employee or job applicant and reinstate the employee.

- 2. Order compliance with paragraph  $(10)(f)\frac{(g)}{(g)}$ .
- 3. Award back pay and benefits.

- 4. Award the prevailing employee or job applicant the necessary costs of the appeal, reasonable attorney's fees, and expert witness fees.
- Section 2. Paragraph (n) of subsection (1) of section 154.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 154.11 Powers of board of trustees.-
- (1) The board of trustees of each public health trust shall be deemed to exercise a public and essential governmental function of both the state and the county and in furtherance thereof it shall, subject to limitation by the governing body of the county in which such board is located, have all of the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the operation and governance of designated health care facilities, including, but without limiting the generality of, the foregoing:
- (n) To appoint originally the staff of physicians to practice in any designated facility owned or operated by the board and to approve the bylaws and rules to be adopted by the medical staff of any designated facility owned and operated by the board, such governing regulations to be in accordance with the standards of the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals which provide, among other things, for the method of appointing additional staff members and for the removal of staff members.

Page 11 of 126

Section 3. Subsection (15) of section 318.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 318.21 Disposition of civil penalties by county courts.— All civil penalties received by a county court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be distributed and paid monthly as follows:
- Of the additional fine assessed under s. 318.18(3)(e) (15)for a violation of s. 316.1893, 50 percent of the moneys received from the fines shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue and deposited into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund of Department of Health and shall be appropriated to the Department of Health Agency for Health Care Administration as general revenue to provide an enhanced Medicaid payment to nursing homes that serve Medicaid recipients with brain and spinal cord injuries that are medically complex and who are technologically and respiratory dependent. The remaining 50 percent of the moneys received from the enhanced fine imposed under s. 318.18(3)(e) shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue and deposited into the Department of Health Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund to provide financial support to certified trauma centers in the counties where enhanced penalty zones are established to ensure the availability and accessibility of trauma services. Funds deposited into the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund under this subsection shall be allocated as follows:
- (a) Fifty percent shall be allocated equally among all Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers in recognition of readiness costs for maintaining trauma services.

Page 12 of 126

(b) Fifty percent shall be allocated among Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers based on each center's relative volume of trauma cases as reported in the Department of Health Trauma Registry.

Section 4. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of section 381.0072, Florida Statutes, to read:

381.0072 Food service protection.—It shall be the duty of the Department of Health to adopt and enforce sanitation rules consistent with law to ensure the protection of the public from food-borne illness. These rules shall provide the standards and requirements for the storage, preparation, serving, or display of food in food service establishments as defined in this section and which are not permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509.

(2) DUTIES.-

- establishments in nursing homes licensed under part II of chapter 400 twice each year. The department may make additional inspections only in response to complaints. The department shall coordinate inspections with the Agency for Health Care Administration, such that the department's inspection is at least 60 days after a recertification visit by the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- Section 5. Section 383.325, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

  Section 6. Subsection (7) of section 394.4787, Florida

  Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 13 of 126

362 394.4787 Definitions; ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, 394.4788, and 394.4789.—As used in this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4788, and 394.4789:

- (7) "Specialty psychiatric hospital" means a hospital licensed by the agency pursuant to s. 395.002(26)(28) and part II of chapter 408 as a specialty psychiatric hospital.
- Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 394.741, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 394.741 Accreditation requirements for providers of behavioral health care services.—
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, accreditation shall be accepted by the agency and department in lieu of the agency's and department's facility licensure onsite review requirements and shall be accepted as a substitute for the department's administrative and program monitoring requirements, except as required by subsections (3) and (4), for:
- (a) Any organization from which the department purchases behavioral health care services that is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or the Council on Accreditation for Children and Family Services, or has those services that are being purchased by the department accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission.
- (b) Any mental health facility licensed by the agency or any substance abuse component licensed by the department that is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of

Page 14 of 126

Rehabilitation Facilities CARF the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, or the Council on Accreditation of Children and Family Services.

(c) Any network of providers from which the department or the agency purchases behavioral health care services accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare

Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, the Council on Accreditation of Children and Family Services, or the National Committee for Quality Assurance. A provider organization, which is part of an accredited network, is afforded the same rights under this part.

Section 8. Present subsections (15) through (32) of section 395.002, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (14) through (28), respectively, and present subsections (1), (14), (24), (30), and (31) and paragraph (c) of present subsection (28) of that section are amended to read:

395.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Accrediting organizations" means <u>nationally</u> recognized or approved accrediting organizations whose standards incorporate comparable licensure requirements as determined by the agency the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, and the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc.
- (14) "Initial denial determination" means a determination by a private review agent that the health care services

furnished or proposed to be furnished to a patient are
inappropriate, not medically necessary, or not reasonable.

(24) "Private review agent" means any person or entity

which performs utilization review services for third-party payors on a contractual basis for outpatient or inpatient services. However, the term shall not include full-time employees, personnel, or staff of health insurers, health maintenance organizations, or hospitals, or wholly owned subsidiaries thereof or affiliates under common ownership, when performing utilization review for their respective hospitals, health maintenance organizations, or insureds of the same insurance group. For this purpose, health insurers, health maintenance organizations, and hospitals, or wholly owned subsidiaries thereof or affiliates under common ownership, include such entities engaged as administrators of self-insurance as defined in s. 624.031.

- (26) "Specialty hospital" means any facility which meets the provisions of subsection (12), and which regularly makes available either:
- (c) Intensive residential treatment programs for children and adolescents as defined in subsection (14) (15).
- (30) "Utilization review" means a system for reviewing the medical necessity or appropriateness in the allocation of health care resources of hospital services given or proposed to be given to a patient or group of patients.
- (31) "Utilization review plan" means a description of the policies and procedures governing utilization review activities performed by a private review agent.

Page 16 of 126

Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 395.003, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

395.003 Licensure; denial, suspension, and revocation.—
(1)

(c) Until July 1, 2006, additional emergency departments located off the premises of licensed hospitals may not be authorized by the agency.

(2)

(b) The agency shall, at the request of a licensee that is a teaching hospital as defined in s. 408.07(45), issue a single license to a licensee for facilities that have been previously licensed as separate premises, provided such separately licensed facilities, taken together, constitute the same premises as defined in s. 395.002(22)(23). Such license for the single premises shall include all of the beds, services, and programs that were previously included on the licenses for the separate premises. The granting of a single license under this paragraph shall not in any manner reduce the number of beds, services, or programs operated by the licensee.

Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 395.0193, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

395.0193 Licensed facilities; peer review; disciplinary powers; agency or partnership with physicians.—

(2) Each licensed facility, as a condition of licensure, shall provide for peer review of physicians who deliver health care services at the facility. Each licensed facility shall

develop written, binding procedures by which such peer review shall be conducted. Such procedures shall include:

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to read:

- (e) Recording of agendas and minutes which do not contain confidential material, for review by the Division of <a href="Medical">Medical</a>
  <a href="Quality Assurance of the department">Quality Assurance of the department</a>
  <a href="Health Quality Assurance of the agency">Health Quality Assurance of the agency</a>.
- (4)Pursuant to ss. 458.337 and 459.016, any disciplinary actions taken under subsection (3) shall be reported in writing to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department Health Quality Assurance of the agency within 30 working days after its initial occurrence, regardless of the pendency of appeals to the governing board of the hospital. The notification shall identify the disciplined practitioner, the action taken, and the reason for such action. All final disciplinary actions taken under subsection (3), if different from those which were reported to the department agency within 30 days after the initial occurrence, shall be reported within 10 working days to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department Health Quality Assurance of the agency in writing and shall specify the disciplinary action taken and the specific grounds therefor. The division shall review each report and determine whether it potentially involved conduct by the licensee that is subject to disciplinary action, in which case s. 456.073 shall apply. The reports are not subject to inspection under s. 119.07(1) even if the division's investigation results in a finding of probable cause. Section 11. Section 395.1023, Florida Statutes, is amended

Page 18 of 126

395.1023 Child abuse and neglect cases; duties.—Each licensed facility shall adopt a protocol that, at a minimum, requires the facility to:

- (1) Incorporate a facility policy that every staff member has an affirmative duty to report, pursuant to chapter 39, any actual or suspected case of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; and
- (2) In any case involving suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, designate, at the request of the Department of Children and Family Services, a staff physician to act as a liaison between the hospital and the Department of Children and Family Services office which is investigating the suspected abuse, abandonment, or neglect, and the child protection team, as defined in s. 39.01, when the case is referred to such a team.

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Each general hospital and appropriate specialty hospital shall comply with the provisions of this section and shall notify the agency and the Department of Children and Family Services of its compliance by sending a copy of its policy to the agency and the Department of Children and Family Services as required by rule. The failure by a general hospital or appropriate specialty hospital to comply shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, to be fixed, imposed, and collected by the agency. Each day in violation is considered a separate offense.

Section 12. Subsection (2) and paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 395.1041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

395.1041 Access to emergency services and care.—

Page 19 of 126

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- (2) INVENTORY OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES.—The agency shall establish and maintain an inventory of hospitals with emergency services. The inventory shall list all services within the service capability of the hospital, and such services shall appear on the face of the hospital license. Each hospital having emergency services shall notify the agency of its service capability in the manner and form prescribed by the agency. The agency shall use the inventory to assist emergency medical services providers and others in locating appropriate emergency medical care. The inventory shall also be made available to the general public. On or before August 1, 1992, the agency shall request that each hospital identify the services which are within its service capability. On or before November 1, 1992, the agency shall notify each hospital of the service capability to be included in the inventory. The hospital has 15 days from the date of receipt to respond to the notice. By December 1, 1992, the agency shall publish a final inventory. Each hospital shall reaffirm its service capability when its license is renewed and shall notify the agency of the addition of a new service or the termination of a service prior to a change in its service capability.
- (3) EMERGENCY SERVICES; DISCRIMINATION; LIABILITY OF FACILITY OR HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL.—
- (d)1. Every hospital shall ensure the provision of services within the service capability of the hospital, at all times, either directly or indirectly through an arrangement with another hospital, through an arrangement with one or more physicians, or as otherwise made through prior arrangements. A

Page 20 of 126

hospital may enter into an agreement with another hospital for purposes of meeting its service capability requirement, and appropriate compensation or other reasonable conditions may be negotiated for these backup services.

- 2. If any arrangement requires the provision of emergency medical transportation, such arrangement must be made in consultation with the applicable provider and may not require the emergency medical service provider to provide transportation that is outside the routine service area of that provider or in a manner that impairs the ability of the emergency medical service provider to timely respond to prehospital emergency calls.
- 3. A hospital shall not be required to ensure service capability at all times as required in subparagraph 1. if, prior to the receiving of any patient needing such service capability, such hospital has demonstrated to the agency that it lacks the ability to ensure such capability and it has exhausted all reasonable efforts to ensure such capability through backup arrangements. In reviewing a hospital's demonstration of lack of ability to ensure service capability, the agency shall consider factors relevant to the particular case, including the following:
- a. Number and proximity of hospitals with the same service capability.
- 580 b. Number, type, credentials, and privileges of specialists.
  - c. Frequency of procedures.
  - d. Size of hospital.

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Page 21 of 126

4. The agency shall publish proposed rules implementing a reasonable exemption procedure by November 1, 1992. Subparagraph 1. shall become effective upon the effective date of said rules or January 31, 1993, whichever is earlier. For a period not to exceed 1 year from the effective date of subparagraph 1., a hospital requesting an exemption shall be deemed to be exempt from offering the service until the agency initially acts to deny or grant the original request. The agency has 45 days after from the date of receipt of the request to approve or deny the request. After the first year from the effective date of subparagraph 1., If the agency fails to initially act within that the time period, the hospital is deemed to be exempt from offering the service until the agency initially acts to deny the request.

Section 13. <u>Section 395.1046, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.

Section 14. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 395.1055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.1055 Rules and enforcement.-

- (1) The agency shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this part, which shall include reasonable and fair minimum standards for ensuring that:
- (e) Licensed facility beds conform to minimum space, equipment, and furnishings standards as specified by the <u>agency</u>, the Florida Building Code, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code department.

Page 22 of 126

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 395.10972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.10972 Health Care Risk Manager Advisory Council.—The Secretary of Health Care Administration may appoint a seven-member advisory council to advise the agency on matters pertaining to health care risk managers. The members of the council shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary. The council shall designate a chair. The council shall meet at the call of the secretary or at those times as may be required by rule of the agency. The members of the advisory council shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. The council shall consist of individuals representing the following areas:

(1) Two shall be active health care risk managers, including one risk manager who is recommended by and a member of the Florida Society for of Healthcare Risk Management and Patient Safety.

Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 395.2050, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.2050 Routine inquiry for organ and tissue donation; certification for procurement activities; death records review.—

(3) Each organ procurement organization designated by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Health Care Financing Administration and licensed by the state shall conduct an annual death records review in the organ procurement organization's affiliated donor hospitals. The organ procurement organization shall enlist the services of every Florida licensed

Page 23 of 126

tissue bank and eye bank affiliated with or providing service to the donor hospital and operating in the same service area to participate in the death records review.

Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 395.3036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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395.3036 Confidentiality of records and meetings of corporations that lease public hospitals or other public health care facilities.—The records of a private corporation that leases a public hospital or other public health care facility are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, and the meetings of the governing board of a private corporation are exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution when the public lessor complies with the public finance accountability provisions of s. 155.40(5) with respect to the transfer of any public funds to the private lessee and when the private lessee meets at least three of the five following criteria:

(2) The public lessor and the private lessee do not commingle any of their funds in any account maintained by either of them, other than the payment of the rent and administrative fees or the transfer of funds pursuant to  $\underline{s. 155.40}$  subsection  $\underline{(2)}$ .

Section 18. <u>Section 395.3037</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 19. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 395.3038, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Page 24 of 126

395.3038 State-listed primary stroke centers and comprehensive stroke centers; notification of hospitals.—

- (1) The agency shall make available on its website and to the department a list of the name and address of each hospital that meets the criteria for a primary stroke center and the name and address of each hospital that meets the criteria for a comprehensive stroke center. The list of primary and comprehensive stroke centers shall include only those hospitals that attest in an affidavit submitted to the agency that the hospital meets the named criteria, or those hospitals that attest in an affidavit submitted to the agency that the hospital is certified as a primary or a comprehensive stroke center by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- (4) The agency shall adopt by rule criteria for a primary stroke center which are substantially similar to the certification standards for primary stroke centers of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- (5) The agency shall adopt by rule criteria for a comprehensive stroke center. However, if the Joint Commission en Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations establishes criteria for a comprehensive stroke center, the agency shall establish criteria for a comprehensive stroke center which are substantially similar to those criteria established by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- Section 20. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 395.602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 693 395.602 Rural hospitals.—

Page 25 of 126

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part:

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- (e) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under this chapter, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, which is:
- 1. The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- 2. An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from any other acute care hospital within the same county;
- 3. A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;
- 4. A hospital in a constitutional charter county with a population of over 1 million persons that has imposed a local option health service tax pursuant to law and in an area that was directly impacted by a catastrophic event on August 24, 1992, for which the Governor of Florida declared a state of emergency pursuant to chapter 125, and has 120 beds or less that serves an agricultural community with an emergency room utilization of no less than 20,000 visits and a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate greater than 15 percent;
- 4.5. A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this subparagraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on

Page 26 of 126

information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or

 $\underline{5.6.}$  A hospital designated as a critical access hospital, as defined in s. 408.07(15).

Population densities used in this paragraph must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2015, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of subparagraph 4. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

Section 21. Subsection (8) of section 400.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.021 Definitions.—When used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

(8) "Geriatric outpatient clinic" means a site for providing outpatient health care to persons 60 years of age or older, which is staffed by a registered nurse or a physician assistant, or a licensed practical nurse under the direct supervision of a registered nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician.

Page 27 of 126

Section 22. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 400.0239, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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400.0239 Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund.—

- (2) Expenditures from the trust fund shall be allowable for direct support of the following:
- (g) Other initiatives authorized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for the use of federal civil monetary penalties, including projects recommended through the Medicaid "Up-or-Out" Quality of Care Contract Management Program pursuant to s. 400.148.

Section 23. Subsection (15) of section 400.0255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read

400.0255 Resident transfer or discharge; requirements and procedures; hearings.—

- (15)(a) The department's Office of Appeals Hearings shall conduct hearings under this section. The office shall notify the facility of a resident's request for a hearing.
- (b) The department shall, by rule, establish procedures to be used for fair hearings requested by residents. These procedures shall be equivalent to the procedures used for fair hearings for other Medicaid cases appearing in s. 409.285 and applicable rules, chapter 10-2, part VI, Florida Administrative Code. The burden of proof must be clear and convincing evidence. A hearing decision must be rendered within 90 days after receipt of the request for hearing.

(c) If the hearing decision is favorable to the resident who has been transferred or discharged, the resident must be readmitted to the facility's first available bed.

- (d) The decision of the hearing officer shall be final. Any aggrieved party may appeal the decision to the district court of appeal in the appellate district where the facility is located. Review procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 400.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.063 Resident protection.-

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The agency is authorized to establish for each facility, subject to intervention by the agency, a separate bank account for the deposit to the credit of the agency of any moneys received from the Health Care Trust Fund or any other moneys received for the maintenance and care of residents in the facility, and the agency is authorized to disburse moneys from such account to pay obligations incurred for the purposes of this section. The agency is authorized to requisition moneys from the Health Care Trust Fund in advance of an actual need for cash on the basis of an estimate by the agency of moneys to be spent under the authority of this section. Any bank account established under this section need not be approved in advance of its creation as required by s. 17.58, but shall be secured by depository insurance equal to or greater than the balance of such account or by the pledge of collateral security in conformance with criteria established in s. 18.11. The agency shall notify the Chief Financial Officer of any such account so

Page 29 of 126

established and shall make a quarterly accounting to the Chief Financial Officer for all moneys deposited in such account.

Section 25. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 400.071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.071 Application for license.-

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- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the application for a license shall be under oath and must contain the following:
- (a) The location of the facility for which a license is sought and an indication, as in the original application, that such location conforms to the local zoning ordinances.
- (b) A signed affidavit disclosing any financial or ownership interest that a controlling interest as defined in part II of chapter 408 has held in the last 5 years in any entity licensed by this state or any other state to provide health or residential care which has closed voluntarily or involuntarily; has filed for bankruptcy; has had a receiver appointed; has had a license denied, suspended, or revoked; or has had an injunction issued against it which was initiated by a regulatory agency. The affidavit must disclose the reason any such entity was closed, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.
- (c) The total number of beds and the total number of Medicare and Medicaid certified beds.
- (b)(d) Information relating to the applicant and employees which the agency requires by rule. The applicant must demonstrate that sufficient numbers of qualified staff, by training or experience, will be employed to properly care for

Page 30 of 126

the type and number of residents who will reside in the facility.

- (c) (e) Copies of any civil verdict or judgment involving the applicant rendered within the 10 years preceding the application, relating to medical negligence, violation of residents' rights, or wrongful death. As a condition of licensure, the licensee agrees to provide to the agency copies of any new verdict or judgment involving the applicant, relating to such matters, within 30 days after filing with the clerk of the court. The information required in this paragraph shall be maintained in the facility's licensure file and in an agency database which is available as a public record.
- (5) As a condition of licensure, each facility must establish and submit with its application a plan for quality assurance and for conducting risk management.
- Section 26. Section 400.0712, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.0712 Application for inactive license.-
- (1) As specified in this section, the agency may issue an inactive license to a nursing home facility for all or a portion of its beds. Any request by a licensee that a nursing home or portion of a nursing home become inactive must be submitted to the agency in the approved format. The facility may not initiate any suspension of services, notify residents, or initiate inactivity before receiving approval from the agency; and a licensee that violates this provision may not be issued an inactive license.

Page 31 of 126

 (1) (2) In addition to the powers granted under part II of chapter 408, the agency may issue an inactive license for a portion of the total beds to a nursing home that chooses to use an unoccupied contiguous portion of the facility for an alternative use to meet the needs of elderly persons through the use of less restrictive, less institutional services.

- (a) An inactive license issued under this subsection may be granted for a period not to exceed the current licensure expiration date but may be renewed by the agency at the time of licensure renewal.
- (b) A request to extend the inactive license must be submitted to the agency in the approved format and approved by the agency in writing.
- (c) Nursing homes that receive an inactive license to provide alternative services shall not receive preference for participation in the Assisted Living for the Elderly Medicaid waiver.
- (2) (3) The agency shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to implement this section.

Section 27. Section 400.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.111 Disclosure of controlling interest.—In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, when requested by the agency, the licensee shall submit a signed affidavit disclosing any financial or ownership interest that a controlling interest has held within the last 5 years in any entity licensed by the state or any other state to provide health or residential care which entity has closed voluntarily

Page 32 of 126

or involuntarily; has filed for bankruptcy; has had a receiver appointed; has had a license denied, suspended, or revoked; or has had an injunction issued against it which was initiated by a regulatory agency. The affidavit must disclose the reason such entity was closed, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

Section 28. Subsection (2) of section 400.1183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.1183 Resident grievance procedures.-

(2) Each facility shall maintain records of all grievances and shall retain a log for agency inspection of report to the agency at the time of relicensure the total number of grievances handled during the prior licensure period, a categorization of the cases underlying the grievances, and the final disposition of the grievances.

Section 29. Paragraphs (o) through (w) of subsection (1) of section 400.141, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (n) through (u), respectively, and present paragraphs (f), (g), (j), (n), (o), and (r) of that subsection are amended, to read:

400.141 Administration and management of nursing home facilities.—

- (1) Every licensed facility shall comply with all applicable standards and rules of the agency and shall:
- other needed services under certain conditions. If the facility has a standard licensure status, and has had no class I or class II deficiencies during the past 2 years or has been awarded a Gold Seal under the program established in s. 400.235, it may be

Page 33 of 126

encouraged by the agency to provide services, including, but not limited to, respite and adult day services, which enable individuals to move in and out of the facility. A facility is not subject to any additional licensure requirements for providing these services, under the following conditions:

- 1. Respite care may be offered to persons in need of short-term or temporary nursing home services. For each person admitted under the respite care program, the facility licensee must:
- a. Have a written abbreviated plan of care that, at a minimum, includes nutritional requirements, medication orders, physician orders, nursing assessments, and dietary preferences.

  The nursing or physician assessments may take the place of all other assessments required for full-time residents.
- b. Have a contract that, at a minimum, specifies the services to be provided to the respite resident, including charges for services, activities, equipment, emergency medical services, and the administration of medications. If multiple respite admissions for a single person are anticipated, the original contract is valid for 1 year after the date of execution.
- c. Ensure that each resident is released to his or her caregiver or an individual designated in writing by the caregiver.
  - 2. A person admitted under the respite care program is:
- a. Exempt from requirements in rule related to discharge planning.

Page 34 of 126

b. Covered by the residents' rights set forth in s.

400.022(1)(a)-(o) and (r)-(t). Funds or property of the resident shall not be considered trust funds subject to the requirements of s. 400.022(1)(h) until the resident has been in the facility for more than 14 consecutive days.

- c. Allowed to use his or her personal medications for the respite stay if permitted by facility policy. The facility must obtain a physician's order for the medications. The caregiver may provide information regarding the medications as part of the nursing assessment and that information must agree with the physician's order. Medications shall be released with the resident upon discharge in accordance with current physician's orders.
- 3. A person receiving respite care is entitled to reside in the facility for a total of 60 days within a contract year or within a calendar year if the contract is for less than 12 months. However, each single stay may not exceed 14 days. If a stay exceeds 14 consecutive days, the facility must comply with all assessment and care planning requirements applicable to nursing home residents.
- 4. A person receiving respite care must reside in a licensed nursing home bed.
- 5. A prospective respite resident must provide medical information from a physician, a physician assistant, or a nurse practitioner and other information from the primary caregiver as may be required by the facility prior to or at the time of admission to receive respite care. The medical information must include a physician's order for respite care and proof of a

Page 35 of 126

physical examination by a licensed physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner. The physician's order and physical examination may be used to provide intermittent respite care for up to 12 months after the date the order is written.

- 6. The facility must assume the duties of the primary caregiver. To ensure continuity of care and services, the resident is entitled to retain his or her personal physician and must have access to medically necessary services such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, or speech therapy, as needed. The facility must arrange for transportation to these services if necessary. Respite care must be provided in accordance with this part and rules adopted by the agency. However, the agency shall, by rule, adopt modified requirements for resident assessment, resident care plans, resident contracts, physician orders, and other provisions, as appropriate, for short-term or temporary nursing home services.
- 7. The agency shall allow for shared programming and staff in a facility which meets minimum standards and offers services pursuant to this paragraph, but, if the facility is cited for deficiencies in patient care, may require additional staff and programs appropriate to the needs of service recipients. A person who receives respite care may not be counted as a resident of the facility for purposes of the facility's licensed capacity unless that person receives 24-hour respite care. A person receiving either respite care for 24 hours or longer or adult day services must be included when calculating minimum staffing for the facility. Any costs and revenues generated by a nursing home facility from nonresidential programs or services

Page 36 of 126

shall be excluded from the calculations of Medicaid per diems for nursing home institutional care reimbursement.

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If the facility has a standard license or is a Gold Seal facility, exceeds the minimum required hours of licensed nursing and certified nursing assistant direct care per resident per day, and is part of a continuing care facility licensed under chapter 651 or a retirement community that offers other services pursuant to part III of this chapter or part I or part III of chapter 429 on a single campus, be allowed to share programming and staff. At the time of inspection and in the semiannual report required pursuant to paragraph (n) (o), a continuing care facility or retirement community that uses this option must demonstrate through staffing records that minimum staffing requirements for the facility were met. Licensed nurses and certified nursing assistants who work in the nursing home facility may be used to provide services elsewhere on campus if the facility exceeds the minimum number of direct care hours required per resident per day and the total number of residents receiving direct care services from a licensed nurse or a certified nursing assistant does not cause the facility to violate the staffing ratios required under s. 400.23(3)(a). Compliance with the minimum staffing ratios shall be based on total number of residents receiving direct care services, regardless of where they reside on campus. If the facility receives a conditional license, it may not share staff until the conditional license status ends. This paragraph does not restrict the agency's authority under federal or state law to require additional staff if a facility is cited for deficiencies

Page 37 of 126

in care which are caused by an insufficient number of certified nursing assistants or licensed nurses. The agency may adopt rules for the documentation necessary to determine compliance with this provision.

- (j) Keep full records of resident admissions and discharges; medical and general health status, including medical records, personal and social history, and identity and address of next of kin or other persons who may have responsibility for the affairs of the residents; and individual resident care plans including, but not limited to, prescribed services, service frequency and duration, and service goals. The records shall be open to inspection by the agency. The facility must maintain clinical records on each resident in accordance with accepted professional standards and practices that are complete, accurately documented, readily accessible, and systematically organized.
- (n) Submit to the agency the information specified in s. 400.071(1)(b) for a management company within 30 days after the effective date of the management agreement.
- (n) (o)1. Submit semiannually to the agency, or more frequently if requested by the agency, information regarding facility staff-to-resident ratios, staff turnover, and staff stability, including information regarding certified nursing assistants, licensed nurses, the director of nursing, and the facility administrator. For purposes of this reporting:
- a. Staff-to-resident ratios must be reported in the categories specified in s. 400.23(3)(a) and applicable rules.

The ratio must be reported as an average for the most recent calendar quarter.

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b. Staff turnover must be reported for the most recent 12month period ending on the last workday of the most recent
calendar quarter prior to the date the information is submitted.
The turnover rate must be computed quarterly, with the annual
rate being the cumulative sum of the quarterly rates. The
turnover rate is the total number of terminations or separations
experienced during the quarter, excluding any employee
terminated during a probationary period of 3 months or less,
divided by the total number of staff employed at the end of the
period for which the rate is computed, and expressed as a
percentage.

c. The formula for determining staff stability is the total number of employees that have been employed for more than 12 months, divided by the total number of employees employed at the end of the most recent calendar quarter, and expressed as a percentage.

d. A nursing facility that has failed to comply with state minimum-staffing requirements for 2 consecutive days is prohibited from accepting new admissions until the facility has achieved the minimum-staffing requirements for a period of 6 consecutive days. For the purposes of this sub-subparagraph, any person who was a resident of the facility and was absent from the facility for the purpose of receiving medical care at a separate location or was on a leave of absence is not considered a new admission. Failure to impose such an admissions moratorium is subject to a \$1,000 fine constitutes a class II deficiency.

Page 39 of 126

2.e. A nursing facility which does not have a conditional license may be cited for failure to comply with the standards in s. 400.23(3)(a)1.b. and c. only if it has failed to meet those standards on 2 consecutive days or if it has failed to meet at least 97 percent of those standards on any one day.

- 3.f. A facility which has a conditional license must be in compliance with the standards in s. 400.23(3)(a) at all times.
- <u>(r)2.</u> This <u>subsection</u> paragraph does not limit the agency's ability to impose a deficiency or take other actions if a facility does not have enough staff to meet the residents' needs.
- (r) Report to the agency any filing for bankruptcy protection by the facility or its parent corporation, divestiture or spin-off of its assets, or corporate reorganization within 30 days after the completion of such activity.

Section 30. Subsection (3) of section 400.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 400.142 Emergency medication kits; orders not to resuscitate.—
- (3) Facility staff may withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. The agency shall adopt rules providing for the implementation of such orders. Facility staff and facilities shall not be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, nor be considered to have engaged in negligent or unprofessional conduct, for withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation pursuant to such an

Page 40 of 126

order and rules adopted by the agency. The absence of an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45 does not preclude a physician from withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation as otherwise permitted by law.

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1134 1135 Section 31. Subsections (11) through (15) of section 400.147, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (10) through (14), respectively, and present subsection (10) is amended to read:

400.147 Internal risk management and quality assurance program.—

(10) By the 10th of each month, each facility subject to this section shall report any notice received pursuant to s. 400.0233(2) and each initial complaint that was filed with the clerk of the court and served on the facility during the previous month by a resident or a resident's family member, quardian, conservator, or personal legal representative. The report must include the name of the resident, the resident's date of birth and social security number, the Medicaid identification number for Medicaid-eligible persons, the date or dates of the incident leading to the claim or dates of residency, if applicable, and the type of injury or violation of rights alleged to have occurred. Each facility shall also submit a copy of the notices received pursuant to s. 400.0233(2) and complaints filed with the clerk of the court. This report is confidential as provided by law and is not discoverable or admissible in any civil or administrative action, except in such actions brought by the agency to enforce the provisions of this part.

Page 41 of 126

Section 32. Section 400.148, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

- Section 33. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 400.179, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1140 400.179 Liability for Medicaid underpayments and overpayments.—

- (2) Because any transfer of a nursing facility may expose the fact that Medicaid may have underpaid or overpaid the transferor, and because in most instances, any such underpayment or overpayment can only be determined following a formal field audit, the liabilities for any such underpayments or overpayments shall be as follows:
- (e) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year only, the provisions of paragraph (d) shall not apply. This paragraph expires July 1, 2010.
- Section 34. Subsection (3) of section 400.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.19 Right of entry and inspection.-
- (3) The agency shall every 15 months conduct at least one unannounced inspection to determine compliance by the licensee with statutes, and with rules promulgated under the provisions of those statutes, governing minimum standards of construction, quality and adequacy of care, and rights of residents. The survey shall be conducted every 6 months for the next 2-year period if the facility has been cited for a class I deficiency, has been cited for two or more class II deficiencies arising from separate surveys or investigations within a 60-day period, or has had three or more substantiated complaints within a 6-

Page 42 of 126

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month period, each resulting in at least one class I or class II deficiency. In addition to any other fees or fines in this part, the agency shall assess a fine for each facility that is subject to the 6-month survey cycle. The fine for the 2-year period shall be \$6,000, one-half to be paid at the completion of each survey. The agency may adjust this fine by the change in the Consumer Price Index, based on the 12 months immediately preceding the increase, to cover the cost of the additional surveys. The agency shall verify through subsequent inspection that any deficiency identified during inspection is corrected. However, the agency may verify the correction of a class III or class IV deficiency unrelated to resident rights or resident care without reinspecting the facility if adequate written documentation has been received from the facility, which provides assurance that the deficiency has been corrected. The giving or causing to be given of advance notice of such unannounced inspections by an employee of the agency to any unauthorized person shall constitute cause for suspension of not fewer than 5 working days according to the provisions of chapter 110.

Section 35. Subsection (5) of section 400.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.23 Rules; evaluation and deficiencies; licensure status.—

(5) (a) The agency, in collaboration with the Division of Children's Medical Services Network of the Department of Health, must, no later than December 31, 1993, adopt rules for minimum standards of care for persons under 21 years of age who reside

Page 43 of 126

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in nursing home facilities. The rules must include a methodology for reviewing a nursing home facility under ss. 408.031-408.045 which serves only persons under 21 years of age. A facility may be exempt from these standards for specific persons between 18 and 21 years of age, if the person's physician agrees that minimum standards of care based on age are not necessary.

- (b) The agency, in collaboration with the Division of Children's Medical Services Network, shall adopt rules for minimum staffing requirements for nursing home facilities that serve persons under 21 years of age, which shall apply in lieu of the standards contained in subsection (3).
- 1. For persons under 21 years of age who require skilled care, the requirements shall include a minimum combined average of licensed nurses, respiratory therapists, respiratory care practitioners, and certified nursing assistants of 3.9 hours of direct care per resident per day for each nursing home facility.
- 2. For persons under 21 years of age who are fragile, the requirements shall include a minimum combined average of licensed nurses, respiratory therapists, respiratory care practitioners, and certified nursing assistants of 5 hours of direct care per resident per day for each nursing home facility.

Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 400.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.275 Agency duties.-

(1) The agency shall ensure that each newly hired nursing home surveyor, as a part of basic training, is assigned full-time to a licensed nursing home for at least 2 days within a 7-day period to observe facility operations outside of the survey

Page 44 of 126

process before the surveyor begins survey responsibilities. Such observations may not be the sole basis of a deficiency citation against the facility. The agency may not assign an individual to be a member of a survey team for purposes of a survey, evaluation, or consultation visit at a nursing home facility in which the surveyor was an employee within the preceding  $\underline{2}$   $\underline{5}$  years.

Section 37. Subsection (2) of section 400.484, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.484 Right of inspection; <u>violations</u> <del>deficiencies</del>; fines.—

- (2) The agency shall impose fines for various classes of violations deficiencies in accordance with the following schedule:
- (a) Class I violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class I deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that results in a patient's death, disablement, or permanent injury, or places a patient at imminent risk of death, disablement, or permanent injury. Upon finding a class I violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine in the amount of \$15,000 for each occurrence and each day that the violation deficiency exists.
- (b) Class II violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class II deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that has a direct adverse effect on the health, safety, or security of a patient. Upon finding a class II violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine in the amount of

Page 45 of 126

\$5,000 for each occurrence and each day that the <u>violation</u> deficiency exists.

- class III violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class III deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that has an indirect, adverse effect on the health, safety, or security of a patient. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class III violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$1,000 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation deficiency exists.
- (d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class IV deficiency is any act, omission, or practice related to required reports, forms, or documents which does not have the potential of negatively affecting patients. These violations are of a type that the agency determines do not threaten the health, safety, or security of patients. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class IV violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation deficiency exists.

Section 38. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 400.606, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
400.606 License; application; renewal; conditional license or permit; certificate of need.—

(1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the initial application and change of ownership application must be accompanied by a plan for the delivery of home, residential, and homelike inpatient hospice services to

terminally ill persons and their families. Such plan must contain, but need not be limited to:

(i) The projected annual operating cost of the hospice.

If the applicant is an existing licensed health care provider, the application must be accompanied by a copy of the most recent profit-loss statement and, if applicable, the most recent licensure inspection report.

- (4) A freestanding hospice facility that is primarily engaged in providing inpatient and related services and that is not otherwise licensed as a health care facility shall be required to obtain a certificate of need. However, a freestanding hospice facility with six or fewer beds shall not be required to comply with institutional standards such as, but not limited to, standards requiring sprinkler systems, emergency electrical systems, or special lavatory devices.
- Section 39. Subsection (2) of section 400.607, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 400.607 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; emergency actions; imposition of administrative fine; grounds.—
- (2) A violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules Any of the following actions by a licensed hospice or any of its employees shall be grounds for administrative action by the agency against a hospice.
- (a) A violation of the provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules.
- 1300 (b) An intentional or negligent act materially affecting
  1301 the health or safety of a patient.

Page 47 of 126

Section 40. Section 400.915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 400.915 Construction and renovation; requirements.—The requirements for the construction or renovation of a PPEC center shall comply with:
- (1) The provisions of chapter 553, which pertain to building construction standards, including plumbing, electrical code, glass, manufactured buildings, accessibility for the physically disabled;
- (2) The provisions of s. 633.022 and applicable rules pertaining to physical minimum standards for nonresidential child care physical facilities in rule 10M-12.003, Florida Administrative Code, Child Care Standards; and
- (3) The standards or rules adopted pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 408.
- Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 400.925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.925 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Accrediting organizations" means the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or other national accreditation agencies whose standards for accreditation are comparable to those required by this part for licensure.
- Section 42. Subsections (3) through (6) of section 400.931, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (5), respectively, and present subsection (2) of that section is amended to read:
- 1328 400.931 Application for license; fee; provisional license; 1329 temporary permit.

Page 48 of 126

1330 l (2) As an alternative to submitting proof of financial 1331 ability to operate as required in s. 408.810(8), the applicant may submit a \$50,000 surety bond to the agency. 1332 1333 Section 43. Subsection (2) of section 400.932, Florida 1334 Statutes, is amended to read: 1335 400.932 Administrative penalties.-1336 A violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or 1337 applicable rules Any of the following actions by an employee of 1338 a home medical equipment provider shall be are grounds for 1339 administrative action or penalties by the agency. ÷ 1340 (a) Violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or 1341 applicable rules. 1342 (b) An intentional, reckless, or negligent act that 1343 materially affects the health or safety of a patient. 1344 Section 44. Subsection (3) of section 400.967, Florida 1345 Statutes, is amended to read: 1346 400.967 Rules and classification of violations deficiencies.-1347 1348 The agency shall adopt rules to provide that, when the 1349 criteria established under this part and part II of chapter 408 1350 are not met, such violations deficiencies shall be classified 1351 according to the nature of the violation deficiency. The agency

(a) Class I <u>violations</u> <u>deficiencies</u> are <u>defined in s.</u>

408.813 those which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm

shall indicate the classification on the face of the notice of

Page 49 of 126

deficiencies as follows:

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would result therefrom. The condition or practice constituting a class I violation must be abated or eliminated immediately, unless a fixed period of time, as determined by the agency, is required for correction. A class I violation deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 for each violation deficiency. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the violation deficiency.

- (b) Class II violations deficiencies are defined in s.

  408.813 those which the agency determines have a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the facility residents, other than class I deficiencies. A class II violation deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000 for each violation deficiency. A citation for a class II violation deficiency shall specify the time within which the violation deficiency must be corrected. If a class II violation deficiency is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (c) Class III <u>violations</u> <u>deficiencies</u> are <u>defined in s.</u>

  408.813 those which the agency determines to have an indirect or potential relationship to the health, safety, or security of the facility residents, other than class I or class II deficiencies. A class III <u>violation</u> <u>deficiency</u> is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each deficiency. A citation for a class III <u>violation</u> <u>deficiency</u> shall specify the time within which the <u>violation</u> <u>deficiency</u> must be corrected. If a class III violation <u>deficiency</u> is

Page 50 of 126

corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.

- (d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class IV violation, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation exists.
- Section 45. Subsections (4) and (7) of section 400.9905, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.9905 Definitions.

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- (4) "Clinic" means an entity at which health care services are provided to individuals and which tenders charges for reimbursement for such services, including a mobile clinic and a portable health service or equipment provider. For purposes of this part, the term does not include and the licensure requirements of this part do not apply to:
- (a) Entities licensed or registered by the state under chapter 395; or entities licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized under their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care

services or other health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.

- (b) Entities that own, directly or indirectly, entities licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter 395; or entities that own, directly or indirectly, entities licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- entity licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter 395; or entities that are owned, directly or indirectly, by an entity licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that

Page 52 of 126

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provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital under chapter 395.

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- (d) Entities that are under common ownership, directly or indirectly, with an entity licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter 395; or entities that are under common ownership, directly or indirectly, with an entity licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- (e) An entity that is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) or (4), an employee stock ownership plan under 26 U.S.C. s. 409 that has a board of trustees not less than two-thirds of which are Florida-licensed health care practitioners and provides only physical therapy services under physician orders, any community college or university clinic, and any entity owned or operated by the federal or state government, including agencies, subdivisions, or municipalities thereof.

Page 53 of 126

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(f) A sole proprietorship, group practice, partnership, or corporation that provides health care services by physicians covered by s. 627.419, that is directly supervised by one or more of such physicians, and that is wholly owned by one or more of those physicians or by a physician and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of that physician.

- A sole proprietorship, group practice, partnership, or corporation that provides health care services by licensed health care practitioners under chapter 457, chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, chapter 466, chapter 467, chapter 480, chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, chapter 491, or part I, part III, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468, or s. 464.012, which are wholly owned by one or more licensed health care practitioners, or the licensed health care practitioners set forth in this paragraph and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of a licensed health care practitioner, so long as one of the owners who is a licensed health care practitioner is supervising the business activities and is legally responsible for the entity's compliance with all federal and state laws. However, a health care practitioner may not supervise services beyond the scope of the practitioner's license, except that, for the purposes of this part, a clinic owned by a licensee in s. 456.053(3)(b) that provides only services authorized pursuant to s. 456.053(3)(b) may be supervised by a licensee specified in s. 456.053(3)(b).
- (h) Clinical facilities affiliated with an accredited medical school at which training is provided for medical students, residents, or fellows.

Page 54 of 126

(i) Entities that provide only oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or entities that provide oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 which are owned by a corporation whose shares are publicly traded on a recognized stock exchange.

- (j) Clinical facilities affiliated with a college of chiropractic accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education at which training is provided for chiropractic students.
- (k) Entities that provide licensed practitioners to staff emergency departments or to deliver anesthesia services in facilities licensed under chapter 395 and that derive at least 90 percent of their gross annual revenues from the provision of such services. Entities claiming an exemption from licensure under this paragraph must provide documentation demonstrating compliance.
- (1) Orthotic, exprosthetic, pediatric cardiology, or perinatology clinical facilities that are a publicly traded corporation or that are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded corporation. As used in this paragraph, a publicly traded corporation is a corporation that issues securities traded on an exchange registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange.
- (m) Entities that are owned by a corporation that has \$250 million or more in total annual sales of health care services provided by licensed health care practitioners if one or more of the owners of the entity is a health care practitioner who is

Page 55 of 126

licensed in this state, is responsible for supervising the business activities of the entity, and is legally responsible for the entity's compliance with state law for purposes of this section.

- (n) Entities that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded entity with \$100 million or more, in the aggregate, in total annual revenues derived from providing health care services by licensed health care practitioners that are employed or contracted by an entity described in this paragraph.
- (7) "Portable <u>health service or</u> equipment provider" means an entity that contracts with or employs persons to provide portable <u>health care services or</u> equipment to multiple locations performing treatment or diagnostic testing of individuals, that bills third-party payors for those services, and that otherwise meets the definition of a clinic in subsection (4).
- Section 46. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 400.991, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 400.991 License requirements; background screenings; prohibitions.—

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(b) Each mobile clinic must obtain a separate health care clinic license and must provide to the agency, at least quarterly, its projected street location to enable the agency to locate and inspect such clinic. A portable health service or equipment provider must obtain a health care clinic license for

Page 56 of 126

a single administrative office and is not required to submit quarterly projected street locations.

- (4) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the applicant must file with the application satisfactory proof that the clinic is in compliance with this part and applicable rules, including:
- under ss. s. 408.810(8) and 408.8065. As an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate as required under s. 408.810(8), the applicant may file a surety bond of at least \$500,000 which guarantees that the clinic will act in full conformity with all legal requirements for operating a clinic, payable to the agency. The agency may adopt rules to specify related requirements for such surety bond.
- Section 47. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 400.9935, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.9935 Clinic responsibilities.-

- (1) Each clinic shall appoint a medical director or clinic director who shall agree in writing to accept legal responsibility for the following activities on behalf of the clinic. The medical director or the clinic director shall:
- (g) Conduct systematic reviews of clinic billings to ensure that the billings are not fraudulent or unlawful. Upon discovery of an unlawful charge, the medical director or clinic director shall take immediate corrective action. If the clinic performs only the technical component of magnetic resonance imaging, static radiographs, computed tomography, or positron

Page 57 of 126

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emission tomography, and provides the professional interpretation of such services, in a fixed facility that is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, and the American College of Radiology; and if, in the preceding quarter, the percentage of scans performed by that clinic which was billed to all personal injury protection insurance carriers was less than 15 percent, the chief financial officer of the clinic may, in a written acknowledgment provided to the agency, assume the responsibility for the conduct of the systematic reviews of clinic billings to ensure that the billings are not fraudulent or unlawful.

(7)(a) Each clinic engaged in magnetic resonance imaging services must be accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American College of Radiology, or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, within 1 year after licensure. A clinic that is accredited by the American College of Radiology or is within the original 1-year period after licensure and replaces its core magnetic resonance imaging equipment shall be given 1 year after the date on which the equipment is replaced to attain accreditation. However, a clinic may request a single, 6-month extension if it provides evidence to the agency establishing that, for good cause shown, such clinic cannot be accredited within 1 year after licensure, and that such accreditation will be completed within the 6-month extension. After obtaining accreditation as required by this subsection, each such clinic must maintain accreditation as a condition of renewal of its

license. A clinic that files a change of ownership application must comply with the original accreditation timeframe requirements of the transferor. The agency shall deny a change of ownership application if the clinic is not in compliance with the accreditation requirements. When a clinic adds, replaces, or modifies magnetic resonance imaging equipment and the accreditation agency requires new accreditation, the clinic must be accredited within 1 year after the date of the addition, replacement, or modification but may request a single, 6-month extension if the clinic provides evidence of good cause to the agency.

Section 48. Subsection (2) of section 408.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.034 Duties and responsibilities of agency; rules.-

- (2) In the exercise of its authority to issue licenses to health care facilities and health service providers, as provided under chapters 393 and 395 and parts II, and IV, and VIII of chapter 400, the agency may not issue a license to any health care facility or health service provider that fails to receive a certificate of need or an exemption for the licensed facility or service.
- Section 49. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 408.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 408.036 Projects subject to review; exemptions.-
- (1) APPLICABILITY.—Unless exempt under subsection (3), all health-care-related projects, as described in paragraphs (a)—(g), are subject to review and must file an application for a certificate of need with the agency. The agency is exclusively

Page 59 of 126

responsible for determining whether a health-care-related project is subject to review under ss. 408.031-408.045.

(d) The establishment of a hospice or hospice inpatient facility, except as provided in s. 408.043.

Section 50. Subsection (2) of section 408.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.043 Special provisions.-

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certificate of need to establish or to expand a hospice, the need for such hospice shall be determined on the basis of the need for and availability of hospice services in the community. The formula on which the certificate of need is based shall discourage regional monopolies and promote competition. The inpatient hospice care component of a hospice which is a freestanding facility, or a part of a facility, which is primarily engaged in providing inpatient care and related services and is not licensed as a health care facility shall also be required to obtain a certificate of need. Provision of hospice care by any current provider of health care is a significant change in service and therefore requires a certificate of need for such services.

Section 51. Paragraph (k) of subsection (3) of section 408.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.05 Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis.—

(3) COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM.—In order to produce comparable and uniform health information and statistics for the development of policy recommendations, the agency shall

Page 60 of 126

1664 perform the following functions:

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- Develop, in conjunction with the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council, and implement a longrange plan for making available health care quality measures and financial data that will allow consumers to compare health care services. The health care quality measures and financial data the agency must make available shall include, but is not limited to, pharmaceuticals, physicians, health care facilities, and health plans and managed care entities. The agency shall update the plan and report on the status of its implementation annually. The agency shall also make the plan and status report available to the public on its Internet website. As part of the plan, the agency shall identify the process and timeframes for implementation, any barriers to implementation, and recommendations of changes in the law that may be enacted by the Legislature to eliminate the barriers. As preliminary elements of the plan, the agency shall:
- 1. Make available patient-safety indicators, inpatient quality indicators, and performance outcome and patient charge data collected from health care facilities pursuant to s. 408.061(1)(a) and (2). The terms "patient-safety indicators" and "inpatient quality indicators" shall be as defined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the National Quality Forum, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or a similar national entity that establishes standards to measure the performance of health care providers, or by other states. The

Page 61 of 126

 agency shall determine which conditions, procedures, health care quality measures, and patient charge data to disclose based upon input from the council. When determining which conditions and procedures are to be disclosed, the council and the agency shall consider variation in costs, variation in outcomes, and magnitude of variations and other relevant information. When determining which health care quality measures to disclose, the agency:

- a. Shall consider such factors as volume of cases; average patient charges; average length of stay; complication rates; mortality rates; and infection rates, among others, which shall be adjusted for case mix and severity, if applicable.
- b. May consider such additional measures that are adopted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Studies, National Quality Forum, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or a similar national entity that establishes standards to measure the performance of health care providers, or by other states.

When determining which patient charge data to disclose, the agency shall include such measures as the average of undiscounted charges on frequently performed procedures and preventive diagnostic procedures, the range of procedure charges from highest to lowest, average net revenue per adjusted patient day, average cost per adjusted patient day, and average cost per admission, among others.

2. Make available performance measures, benefit design,

Page 62 of 126

and premium cost data from health plans licensed pursuant to chapter 627 or chapter 641. The agency shall determine which health care quality measures and member and subscriber cost data to disclose, based upon input from the council. When determining which data to disclose, the agency shall consider information that may be required by either individual or group purchasers to assess the value of the product, which may include membership satisfaction, quality of care, current enrollment or membership, coverage areas, accreditation status, premium costs, plan costs, premium increases, range of benefits, copayments and deductibles, accuracy and speed of claims payment, credentials of physicians, number of providers, names of network providers, and hospitals in the network. Health plans shall make available to the agency any such data or information that is not currently reported to the agency or the office.

3. Determine the method and format for public disclosure of data reported pursuant to this paragraph. The agency shall make its determination based upon input from the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council. At a minimum, the data shall be made available on the agency's Internet website in a manner that allows consumers to conduct an interactive search that allows them to view and compare the information for specific providers. The website must include such additional information as is determined necessary to ensure that the website enhances informed decisionmaking among consumers and health care purchasers, which shall include, at a minimum, appropriate guidance on how to use the data and an explanation of why the data may vary from provider to provider.

Page 63 of 126

4. Publish on its website undiscounted charges for no fewer than 150 of the most commonly performed adult and pediatric procedures, including outpatient, inpatient, diagnostic, and preventative procedures.

Section 52. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 408.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.061 Data collection; uniform systems of financial reporting; information relating to physician charges; confidential information; immunity.—

- (1) The agency shall require the submission by health care facilities, health care providers, and health insurers of data necessary to carry out the agency's duties. Specifications for data to be collected under this section shall be developed by the agency with the assistance of technical advisory panels including representatives of affected entities, consumers, purchasers, and such other interested parties as may be determined by the agency.
- (a) Data submitted by health care facilities, including the facilities as defined in chapter 395, shall include, but are not limited to: case-mix data, patient admission and discharge data, hospital emergency department data which shall include the number of patients treated in the emergency department of a licensed hospital reported by patient acuity level, data on hospital-acquired infections as specified by rule, data on complications as specified by rule, data on readmissions as specified by rule, with patient and provider-specific identifiers included, actual charge data by diagnostic groups, financial data, accounting data, operating expenses, expenses

Page 64 of 126

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incurred for rendering services to patients who cannot or do not pay, interest charges, depreciation expenses based on the expected useful life of the property and equipment involved, and demographic data. The agency shall adopt nationally recognized risk adjustment methodologies or software consistent with the standards of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and as selected by the agency for all data submitted as required by this section. Data may be obtained from documents such as, but not limited to: leases, contracts, debt instruments, itemized patient bills, medical record abstracts, and related diagnostic information. Reported data elements shall be reported electronically and in accordance with rule 59E-7.012, Florida Administrative Code. Data submitted shall be certified by the chief executive officer or an appropriate and duly authorized representative or employee of the licensed facility that the information submitted is true and accurate.

Section 53. Subsection (43) of section 408.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.07 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, with the exception of ss. 408.031-408.045, the term:

- (43) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under chapter 395, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, and which is:
- (a) The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- (b) An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads

Page 65 of 126

under normal traffic conditions, from another acute care hospital within the same county;

- (c) A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;
- (d) A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this paragraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or
  - (e) A critical access hospital.

Population densities used in this subsection must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2015, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of s. 395.602(2)(e)4. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this subsection shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation, to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

Page 66 of 126

1831 Section 54. Section 408.10, Florida Statutes, is amended 1832 to read: 408.10 Consumer complaints.—The agency shall: 1833 1834 publish and make available to the public a toll-free 1835 telephone number for the purpose of handling consumer complaints 1836 and shall serve as a liaison between consumer entities and other 1837 private entities and governmental entities for the disposition 1838 of problems identified by consumers of health care. 1839 (2) Be empowered to investigate consumer complaints 1840 relating to problems with health care facilities' billing 1841 practices and issue reports to be made public in any cases where 1842 the agency determines the health care facility has engaged in 1843 billing practices which are unreasonable and unfair to the 1844 consumer. 1845 Section 55. Subsections (12) through (30) of section 1846 408.802, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (11) 1847 through (29), respectively, and present subsection (11) of that section is amended to read: 1848 1849 408.802 Applicability.—The provisions of this part apply 1850 to the provision of services that require licensure as defined 1851 in this part and to the following entities licensed, registered, 1852 or certified by the agency, as described in chapters 112, 383, 390, 394, 395, 400, 429, 440, 483, and 765: 1853 1854 (11) Private review agents, as provided under part I of 1855 chapter 395. 1856 Section 56. Subsection (3) is added to section 408.804, 1857 Florida Statutes, to read:

Page 67 of 126

408.804 License required; display.-

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(3) Any person who knowingly alters, defaces, or falsifies a license certificate issued by the agency, or causes or procures any person to commit such an offense, commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s 775.083. Any licensee or provider who displays an altered, defaced, or falsified license certificate is subject to the penalties set forth in s. 408.815 and an administrative fine of \$1,000 for each day of illegal display.

Section 57. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 408.806, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (3) through (8) are renumbered as subsections (4) through (9), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

408.806 License application process.-

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electronically at least 90 days before the expiration of a license that a renewal license is necessary to continue operation. The licensee's failure to timely file submit a renewal application and license application fee with the agency shall result in a \$50 per day late fee charged to the licensee by the agency; however, the aggregate amount of the late fee may not exceed 50 percent of the licensure fee or \$500, whichever is less. The agency shall provide a courtesy notice to the licensee by United States mail, electronically, or by any other manner at its address of record or mailing address, if provided, at least 90 days prior to the expiration of a license informing the licensee of the expiration of the license. If the agency does

Page 68 of 126

not provide the courtesy notice or the licensee does not receive the courtesy notice, the licensee continues to be legally obligated to timely file the renewal application and license application fee with the agency and is not excused from the payment of a late fee. If an application is received after the required filing date and exhibits a hand-canceled postmark obtained from a United States post office dated on or before the required filing date, no fine will be levied.

(3) Payment of the late fee is required to consider any late application complete, and failure to pay the late fee is considered an omission from the application.

Section 58. Subsections (6) and (9) of section 408.810, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

408.810 Minimum licensure requirements.—In addition to the licensure requirements specified in this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules, each applicant and licensee must comply with the requirements of this section in order to obtain and maintain a license.

- (6) (a) An applicant must provide the agency with proof of the applicant's legal right to occupy the property before a license may be issued. Proof may include, but need not be limited to, copies of warranty deeds, lease or rental agreements, contracts for deeds, quitclaim deeds, or other such documentation.
- (b) In the event the property is encumbered by a mortgage or is leased, an applicant must provide the agency with proof that the mortgagor or landlord has been provided written notice of the applicant's intent as mortgagee or tenant to provide

Page 69 of 126

services that require licensure and instruct the mortgagor or landlord to serve the agency by certified mail with copies of any foreclosure or eviction actions initiated by the mortgagor or landlord against the applicant.

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(9) A controlling interest may not withhold from the agency any evidence of financial instability, including, but not limited to, checks returned due to insufficient funds, delinquent accounts, nonpayment of withholding taxes, unpaid utility expenses, nonpayment for essential services, or adverse court action concerning the financial viability of the provider or any other provider licensed under this part that is under the control of the controlling interest. A controlling interest shall notify the agency within 10 days after a court action to initiate bankruptcy, foreclosure, or eviction proceedings concerning the provider, in which the controlling interest is a petitioner or defendant. Any person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Each day of continuing violation is a separate offense.

Section 59. Subsection (3) is added to section 408.813, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 408.813 Administrative fines; violations.—As a penalty for any violation of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules, the agency may impose an administrative fine.
- (3) The agency may impose an administrative fine for a violation that does not qualify as a class I, class II, class III, or class IV violation. Unless otherwise specified by law,

Page 70 of 126

the amount of the fine shall not exceed \$500 for each violation.

Unclassified violations may include:

- (a) Violating any term or condition of a license.
- (b) Violating any provision of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules.
  - (c) Exceeding licensed capacity.

- (d) Providing services beyond the scope of the license.
- (e) Violating a moratorium imposed pursuant to s. 408.814.

Section 60. Subsection (2) of section 408.815, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

408.815 License or application denial; revocation.-

- (2) If a licensee lawfully continues to operate while a denial or revocation is pending in litigation, the licensee must continue to meet all other requirements of this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules and must file subsequent renewal applications for licensure and pay all licensure fees. The provisions of ss. 120.60(1) and 408.806(4) (3)(c) shall not apply to renewal applications filed during the time period in which the litigation of the denial or revocation is pending until that litigation is final.
- (5) In order to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of clients when a license has been denied, revoked, or is set to terminate, the agency may extend the license expiration date for a period of up to 30 days for the sole purpose of allowing the safe and orderly discharge of clients. The agency may impose conditions on the extension, including, but not limited to, prohibiting or limiting admissions, expedited discharge

Page 71 of 126

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1970l planning, required status reports, and mandatory monitoring by 1971 the agency or third parties. When imposing these conditions, the 1972 agency shall take into consideration the nature and number of 1973 clients, the availability and location of acceptable alternative 1974 placements, and the ability of the licensee to continue 1975 providing care to the clients. The agency may terminate the 1976 extension or modify the conditions at any time. This authority 1977 is in addition to any other authority granted to the agency 1978 under chapter 120, this part, and authorizing statutes but 1979 creates no right or entitlement to an extension of a license 1980 expiration date. 1981

Section 61. Subsection (11) of section 408.820, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.820 Exemptions.—Except as prescribed in authorizing statutes, the following exemptions shall apply to specified requirements of this part:

(11) Health care risk managers, as provided under part I of chapter 395, are exempt from ss. 408.806(8)(7), 408.810(4)-(10), and 408.811.

Section 62. Subsection (1) of section 409.91196, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.91196 Supplemental rebate agreements; public records and public meetings exemption.—

(1) The rebate amount, percent of rebate, manufacturer's pricing, and supplemental rebate, and other trade secrets as defined in s. 688.002 that the agency has identified for use in negotiations, held by the Agency for Health Care Administration

Page 72 of 126

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under s. 409.912(39)(a)8.7 are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

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Section 63. Paragraph (a) of subsection (39) of section 409.912, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.912 Cost-effective purchasing of health care.—The agency shall purchase goods and services for Medicaid recipients in the most cost-effective manner consistent with the delivery of quality medical care. To ensure that medical services are effectively utilized, the agency may, in any case, require a confirmation or second physician's opinion of the correct diagnosis for purposes of authorizing future services under the Medicaid program. This section does not restrict access to emergency services or poststabilization care services as defined in 42 C.F.R. part 438.114. Such confirmation or second opinion shall be rendered in a manner approved by the agency. The agency shall maximize the use of prepaid per capita and prepaid aggregate fixed-sum basis services when appropriate and other alternative service delivery and reimbursement methodologies, including competitive bidding pursuant to s. 287.057, designed to facilitate the cost-effective purchase of a case-managed continuum of care. The agency shall also require providers to minimize the exposure of recipients to the need for acute inpatient, custodial, and other institutional care and the inappropriate or unnecessary use of high-cost services. The agency shall contract with a vendor to monitor and evaluate the clinical practice patterns of providers in order to identify trends that are outside the normal practice patterns of a provider's professional peers or the national guidelines of a

Page 73 of 126

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provider's professional association. The vendor must be able to provide information and counseling to a provider whose practice patterns are outside the norms, in consultation with the agency, to improve patient care and reduce inappropriate utilization. The agency may mandate prior authorization, drug therapy management, or disease management participation for certain populations of Medicaid beneficiaries, certain drug classes, or particular drugs to prevent fraud, abuse, overuse, and possible dangerous drug interactions. The Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee shall make recommendations to the agency on drugs for which prior authorization is required. The agency shall inform the Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee of its decisions regarding drugs subject to prior authorization. The agency is authorized to limit the entities it contracts with or enrolls as Medicaid providers by developing a provider network through provider credentialing. The agency may competitively bid singlesource-provider contracts if procurement of goods or services results in demonstrated cost savings to the state without limiting access to care. The agency may limit its network based on the assessment of beneficiary access to care, provider availability, provider quality standards, time and distance standards for access to care, the cultural competence of the provider network, demographic characteristics of Medicaid beneficiaries, practice and provider-to-beneficiary standards, appointment wait times, beneficiary use of services, provider turnover, provider profiling, provider licensure history, previous program integrity investigations and findings, peer review, provider Medicaid policy and billing compliance records,

Page 74 of 126

clinical and medical record audits, and other factors. Providers shall not be entitled to enrollment in the Medicaid provider network. The agency shall determine instances in which allowing Medicaid beneficiaries to purchase durable medical equipment and other goods is less expensive to the Medicaid program than long-term rental of the equipment or goods. The agency may establish rules to facilitate purchases in lieu of long-term rentals in order to protect against fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program as defined in s. 409.913. The agency may seek federal waivers necessary to administer these policies.

- (39)(a) The agency shall implement a Medicaid prescribed-drug spending-control program that includes the following components:
- 1. A Medicaid preferred drug list, which shall be a listing of cost-effective therapeutic options recommended by the Medicaid Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee established pursuant to s. 409.91195 and adopted by the agency for each therapeutic class on the preferred drug list. At the discretion of the committee, and when feasible, the preferred drug list should include at least two products in a therapeutic class. The agency may post the preferred drug list and updates to the preferred drug list on an Internet website without following the rulemaking procedures of chapter 120. Antiretroviral agents are excluded from the preferred drug list. The agency shall also limit the amount of a prescribed drug dispensed to no more than a 34-day supply unless the drug products' smallest marketed package is greater than a 34-day supply, or the drug is determined by the agency to be a maintenance drug in which case

Page 75 of 126

a 100-day maximum supply may be authorized. The agency is authorized to seek any federal waivers necessary to implement these cost-control programs and to continue participation in the federal Medicaid rebate program, or alternatively to negotiate state-only manufacturer rebates. The agency may adopt rules to implement this subparagraph. The agency shall continue to provide unlimited contraceptive drugs and items. The agency must establish procedures to ensure that:

- a. There is a response to a request for prior consultation by telephone or other telecommunication device within 24 hours after receipt of a request for prior consultation; and
- b. A 72-hour supply of the drug prescribed is provided in an emergency or when the agency does not provide a response within 24 hours as required by sub-subparagraph a.
- 2. Reimbursement to pharmacies for Medicaid prescribed drugs shall be set at the lesser of: the average wholesale price (AWP) minus 16.4 percent, the wholesaler acquisition cost (WAC) plus 4.75 percent, the federal upper limit (FUL), the state maximum allowable cost (SMAC), or the usual and customary (UAC) charge billed by the provider.
- 3. For a prescribed drug billed as a 340B prescribed medication, the claim must meet the requirements of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and the federal 340B program, contain a national drug code, and be billed at the actual acquisition cost or payment shall be denied.
- $\underline{4.3.}$  The agency shall develop and implement a process for managing the drug therapies of Medicaid recipients who are using significant numbers of prescribed drugs each month. The

Page 76 of 126

management process may include, but is not limited to, comprehensive, physician-directed medical-record reviews, claims analyses, and case evaluations to determine the medical necessity and appropriateness of a patient's treatment plan and drug therapies. The agency may contract with a private organization to provide drug-program-management services. The Medicaid drug benefit management program shall include initiatives to manage drug therapies for HIV/AIDS patients, patients using 20 or more unique prescriptions in a 180-day period, and the top 1,000 patients in annual spending. The agency shall enroll any Medicaid recipient in the drug benefit management program if he or she meets the specifications of this provision and is not enrolled in a Medicaid health maintenance organization.

5.4. The agency may limit the size of its pharmacy network based on need, competitive bidding, price negotiations, credentialing, or similar criteria. The agency shall give special consideration to rural areas in determining the size and location of pharmacies included in the Medicaid pharmacy network. A pharmacy credentialing process may include criteria such as a pharmacy's full-service status, location, size, patient educational programs, patient consultation, disease management services, and other characteristics. The agency may impose a moratorium on Medicaid pharmacy enrollment when it is determined that it has a sufficient number of Medicaid-participating providers. The agency must allow dispensing practitioners to participate as a part of the Medicaid pharmacy network regardless of the practitioner's proximity to any other

entity that is dispensing prescription drugs under the Medicaid program. A dispensing practitioner must meet all credentialing requirements applicable to his or her practice, as determined by the agency.

- 6.5. The agency shall develop and implement a program that requires Medicaid practitioners who prescribe drugs to use a counterfeit-proof prescription pad for Medicaid prescriptions. The agency shall require the use of standardized counterfeit-proof prescription pads by Medicaid-participating prescribers or prescribers who write prescriptions for Medicaid recipients. The agency may implement the program in targeted geographic areas or statewide.
- 7.6. The agency may enter into arrangements that require manufacturers of generic drugs prescribed to Medicaid recipients to provide rebates of at least 15.1 percent of the average manufacturer price for the manufacturer's generic products. These arrangements shall require that if a generic-drug manufacturer pays federal rebates for Medicaid-reimbursed drugs at a level below 15.1 percent, the manufacturer must provide a supplemental rebate to the state in an amount necessary to achieve a 15.1-percent rebate level.
- 8.7. The agency may establish a preferred drug list as described in this subsection, and, pursuant to the establishment of such preferred drug list, it is authorized to negotiate supplemental rebates from manufacturers that are in addition to those required by Title XIX of the Social Security Act and at no less than 14 percent of the average manufacturer price as defined in 42 U.S.C. s. 1936 on the last day of a quarter unless

Page 78 of 126

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the federal or supplemental rebate, or both, equals or exceeds 29 percent. There is no upper limit on the supplemental rebates the agency may negotiate. The agency may determine that specific products, brand-name or generic, are competitive at lower rebate percentages. Agreement to pay the minimum supplemental rebate percentage will quarantee a manufacturer that the Medicaid Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee will consider a product for inclusion on the preferred drug list. However, a pharmaceutical manufacturer is not quaranteed placement on the preferred drug list by simply paying the minimum supplemental rebate. Agency decisions will be made on the clinical efficacy of a drug and recommendations of the Medicaid Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee, as well as the price of competing products minus federal and state rebates. The agency is authorized to contract with an outside agency or contractor to conduct negotiations for supplemental rebates. For the purposes of this section, the term "supplemental rebates" means cash rebates. Effective July 1, 2004, value-added programs as a substitution for supplemental rebates are prohibited. The agency is authorized to seek any federal waivers to implement this initiative.

9.8. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall expand home delivery of pharmacy products. To assist Medicaid patients in securing their prescriptions and reduce program costs, the agency shall expand its current mail-order-pharmacy diabetes-supply program to include all generic and brand-name drugs used by Medicaid patients with diabetes. Medicaid recipients in the current program may obtain nondiabetes drugs

Page 79 of 126

on a voluntary basis. This initiative is limited to the geographic area covered by the current contract. The agency may seek and implement any federal waivers necessary to implement this subparagraph.

- 10.9. The agency shall limit to one dose per month any drug prescribed to treat erectile dysfunction.
- 11.10.a. The agency may implement a Medicaid behavioral drug management system. The agency may contract with a vendor that has experience in operating behavioral drug management systems to implement this program. The agency is authorized to seek federal waivers to implement this program.
- b. The agency, in conjunction with the Department of Children and Family Services, may implement the Medicaid behavioral drug management system that is designed to improve the quality of care and behavioral health prescribing practices based on best practice guidelines, improve patient adherence to medication plans, reduce clinical risk, and lower prescribed drug costs and the rate of inappropriate spending on Medicaid behavioral drugs. The program may include the following elements:
- (I) Provide for the development and adoption of best practice guidelines for behavioral health-related drugs such as antipsychotics, antidepressants, and medications for treating bipolar disorders and other behavioral conditions; translate them into practice; review behavioral health prescribers and compare their prescribing patterns to a number of indicators that are based on national standards; and determine deviations from best practice guidelines.

Page 80 of 126

(II) Implement processes for providing feedback to and educating prescribers using best practice educational materials and peer-to-peer consultation.

- (III) Assess Medicaid beneficiaries who are outliers in their use of behavioral health drugs with regard to the numbers and types of drugs taken, drug dosages, combination drug therapies, and other indicators of improper use of behavioral health drugs.
- (IV) Alert prescribers to patients who fail to refill prescriptions in a timely fashion, are prescribed multiple same-class behavioral health drugs, and may have other potential medication problems.
- (V) Track spending trends for behavioral health drugs and deviation from best practice guidelines.
- (VI) Use educational and technological approaches to promote best practices, educate consumers, and train prescribers in the use of practice guidelines.
  - (VII) Disseminate electronic and published materials.
  - (VIII) Hold statewide and regional conferences.
- (IX) Implement a disease management program with a model quality-based medication component for severely mentally ill individuals and emotionally disturbed children who are high users of care.
- 12.11.a. The agency shall implement a Medicaid prescription drug management system. The agency may contract with a vendor that has experience in operating prescription drug management systems in order to implement this system. Any management system that is implemented in accordance with this

Page 81 of 126

subparagraph must rely on cooperation between physicians and pharmacists to determine appropriate practice patterns and clinical guidelines to improve the prescribing, dispensing, and use of drugs in the Medicaid program. The agency may seek federal waivers to implement this program.

- b. The drug management system must be designed to improve the quality of care and prescribing practices based on best practice guidelines, improve patient adherence to medication plans, reduce clinical risk, and lower prescribed drug costs and the rate of inappropriate spending on Medicaid prescription drugs. The program must:
- (I) Provide for the development and adoption of best practice guidelines for the prescribing and use of drugs in the Medicaid program, including translating best practice guidelines into practice; reviewing prescriber patterns and comparing them to indicators that are based on national standards and practice patterns of clinical peers in their community, statewide, and nationally; and determine deviations from best practice guidelines.
- (II) Implement processes for providing feedback to and educating prescribers using best practice educational materials and peer-to-peer consultation.
- (III) Assess Medicaid recipients who are outliers in their use of a single or multiple prescription drugs with regard to the numbers and types of drugs taken, drug dosages, combination drug therapies, and other indicators of improper use of prescription drugs.

(IV) Alert prescribers to patients who fail to refill prescriptions in a timely fashion, are prescribed multiple drugs that may be redundant or contraindicated, or may have other potential medication problems.

(V) Track spending trends for prescription drugs and deviation from best practice guidelines.

- (VI) Use educational and technological approaches to promote best practices, educate consumers, and train prescribers in the use of practice guidelines.
  - (VII) Disseminate electronic and published materials.
  - (VIII) Hold statewide and regional conferences.
- (IX) Implement disease management programs in cooperation with physicians and pharmacists, along with a model quality-based medication component for individuals having chronic medical conditions.
- 13.12. The agency is authorized to contract for drug rebate administration, including, but not limited to, calculating rebate amounts, invoicing manufacturers, negotiating disputes with manufacturers, and maintaining a database of rebate collections.
- 14.13. The agency may specify the preferred daily dosing form or strength for the purpose of promoting best practices with regard to the prescribing of certain drugs as specified in the General Appropriations Act and ensuring cost-effective prescribing practices.
- 15.14. The agency may require prior authorization for Medicaid-covered prescribed drugs. The agency may, but is not required to, prior-authorize the use of a product:

Page 83 of 126

a. For an indication not approved in labeling;

- b. To comply with certain clinical guidelines; or
- c. If the product has the potential for overuse, misuse, or abuse.

The agency may require the prescribing professional to provide information about the rationale and supporting medical evidence for the use of a drug. The agency may post prior authorization criteria and protocol and updates to the list of drugs that are subject to prior authorization on an Internet website without amending its rule or engaging in additional rulemaking.

16.15. The agency, in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee, may require age-related prior authorizations for certain prescribed drugs. The agency may preauthorize the use of a drug for a recipient who may not meet the age requirement or may exceed the length of therapy for use of this product as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Prior authorization may require the prescribing professional to provide information about the rationale and supporting medical evidence for the use of a drug.

17.16. The agency shall implement a step-therapy prior authorization approval process for medications excluded from the preferred drug list. Medications listed on the preferred drug list must be used within the previous 12 months prior to the alternative medications that are not listed. The step-therapy prior authorization may require the prescriber to use the medications of a similar drug class or for a similar medical

Page 84 of 126

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indication unless contraindicated in the Food and Drug Administration labeling. The trial period between the specified steps may vary according to the medical indication. The steptherapy approval process shall be developed in accordance with the committee as stated in s. 409.91195(7) and (8). A drug product may be approved without meeting the step-therapy prior authorization criteria if the prescribing physician provides the agency with additional written medical or clinical documentation that the product is medically necessary because:

- a. There is not a drug on the preferred drug list to treat the disease or medical condition which is an acceptable clinical alternative;
- b. The alternatives have been ineffective in the treatment of the beneficiary's disease; or
- c. Based on historic evidence and known characteristics of the patient and the drug, the drug is likely to be ineffective, or the number of doses have been ineffective.

The agency shall work with the physician to determine the best alternative for the patient. The agency may adopt rules waiving the requirements for written clinical documentation for specific drugs in limited clinical situations.

18.17. The agency shall implement a return and reuse program for drugs dispensed by pharmacies to institutional recipients, which includes payment of a \$5 restocking fee for the implementation and operation of the program. The return and reuse program shall be implemented electronically and in a manner that promotes efficiency. The program must permit a

Page 85 of 126

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pharmacy to exclude drugs from the program if it is not practical or cost-effective for the drug to be included and must provide for the return to inventory of drugs that cannot be credited or returned in a cost-effective manner. The agency shall determine if the program has reduced the amount of Medicaid prescription drugs which are destroyed on an annual basis and if there are additional ways to ensure more prescription drugs are not destroyed which could safely be reused. The agency's conclusion and recommendations shall be reported to the Legislature by December 1, 2005.

Section 64. Section 409.91255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.91255 Federally qualified health center access program.—

- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Community Health Center Access Program Act."
  - (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
- (a) The Legislature finds that, despite significant investments in health care programs, nearly 6 more than 2 million low-income Floridians, primarily the working poor and minority populations, continue to lack access to basic health care services. Further, the Legislature recognizes that federally qualified health centers have a proven record of providing cost-effective, comprehensive primary and preventive health care and are uniquely qualified to address the lack of adequate health care services for the uninsured.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to recognize the significance of increased federal investments in federally

Page 86 of 126

qualified health centers and to leverage that investment through the creation of a program to provide for the expansion of the primary and preventive health care services offered by federally qualified health centers. Further, such a program will support the coordination of federal, state, and local resources to assist such health centers in developing an expanded community-based primary care delivery system.

- agency shall administer Department of Health shall develop a program for the expansion of federally qualified health centers for the purpose of providing comprehensive primary and preventive health care and urgent care services that may reduce the morbidity, mortality, and cost of care among the uninsured population of the state. The program shall provide for distribution of financial assistance to federally qualified health centers that apply and demonstrate a need for such assistance in order to sustain or expand the delivery of primary and preventive health care services. In selecting centers to receive this financial assistance, the program:
- (a) Shall give preference to communities that have few or no community-based primary care services or in which the current services are unable to meet the community's needs. To assist in the assessment and identification of areas of critical need, the Florida Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., shall develop, every 5 years, beginning January 1, 2012, a federally qualified health center based statewide assessment and strategic plan.
  - (b) Shall require that primary care services be provided

Page 87 of 126

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to the medically indigent using a sliding fee schedule based on income.

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- (c) Shall promote allow innovative and creative uses of federal, state, and local health care resources.
- 2420 Shall require that the funds provided be used to pay 2421 for operating costs of a projected expansion in patient 2422 caseloads or services or for capital improvement projects. 2423 Capital improvement projects may include renovations to existing 2424 facilities or construction of new facilities, provided that an 2425 expansion in patient caseloads or services to a new patient 2426 population will occur as a result of the capital expenditures. 2427 The agency department shall include in its standard contract 2428 document a requirement that any state funds provided for the 2429 purchase of or improvements to real property are contingent upon 2430 the contractor granting to the state a security interest in the 2431 property at least to the amount of the state funds provided for 2432 at least 5 years from the date of purchase or the completion of 2433 the improvements or as further required by law. The contract 2434 must include a provision that, as a condition of receipt of 2435 state funding for this purpose, the contractor agrees that, if 2436 it disposes of the property before the agency's department's 2437 interest is vacated, the contractor will refund the 2438 proportionate share of the state's initial investment, as 2439 adjusted by depreciation.
  - (e) Shall May require in-kind support from other sources.
  - (f) Shall promote May encourage coordination among federally qualified health centers, other private sector providers, and publicly supported programs.

Page 88 of 126

(g) Shall <u>promote</u> allow the development of community emergency room diversion programs in conjunction with local resources, providing extended hours of operation to urgent care patients. Diversion programs shall include case management for emergency room followup care.

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- established, consisting of four persons appointed by the Secretary of Health Care Administration State Surgeon General and three persons appointed by the chief executive officer of the Florida Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., to review all applications for financial assistance under the program. Applicants shall specify in the application whether the program funds will be used for the expansion of patient caseloads or services or for capital improvement projects to expand and improve patient facilities. The panel shall use the following elements in reviewing application proposals and shall determine the relative weight for scoring and evaluating these elements:
  - (a) The target population to be served.
  - (b) The health benefits to be provided.
- (c) The methods that will be used to measure cost-effectiveness.
  - (d) How patient satisfaction will be measured.
  - (e) The proposed internal quality assurance process.
  - (f) Projected health status outcomes.
- (g) How data will be collected to measure costeffectiveness, health status outcomes, and overall achievement of the goals of the proposal.

Page 89 of 126

(h) All resources, including cash, in-kind, voluntary, or other resources that will be dedicated to the proposal.

- shall Department of Health may contract with the Florida
  Association of Community Health Centers, Inc., to develop and coordinate administer the program and provide technical assistance to the federally qualified health centers selected to receive financial assistance. The contracted entity shall be responsible for program support and assume all costs related to administration of this program.
- Section 65. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 429.07, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (6) and (7) are added to that section, to read:

429.07 License required; fee; inspections.-

- (3) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.806, each license granted by the agency must state the type of care for which the license is granted. Licenses shall be issued for one or more of the following categories of care: standard, extended congregate care, limited nursing services, or limited mental health.
- (a) A standard license shall be issued to <u>a facility</u> facilities providing one or more of the personal services identified in s. 429.02. Such <u>licensee</u> facilities may also employ or contract with a person <del>licensed under part I of chapter 464</del> to administer medications and perform other tasks as specified in s. 429.255.
- (b) An extended congregate care license shall be issued to a licensee facilities providing, directly or through contract,

Page 90 of 126

services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a), including services performed by persons licensed under part I of chapter 464 and supportive services, as defined by rule, to persons who would otherwise be disqualified from continued residence in a facility licensed under this part.

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- In order for extended congregate care services to be provided, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided and whether the designation applies to all or part of the facility. Such designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. The notification of approval or the denial of the request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. An existing licensee facilities qualifying to provide extended congregate care services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions during the previous 2 years, or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, for any of the following reasons:
  - a. A class I or class II violation;
- b. Three or more repeat or recurring class III violations of identical or similar resident care standards from which a pattern of noncompliance is found by the agency;
- c. Three or more class III violations that were not corrected in accordance with the corrective action plan approved by the agency;

Page 91 of 126

d. Violation of resident care standards which results in requiring the facility to employ the services of a consultant pharmacist or consultant dietitian;

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- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for another facility licensed under this part in which the applicant for an extended congregate care license has at least 25 percent ownership interest; or
- f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part II of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.
- 2. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall maintain a written progress report for on each person who receives services which describes the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse, or appropriate designee, representing the agency shall visit the facility at least quarterly to monitor residents who are receiving extended congregate care services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and relevant rules. One of the visits may be in conjunction with the regular survey. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall serve as part of the team that inspects the facility. The agency may waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits for a facility that has been licensed for at least 24 months to provide extended congregate care services, if, during the inspection, the registered nurse determines that extended congregate care services are being provided

Page 92 of 126

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appropriately, and if the facility has no class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations. The agency must first consult with the long-term care ombudsman council for the area in which the facility is located to determine if any complaints have been made and substantiated about the quality of services or care. The agency may not waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits if complaints have been made and substantiated.

3. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services must:

- a. Demonstrate the capability to meet unanticipated resident service needs.
- b. Offer a physical environment that promotes a homelike setting, provides for resident privacy, promotes resident independence, and allows sufficient congregate space as defined by rule.
- c. Have sufficient staff available, taking into account the physical plant and firesafety features of the building, to assist with the evacuation of residents in an emergency.
- d. Adopt and follow policies and procedures that maximize resident independence, dignity, choice, and decisionmaking to permit residents to age in place, so that moves due to changes in functional status are minimized or avoided.
- e. Allow residents or, if applicable, a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to make a variety of personal choices, participate in developing service plans, and share responsibility in decisionmaking.

Page 93 of 126

2584 f. Implement the concept of managed risk.

- g. Provide, directly or through contract, the services of a person licensed under part I of chapter 464.
- h. In addition to the training mandated in s. 429.52, provide specialized training as defined by rule for facility staff.
- 4. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services is exempt from the criteria for continued residency set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. A licensed facility must adopt its own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, the facility may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. A licensed facility that provides extended congregate care services must also provide each resident with a written copy of facility policies governing admission and retention.
- 5. The primary purpose of extended congregate care services is to allow residents, as they become more impaired, the option of remaining in a familiar setting from which they would otherwise be disqualified for continued residency. A facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services may also admit an individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a facility with a standard license, if the individual is determined appropriate for admission to the extended congregate care facility.
- 6. Before the admission of an individual to a facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services, the individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s.

Page 94 of 126

429.26(4) and the facility must develop a preliminary service plan for the individual.

- 7. When a <u>licensee facility</u> can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service plan and needs and the <u>licensee's facility's</u> policy, the <u>licensee facility</u> shall make arrangements for relocating the person in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k).
- 8. Failure to provide extended congregate care services may result in denial of extended congregate care license renewal.
- (c) A limited nursing services license shall be issued to a facility that provides services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a) and as specified in this paragraph.

1. In order for limited nursing services to be provided in a facility licensed under this part, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided. Such designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or denial of such request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. Existing facilities qualifying to provide limited nursing services shall have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions that affect the health, safety, and welfare of residents for the previous 2 years or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years.

Page 95 of 126

2640 2. Facilities that are licensed to provide limited nursing 2641 services shall maintain a written progress report on each person 2642 who receives such nursing services, which report describes the 2643 type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are 2644 rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A 2645 registered nurse representing the agency shall visit such 2646 facilities at least twice a year to monitor residents who are receiving limited nursing services and to determine if the 2647 2648 facility is in compliance with applicable provisions of this 2649 part, part II of chapter 408, and related rules. The monitoring 2650 visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with 2651 appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall also 2652 serve as part of the team that inspects such facility. 2653 3. A person who receives limited nursing services under

- 3. A person who receives limited nursing services under this part must meet the admission criteria established by the agency for assisted living facilities. When a resident no longer meets the admission criteria for a facility licensed under this part, arrangements for relocating the person shall be made in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k), unless the facility is licensed to provide extended congregate care services.
- (4) In accordance with s. 408.805, an applicant or licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. The amount of the fee shall be established by rule.
- (a) The biennial license fee required of a facility is  $\frac{$356}{$300}$  per license, with an additional fee of  $\frac{$67.50}{$50}$  per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility, except that no additional fee will be assessed for

Page 96 of 126

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beds designated for recipients of optional state supplementation payments provided for in s. 409.212. The total fee may not exceed  $$18,000 \ $10,000$ .

- (b) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph (a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed to provide extended congregate care services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$501 \$400 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility.
- (c) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph (a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed to provide limited nursing services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$250 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility.
- (6) In order to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights as provided in s.

  429.28, the agency shall conduct a biennial survey, which shall include private informal conversations with a sample of residents and consultation with the ombudsman council in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to discuss residents' experiences within the facility.
- (7) An assisted living facility that has been cited within the previous 24-month period for a class I or class II violation, regardless of the status of any enforcement or disciplinary action, is subject to periodic unannounced

Page 97 of 126

HB 119

monitoring to determine if the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules.

Monitoring may occur through a desk review or an onsite assessment. If the class I or class II violation relates to providing or failing to provide nursing care, a registered nurse must participate in at least two onsite monitoring visits within a 12-month period.

Section 66. Subsection (7) of section 429.11, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6), and present subsection (6) of that section is amended to read:

429.11 Initial application for license; provisional license.

(6) In addition to the license categories available in s.

408.808, a provisional license may be issued to an applicant

making initial application for licensure or making application

for a change of ownership. A provisional license shall be

limited in duration to a specific period of time not to exceed 6

months, as determined by the agency.

Section 67. Section 429.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.12 Sale or transfer of ownership of a facility.—It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the rights of the residents of an assisted living facility when the facility is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred. Therefore, in addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, whenever a facility is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred, including leasing,÷

Page 98 of 126

(1) the transferee shall notify the residents, in writing, of the change of ownership within 7 days after receipt of the new license.

(2) The transferor of a facility the license of which is denied pending an administrative hearing shall, as a part of the written change-of-ownership contract, advise the transferee that a plan of correction must be submitted by the transferee and approved by the agency at least 7 days before the change of ownership and that failure to correct the condition which resulted in the moratorium pursuant to part II of chapter 408 or denial of licensure is grounds for denial of the transferee's license.

Section 68. Paragraphs (b) through (l) of subsection (1) of section 429.14, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (a) through (k), respectively, and present paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsections (5) and (6) of that section are amended to read:

429.14 Administrative penalties.

(1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the agency may deny, revoke, and suspend any license issued under this part and impose an administrative fine in the manner provided in chapter 120 against a licensee for a violation of any provision of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules, or for any of the following actions by a licensee, for the actions of any person subject to level 2 background screening under s. 408.809, or for the actions of any facility employee:

Page 99 of 126

(a) An intentional or negligent act seriously affecting the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility.

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- (5) An action taken by the agency to suspend, deny, or revoke a facility's license under this part or part II of chapter 408, in which the agency claims that the facility owner or an employee of the facility has threatened the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility shall be heard by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services within 120 days after receipt of the facility's request for a hearing, unless that time limitation is waived by both parties. The administrative law judge must render a decision within 30 days after receipt of a proposed recommended order.
- (6) The agency shall provide to the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, on a monthly basis, a list of those assisted living facilities that have had their licenses denied, suspended, or revoked or that are involved in an appellate proceeding pursuant to s. 120.60 related to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license. This information may be provided electronically or through the agency's Internet website.

Section 69. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 429.17, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 429.17 Expiration of license; renewal; conditional license.—
- (1) Limited nursing, Extended congregate care, and limited mental health licenses shall expire at the same time as the facility's standard license, regardless of when issued.

Page 100 of 126

 (4) In addition to the license categories available in s. 408.808, a conditional license may be issued to an applicant for license renewal if the applicant fails to meet all standards and requirements for licensure. A conditional license issued under this subsection shall be limited in duration to a specific period of time not to exceed 6 months, as determined by the agency, and shall be accompanied by an agency-approved plan of correction.

- (5) When an extended <u>congregate</u> care or <u>limited nursing</u> license is requested during a facility's biennial license period, the fee shall be prorated in order to permit the additional license to expire at the end of the biennial license period. The fee shall be calculated as of the date the additional license application is received by the agency.
- Section 70. Subsection (7) of section 429.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 429.19 Violations; imposition of administrative fines; grounds.—
- (7) In addition to any administrative fines imposed, the agency may assess a survey or monitoring fee, equal to the lesser of one half of the facility's biennial license and bed fee or \$500, to cover the cost of conducting initial complaint investigations that result in the finding of a violation that was the subject of the complaint or to monitor the health, safety, or security of residents under s. 429.07(7) monitoring visits conducted under s. 429.28(3)(c) to verify the correction of the violations.

Section 71. Subsections (6) through (10) of section 429.23, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (9), respectively, and present subsection (5) of that section is amended to read:

- 429.23 Internal risk management and quality assurance program; adverse incidents and reporting requirements.—
- (5) Each facility shall report monthly to the agency any liability claim filed against it. The report must include the name of the resident, the dates of the incident leading to the claim, if applicable, and the type of injury or violation of rights alleged to have occurred. This report is not discoverable in any civil or administrative action, except in such actions brought by the agency to enforce the provisions of this part.
- Section 72. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 429.255, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 429.255 Use of personnel; emergency care.—
- (1) (a) Persons under contract to the facility <u>or</u>, facility staff, or volunteers, who are licensed according to part I of chapter 464, or those persons exempt under s. 464.022(1), and others as defined by rule, may administer medications to residents, take residents' vital signs, manage individual weekly pill organizers for residents who self-administer medication, give prepackaged enemas ordered by a physician, observe residents, document observations on the appropriate resident's record, report observations to the resident's physician, and contract or allow residents or a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to contract with a third party, provided residents meet the criteria for

Page 102 of 126

appropriate placement as defined in s. 429.26. Persons under contract to the facility or facility staff who are licensed according to part I of chapter 464 may provide limited nursing services. Nursing assistants certified pursuant to part II of chapter 464 may take residents' vital signs as directed by a licensed nurse or physician. The facility is responsible for maintaining documentation of services provided under this paragraph as required by rule and ensuring that staff are adequately trained to monitor residents receiving these services.

(2) In facilities licensed to provide extended congregate care, persons under contract to the facility  $\underline{\text{or}}_{\tau}$  facility staff  $\underline{\text{or}}$  volunteers, who are licensed according to part I of chapter 464, or those persons exempt under s. 464.022(1), or those persons certified as nursing assistants pursuant to part II of chapter 464, may also perform all duties within the scope of their license or certification, as approved by the facility administrator and pursuant to this part.

Section 73. Subsections (4), (5), (6), and (7) of section 429.28, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3), (4), (5), and (6), respectively, and present subsections (3) and (6) of that section are amended to read:

429.28 Resident bill of rights.-

(3) (a) The agency shall conduct a survey to determine general compliance with facility standards and compliance with residents' rights as a prerequisite to initial licensure or licensure renewal.

Page 103 of 126

2860 l (b) In order to determine whether the facility is 2861 adequately protecting residents' rights, the biennial survey shall include private informal conversations with a sample of 2862 2863 residents and consultation with the ombudsman council in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to 2864 2865 discuss residents' experiences within the facility. 2866 (c) During any calendar year in which no survey is 2867 conducted, the agency shall conduct at least one monitoring 2868 visit of each facility cited in the previous year for a class I 2869 or class II violation, or more than three uncorrected class III 2870 violations. 2871 (d) The agency may conduct periodic followup inspections as necessary to monitor the compliance of facilities with a 2872 history of any class I, class II, or class III violations that 2873 2874 threaten the health, safety, or security of residents. 2875 (e) The agency may conduct complaint investigations as 2876 warranted to investigate any allegations of noncompliance with 2877 requirements required under this part or rules adopted under 2878 this part. 2879 (5) (6) Any facility which terminates the residency of an

(5) (6) Any facility which terminates the residency of an individual who participated in activities specified in subsection (4) (5) shall show good cause in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 74. Subsection (2) of section 429.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.35 Maintenance of records; reports.-

(2) Within 60 days after the date of the biennial inspection visit required under s. 408.811 or within 30 days

Page 104 of 126

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after the date of any interim visit, the agency shall forward the results of the inspection to the local ombudsman council in whose planning and service area, as defined in part II of chapter 400, the facility is located; to at least one public library or, in the absence of a public library, the county seat in the county in which the inspected assisted living facility is located; and, when appropriate, to the district Adult Services and Mental Health Program Offices. This information may be provided electronically or through the agency's Internet website.

Section 75. Paragraphs (i) and (j) of subsection (1) of section 429.41, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

429.41 Rules establishing standards.-

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(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules published and enforced pursuant to this section shall include criteria by which a reasonable and consistent quality of resident care and quality of life may be ensured and the results of such resident care may be demonstrated. Such rules shall also ensure a safe and sanitary environment that is residential and noninstitutional in design or nature. It is further intended that reasonable efforts be made to accommodate the needs and preferences of residents to enhance the quality of life in a facility. The agency, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408. In order to provide safe and sanitary facilities and the highest quality of resident care accommodating the needs and preferences of residents, the department, in consultation with the agency, the Department of Children and Family Services, and

Page 105 of 126

2011 HR 119

2916 the Department of Health, shall adopt rules, policies, and procedures to administer this part, which must include reasonable and fair minimum standards in relation to:

- Facilities holding an a limited nursing, extended congregate care, or limited mental health license.
- The establishment of specific criteria to define appropriateness of resident admission and continued residency in a facility holding a standard, limited nursing, extended congregate care, and limited mental health license.
- Section 76. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 429.53, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 429.53 Consultation by the agency.-
- The area offices of licensure and certification of the agency shall provide consultation to the following upon request:
  - A licensee of a facility. (a)

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- (b) A person interested in obtaining a license to operate a facility under this part.
  - As used in this section, "consultation" includes:
- An explanation of the requirements of this part and rules adopted pursuant thereto;
- An explanation of the license application and renewal procedures; and
- (c) The provision of a checklist of general local and state approvals required prior to constructing or developing a facility and a listing of the types of agencies responsible for such approvals;

Page 106 of 126

2942 (d) An explanation of benefits and financial assistance 2943 available to a recipient of supplemental security income 2944 residing in a facility; 2945 (c) (e) Any other information which the agency deems 2946 necessary to promote compliance with the requirements of this 2947 part; and 2948 (f) A preconstruction review of a facility to ensure 2949 compliance with agency rules and this part. 2950 Section 77. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 429.54, 2951 Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) and (3), 2952 respectively, and a new subsection (1) is added to that section 2953 to read: 2954 429.54 Collection of information; local subsidy.-2955 (1) A facility that is licensed under this part must 2956 report electronically to the agency semiannually data related to 2957 the facility, including, but not limited to, the total number of 2958 residents, the number of residents who are receiving limited 2959 mental health services, the number of residents who are 2960 receiving extended congregate care services, the number of 2961 residents who are receiving limited nursing services, and 2962 professional staffing employed by or under contract with the 2963 licensee to provide resident services. The department, in 2964 consultation with the agency, shall adopt rules to administer 2965 this subsection. 2966 Section 78. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 429.71, 2967 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 2968 429.71 Classification of violations deficiencies;

Page 107 of 126

administrative fines.-

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(1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408 and in addition to any other liability or penalty provided by law, the agency may impose an administrative fine on a provider according to the following classification:

- (a) Class I violations are <u>defined in s. 408.813</u> those conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm would result therefrom. The condition or practice that constitutes a class I violation must be abated or eliminated within 24 hours, unless a fixed period, as determined by the agency, is required for correction. A class I violation deficiency is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the deficiency.
- (b) Class II violations are defined in s. 408.813 those conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines directly threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of the residents, other than class I violations. A class II violation is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$250 and not exceeding \$500 for each violation. A citation for a class II violation must specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class II violation is corrected

within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.

- conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines indirectly or potentially threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of residents, other than class I or class II violations. A class III violation is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$250 for each violation. A citation for a class III violation shall specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class III violation is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated violation offense.
- (d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813 those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home, or related to the required reports, forms, or documents, which do not have the potential of negatively affecting the residents. A provider that does not correct A class IV violation within the time limit specified by the agency is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$100 for each violation. Any class IV violation that is corrected during the time the agency survey is conducted will be identified as an agency finding and not as a violation, unless it is a repeat violation.
- (5) As an alternative to or in conjunction with an administrative action against a provider, the agency may request

Page 109 of 126

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a plan of corrective action that demonstrates a good faith
effort to remedy each violation by a specific date, subject to
the approval of the agency.

Section 79. Paragraphs (b) through (e) of subsection (2) of section 429.911, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (a) through (d), respectively, and present paragraph (a) of that subsection is amended to read:

429.911 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; emergency action; administrative fines; investigations and inspections.—

- (2) Each of the following actions by the owner of an adult day care center or by its operator or employee is a ground for action by the agency against the owner of the center or its operator or employee:
- (a) An intentional or negligent act materially affecting the health or safety of center participants.

Section 80. Section 429.915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.915 Conditional license.—In addition to the license categories available in part II of chapter 408, the agency may issue a conditional license to an applicant for license renewal or change of ownership if the applicant fails to meet all standards and requirements for licensure. A conditional license issued under this subsection must be limited to a specific period not exceeding 6 months, as determined by the agency, and must be accompanied by an approved plan of correction.

Section 81. Paragraphs (b) and (g) of subsection (3) of section 430.80, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Page 110 of 126

3053 430.80 Implementation of a teaching nursing home pilot 3054 project.—

- (3) To be designated as a teaching nursing home, a nursing home licensee must, at a minimum:
- (b) Participate in a nationally recognized accreditation program and hold a valid accreditation, such as the accreditation awarded by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, or, at the time of initial designation, possess a Gold Seal Award as conferred by the state on its licensed nursing home;
- (g) Maintain insurance coverage pursuant to s. 400.141(1) (g) (s) or proof of financial responsibility in a minimum amount of \$750,000. Such proof of financial responsibility may include:
- 1. Maintaining an escrow account consisting of cash or assets eligible for deposit in accordance with s. 625.52; or
- 2. Obtaining and maintaining pursuant to chapter 675 an unexpired, irrevocable, nontransferable and nonassignable letter of credit issued by any bank or savings association organized and existing under the laws of this state or any bank or savings association organized under the laws of the United States that has its principal place of business in this state or has a branch office which is authorized to receive deposits in this state. The letter of credit shall be used to satisfy the obligation of the facility to the claimant upon presentment of a final judgment indicating liability and awarding damages to be paid by the facility or upon presentment of a settlement agreement signed by all parties to the agreement when such final

Page 111 of 126

judgment or settlement is a result of a liability claim against the facility.

Section 82. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for violations; limitations.—

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- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH.-
- Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require, which is in accordance with established practice parameters and protocols of treatment as provided for in this chapter, including medicines, medical supplies, durable medical equipment, orthoses, prostheses, and other medically necessary apparatus. Remedial treatment, care, and attendance, including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 24 treatments or rendered 12 weeks beyond the date of the initial chiropractic treatment, whichever comes first, unless the carrier authorizes additional treatment or the employee is catastrophically injured.

HB 119 2011

3109 Failure of the carrier to timely comply with this subsection 3110 shall be a violation of this chapter and the carrier shall be 3111 3112 subject to penalties as provided for in s. 440.525. 3113 Section 83. Section 483.294, Florida Statutes, is amended 3114 to read: 3115 483.294 Inspection of centers.-In accordance with s. 3116 408.811, the agency shall biennially, at least once annually, 3117 inspect the premises and operations of all centers subject to 3118 licensure under this part. 3119 Section 84.

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Subsection (4) is added to section 626.9541, Florida Statutes, to read:

626.9541 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices defined; alternative rates of payment; wellness programs .-

WELLNESS PROGRAMS.—An insurer issuing a group or individual health benefit plan may offer a voluntary wellness or health-improvement program that allows for rewards or incentives, including, but not limited to, merchandise, gift cards, debit cards, premium discounts or rebates, contributions towards a member's health savings account, modifications to copayment, deductible, or coinsurance amounts, or any combination of these incentives, to encourage or reward participation in the program. The health plan member may be required to provide verification, such as a statement from his or her physician, that a medical condition makes it unreasonably difficult or medically inadvisable for the individual to participate in the wellness program. Any reward or incentive

Page 113 of 126

established under this subsection is not an insurance benefit and does not violate this section. This subsection does not prohibit an insurer from offering incentives or rewards to members for adherence to wellness or health improvement programs if otherwise allowed by state or federal law. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection, no insurer, nor its agent, may use any incentive authorized by this subsection for the purpose of redirecting patients from one health care insurance plan to another.

Section 85. Subsection (1) of section 627.645, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.645 Denial of health insurance claims restricted.-

(1) No claim for payment under a health insurance policy or self-insured program of health benefits for treatment, care, or services in a licensed hospital which is accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals, the American Osteopathic Association, or the Commission on the Accreditation of Rehabilitative Facilities shall be denied because such hospital lacks major surgical facilities and is primarily of a rehabilitative nature, if such rehabilitation is specifically for treatment of physical disability.

Section 86. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 627.668, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.668 Optional coverage for mental and nervous disorders required; exception.—

(2) Under group policies or contracts, inpatient hospital benefits, partial hospitalization benefits, and outpatient benefits consisting of durational limits, dollar amounts,

Page 114 of 126

deductibles, and coinsurance factors shall not be less favorable than for physical illness generally, except that:

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- Partial hospitalization benefits shall be provided under the direction of a licensed physician. For purposes of this part, the term "partial hospitalization services" is defined as those services offered by a program accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) or in compliance with equivalent standards. Alcohol rehabilitation programs accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals or approved by the state and licensed drug abuse rehabilitation programs shall also be qualified providers under this section. In any benefit year, if partial hospitalization services or a combination of inpatient and partial hospitalization are utilized, the total benefits paid for all such services shall not exceed the cost of 30 days of inpatient hospitalization for psychiatric services, including physician fees, which prevail in the community in which the partial hospitalization services are rendered. If partial hospitalization services benefits are provided beyond the limits set forth in this paragraph, the durational limits, dollar amounts, and coinsurance factors thereof need not be the same as those applicable to physical illness generally.
- Section 87. Subsection (3) of section 627.669, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.669 Optional coverage required for substance abuse impaired persons; exception.—
- (3) The benefits provided under this section shall be applicable only if treatment is provided by, or under the

Page 115 of 126

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 supervision of, or is prescribed by, a licensed physician or licensed psychologist and if services are provided in a program accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals or approved by the state.

Section 88. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority; claims.—

- (1) REQUIRED BENEFITS.—Every insurance policy complying with the security requirements of s. 627.733 shall provide personal injury protection to the named insured, relatives residing in the same household, persons operating the insured motor vehicle, passengers in such motor vehicle, and other persons struck by such motor vehicle and suffering bodily injury while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and paragraph (4)(e), to a limit of \$10,000 for loss sustained by any such person as a result of bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle as follows:
- expenses for medically necessary medical, surgical, X-ray, dental, and rehabilitative services, including prosthetic devices, and medically necessary ambulance, hospital, and nursing services. However, the medical benefits shall provide reimbursement only for such services and care that are lawfully provided, supervised, ordered, or prescribed by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a dentist licensed

Page 116 of 126

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under chapter 466, or a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460 or that are provided by any of the following persons or entities:

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- 1. A hospital or ambulatory surgical center licensed under chapter 395.
- 2. A person or entity licensed under ss. 401.2101-401.45 that provides emergency transportation and treatment.
- 3. An entity wholly owned by one or more physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, chiropractic physicians licensed under chapter 460, or dentists licensed under chapter 466 or by such practitioner or practitioners and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of that practitioner or those practitioners.
- 4. An entity wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a hospital or hospitals.
- 5. A health care clinic licensed under ss. 400.990-400.995 that is:
- a. Accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc.; or
  - b. A health care clinic that:
- (I) Has a medical director licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 460;
- 3246 (II) Has been continuously licensed for more than 3 years
  3247 or is a publicly traded corporation that issues securities
  3248 traded on an exchange registered with the United States

Page 117 of 126

3249 Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities 3250 exchange; and

- (III) Provides at least four of the following medical specialties:
  - (A) General medicine.
  - (B) Radiography.
  - (C) Orthopedic medicine.
- 3256 (D) Physical medicine.

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- (E) Physical therapy.
  - (F) Physical rehabilitation.
- 3259 (G) Prescribing or dispensing outpatient prescription 3260 medication.
  - (H) Laboratory services.

The Financial Services Commission shall adopt by rule the form that must be used by an insurer and a health care provider specified in subparagraph 3., subparagraph 4., or subparagraph 5. to document that the health care provider meets the criteria of this paragraph, which rule must include a requirement for a sworn statement or affidavit.

Only insurers writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state may provide the required benefits of this section, and no such insurer shall require the purchase of any other motor vehicle coverage other than the purchase of property damage liability coverage as required by s. 627.7275 as a condition for providing such required benefits. Insurers may not require that property damage liability insurance in an amount greater than

Page 118 of 126

 \$10,000 be purchased in conjunction with personal injury protection. Such insurers shall make benefits and required property damage liability insurance coverage available through normal marketing channels. Any insurer writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state who fails to comply with such availability requirement as a general business practice shall be deemed to have violated part IX of chapter 626, and such violation shall constitute an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice involving the business of insurance; and any such insurer committing such violation shall be subject to the penalties afforded in such part, as well as those which may be afforded elsewhere in the insurance code.

Section 89. Section 633.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.081 Inspection of buildings and equipment; orders; firesafety inspection training requirements; certification; disciplinary action.—The State Fire Marshal and her or his agents shall, at any reasonable hour, when the State Fire Marshal has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter or s. 509.215, or a rule promulgated thereunder, or a minimum firesafety code adopted by a local authority, may exist, inspect any and all buildings and structures which are subject to the requirements of this chapter or s. 509.215 and rules promulgated thereunder. The authority to inspect shall extend to all equipment, vehicles, and chemicals which are located within the premises of any such building or structure. The State Fire Marshal and her or his agents shall inspect nursing homes licensed under part II of chapter 400 only once every calendar

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year and upon receiving a complaint forming the basis of a reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter or s. 509.215, or a rule promulgated thereunder, or a minimum firesafety code adopted by a local authority may exist and upon identifying such a violation in the course of conducting orientation or training activities within a nursing home.

- (1) Each county, municipality, and special district that has firesafety enforcement responsibilities shall employ or contract with a firesafety inspector. Except as provided in s. 633.082(2), the firesafety inspector must conduct all firesafety inspections that are required by law. The governing body of a county, municipality, or special district that has firesafety enforcement responsibilities may provide a schedule of fees to pay only the costs of inspections conducted pursuant to this subsection and related administrative expenses. Two or more counties, municipalities, or special districts that have firesafety enforcement responsibilities may jointly employ or contract with a firesafety inspector.
- (2) Except as provided in s. 633.082(2), every firesafety inspection conducted pursuant to state or local firesafety requirements shall be by a person certified as having met the inspection training requirements set by the State Fire Marshal. Such person shall:
- (a) Be a high school graduate or the equivalent as determined by the department;
- (b) Not have been found guilty of, or having pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of the United

Page 120 of 126

States, or of any state thereof, which involves moral turpitude, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of such cases;

- (c) Have her or his fingerprints on file with the department or with an agency designated by the department;
- (d) Have good moral character as determined by the department;
  - (e) Be at least 18 years of age;

- (f) Have satisfactorily completed the firesafety inspector certification examination as prescribed by the department; and
- (g)1. Have satisfactorily completed, as determined by the department, a firesafety inspector training program of not less than 200 hours established by the department and administered by agencies and institutions approved by the department for the purpose of providing basic certification training for firesafety inspectors; or
- 2. Have received in another state training which is determined by the department to be at least equivalent to that required by the department for approved firesafety inspector education and training programs in this state.
- (3) Each special state firesafety inspection which is required by law and is conducted by or on behalf of an agency of the state must be performed by an individual who has met the provision of subsection (2), except that the duration of the training program shall not exceed 120 hours of specific training for the type of property that such special state firesafety inspectors are assigned to inspect.
  - (4) A firefighter certified pursuant to s. 633.35 may

Page 121 of 126

conduct firesafety inspections, under the supervision of a certified firesafety inspector, while on duty as a member of a fire department company conducting inservice firesafety inspections without being certified as a firesafety inspector, if such firefighter has satisfactorily completed an inservice fire department company inspector training program of at least 24 hours' duration as provided by rule of the department.

- inspector certificate is valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance. Renewal of certification shall be subject to the affected person's completing proper application for renewal and meeting all of the requirements for renewal as established under this chapter or by rule promulgated thereunder, which shall include completion of at least 40 hours during the preceding 3-year period of continuing education as required by the rule of the department or, in lieu thereof, successful passage of an examination as established by the department.
- (6) The State Fire Marshal may deny, refuse to renew, suspend, or revoke the certificate of a firesafety inspector or special state firesafety inspector if it finds that any of the following grounds exist:
- (a) Any cause for which issuance of a certificate could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the State Fire Marshal.
- (b) Violation of this chapter or any rule or order of the State Fire Marshal.
  - (c) Falsification of records relating to the certificate.
  - (d) Having been found guilty of or having pleaded guilty

Page 122 of 126

or nolo contendere to a felony, whether or not a judgment of conviction has been entered.

- (e) Failure to meet any of the renewal requirements.
- (f) Having been convicted of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of fire code inspection, plan review, or administration.
- (g) Making or filing a report or record that the certificateholder knows to be false, or knowingly inducing another to file a false report or record, or knowingly failing to file a report or record required by state or local law, or knowingly impeding or obstructing such filing, or knowingly inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing.
- (h) Failing to properly enforce applicable fire codes or permit requirements within this state which the certificateholder knows are applicable by committing willful misconduct, gross negligence, gross misconduct, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property.
- (i) Accepting labor, services, or materials at no charge or at a noncompetitive rate from any person who performs work that is under the enforcement authority of the certificateholder and who is not an immediate family member of the certificateholder. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin of the person or the person's spouse or any person who resides in the primary residence of the certificateholder.
  - (7) The Division of State Fire Marshal and the Florida

Page 123 of 126

Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board, established pursuant to s. 468.605, shall enter into a reciprocity agreement to facilitate joint recognition of continuing education recertification hours for certificateholders licensed under s. 468.609 and firesafety inspectors certified under subsection (2).

- (8) The State Fire Marshal shall develop by rule an advanced training and certification program for firesafety inspectors having fire code management responsibilities. The program must be consistent with the appropriate provisions of NFPA 1037, or similar standards adopted by the division, and establish minimum training, education, and experience levels for firesafety inspectors having fire code management responsibilities.
- (9) The department shall provide by rule for the certification of firesafety inspectors.

Section 90. Subsection (12) of section 641.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 641.495 Requirements for issuance and maintenance of certificate.—
- (12) The provisions of part I of chapter 395 do not apply to a health maintenance organization that, on or before January 1, 1991, provides not more than 10 outpatient holding beds for short-term and hospice-type patients in an ambulatory care facility for its members, provided that such health maintenance organization maintains current accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, the

Page 124 of 126

3444 Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, or the 3445 National Committee for Quality Assurance.

- Section 91. Subsection (13) of section 651.118, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 651.118 Agency for Health Care Administration; certificates of need; sheltered beds; community beds.—

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- (13) Residents, as defined in this chapter, are not considered new admissions for the purpose of s.  $400.141(1)(n) \frac{(0)}{(0)}1.d.$
- 3453 Section 92. Subsection (2) of section 766.1015, Florida 3454 Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 766.1015 Civil immunity for members of or consultants to certain boards, committees, or other entities.—
  - entity must be established in accordance with state law or in accordance with requirements of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, established and duly constituted by one or more public or licensed private hospitals or behavioral health agencies, or established by a governmental agency. To be protected by this section, the act, decision, omission, or utterance may not be made or done in bad faith or with malicious intent.
  - Section 93. Subsection (4) of section 766.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 3468 766.202 Definitions; ss. 766.201-766.212.—As used in ss. 3469 766.201-766.212, the term:
  - (4) "Health care provider" means any hospital, ambulatory surgical center, or mobile surgical facility as defined and

Page 125 of 126

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licensed under chapter 395; a birth center licensed under chapter 383; any person licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, part I of chapter 464, chapter 466, chapter 467, part XIV of chapter 468, or chapter 486; a clinical lab licensed under chapter 483; a health maintenance organization certificated under part I of chapter 641; a blood bank; a plasma center; an industrial clinic; a renal dialysis facility; or a professional association partnership, corporation, joint venture, or other association for professional activity by health care providers.

Section 94. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

	COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Health & Human Services
2	Quality Subcommittee
3	Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:
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5	Amendment (with title amendment)
6	Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:
7	Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 83.42, Florida
8	Statutes, is amended to read:
9	83.42 Exclusions from application of part.—This part does
10	not apply to:
11	(1) Residency or detention in a facility, whether public
12	or private, when residence or detention is incidental to the
13	provision of medical, geriatric, educational, counseling,
14	religious, or similar services. For residents of a facility
15	licensed under part II of chapter 400, the provisions of s.
16	400.0255 are the exclusive procedures for all transfers and
17	discharges.
18	Section 2. Paragraphs (f) through (k) of subsection (10)
1 a	of section 112 0455 Florida Statutes are redesignated as

paragraphs (e) through (j), respectively, and present paragraph (e) of subsection (10) and paragraph (e) of subsection (14) of that section are amended to read:

- 112.0455 Drug-Free Workplace Act.-
- (10) EMPLOYER PROTECTION.-
- (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to operate retroactively, and nothing in this section shall abrogate the right of an employer under state law to conduct drug tests prior to January 1, 1990. A drug test conducted by an employer prior to January 1, 1990, is not subject to this section.
  - (12) DRUG-TESTING STANDARDS; LABORATORIES.-
- (d) The laboratory shall submit to the Agency for Health Care Administration a monthly report with statistical information regarding the testing of employees and job applicants. The reports shall include information on the methods of analyses conducted, the drugs tested for, the number of positive and negative results for both initial and confirmation tests, and any other information deemed appropriate by the Agency for Health Care Administration. No monthly report shall identify specific employees or job applicants.
- (d) (e) Laboratories shall provide technical assistance to the employer, employee, or job applicant for the purpose of interpreting any positive confirmed test results which could have been caused by prescription or nonprescription medication taken by the employee or job applicant.
  - (14) DISCIPLINE REMEDIES.-

- (e) Upon resolving an appeal filed pursuant to paragraph(c), and finding a violation of this section, the commission may order the following relief:
- 1. Rescind the disciplinary action, expunge related records from the personnel file of the employee or job applicant and reinstate the employee.
  - 2. Order compliance with paragraph  $(10)(f)\frac{(g)}{(g)}$ .
  - 3. Award back pay and benefits.
- 4. Award the prevailing employee or job applicant the necessary costs of the appeal, reasonable attorney's fees, and expert witness fees.
- Section 3. Paragraph (n) of subsection (1) of section 154.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 154.11 Powers of board of trustees.
- (1) The board of trustees of each public health trust shall be deemed to exercise a public and essential governmental function of both the state and the county and in furtherance thereof it shall, subject to limitation by the governing body of the county in which such board is located, have all of the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the operation and governance of designated health care facilities, including, but without limiting the generality of, the foregoing:
- (n) To appoint originally the staff of physicians to practice in any designated facility owned or operated by the board and to approve the bylaws and rules to be adopted by the medical staff of any designated facility owned and operated by the board, such governing regulations to be in accordance with the standards of the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of

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Hospitals which provide, among other things, for the method of appointing additional staff members and for the removal of staff members.

Section 4. Subsection (15) of section 318.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.21 Disposition of civil penalties by county courts.— All civil penalties received by a county court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be distributed and paid monthly as follows:

(15) Of the additional fine assessed under s. 318.18(3)(e) for a violation of s. 316.1893, 50 percent of the moneys received from the fines shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue and deposited into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund of Department of Health and shall be appropriated to the Department of Health Agency for Health Care Administration as general revenue to provide an enhanced Medicaid payment to nursing homes that serve Medicaid recipients with brain and spinal cord injuries that are medically complex and who are technologically and respiratory dependent. The remaining 50 percent of the moneys received from the enhanced fine imposed under s. 318.18(3)(e) shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue and deposited into the Department of Health Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund to provide financial support to certified trauma centers in the counties where enhanced penalty zones are established to ensure the availability and accessibility of trauma services. Funds deposited into the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund under this subsection shall be allocated as follows:

- (a) Fifty percent shall be allocated equally among all Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers in recognition of readiness costs for maintaining trauma services.
- (b) Fifty percent shall be allocated among Level I, Level II, and pediatric trauma centers based on each center's relative volume of trauma cases as reported in the Department of Health Trauma Registry.
- Section 5. Section 383.325, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

  Section 6. Subsection (7) of section 394.4787, Florida
- 394.4787 Definitions; ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, 394.4788, and 394.4789.—As used in this section and ss. 394.4786, 394.4788, and 394.4789:
- (7) "Specialty psychiatric hospital" means a hospital licensed by the agency pursuant to s. 395.002(26)(28) and part II of chapter 408 as a specialty psychiatric hospital.
- Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 394.741, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 394.741 Accreditation requirements for providers of behavioral health care services.—
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, accreditation shall be accepted by the agency and department in lieu of the agency's and department's facility licensure onsite review requirements and shall be accepted as a substitute for the department's administrative and program monitoring requirements, except as required by subsections (3) and (4), for:

Statutes, is amended to read:

- (a) Any organization from which the department purchases behavioral health care services that is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or the Council on Accreditation for Children and Family Services, or has those services that are being purchased by the department accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission.
- (b) Any mental health facility licensed by the agency or any substance abuse component licensed by the department that is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, or the Council on Accreditation of Children and Family Services.
- (c) Any network of providers from which the department or the agency purchases behavioral health care services accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare

  Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, the Council on Accreditation of Children and Family Services, or the National Committee for Quality Assurance. A provider organization, which is part of an accredited network, is afforded the same rights under this part.
- Section 8. Present subsections (15) through (32) of section 395.002, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (14) through (28), respectively, and present subsections (1), (14), (24), (30), and (31) and paragraph (c) of present subsection (28) of that section are amended to read:

395.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Accrediting organizations" means <u>nationally</u> recognized or approved accrediting organizations whose standards incorporate comparable licensure requirements as determined by the agency the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, and the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc.
- (14) "Initial denial determination" means a determination by a private review agent that the health care services furnished or proposed to be furnished to a patient are inappropriate, not medically necessary, or not reasonable.
- which performs utilization review services for third-party payors on a contractual basis for outpatient or inpatient services. However, the term shall not include full-time employees, personnel, or staff of health insurers, health maintenance organizations, or hospitals, or wholly owned subsidiaries thereof or affiliates under common ownership, when performing utilization review for their respective hospitals, health maintenance organizations, or insureds of the same insurance group. For this purpose, health insurers, health maintenance organizations, and hospitals, or wholly owned subsidiaries thereof or affiliates under common ownership, include such entities engaged as administrators of self-insurance as defined in s. 624.031.

- (26) (28) "Specialty hospital" means any facility which meets the provisions of subsection (12), and which regularly makes available either:
- (c) Intensive residential treatment programs for children and adolescents as defined in subsection  $(14) \frac{(15)}{(15)}$ .
- (30) "Utilization review" means a system for reviewing the medical necessity or appropriateness in the allocation of health care resources of hospital services given or proposed to be given to a patient or group of patients.
- (31) "Utilization review plan" means a description of the policies and procedures governing utilization review activities performed by a private review agent.
- Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 395.003, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 395.003 Licensure; denial, suspension, and revocation.—
    (1)
- (c) Until July 1, 2006, additional emergency departments located off the premises of licensed hospitals may not be authorized by the agency.

(2)

(b) The agency shall, at the request of a licensee that is a teaching hospital as defined in s. 408.07(45), issue a single license to a licensee for facilities that have been previously licensed as separate premises, provided such separately licensed facilities, taken together, constitute the same premises as defined in s. 395.002(22)(23). Such license for the single premises shall include all of the beds, services, and programs

that were previously included on the licenses for the separate premises. The granting of a single license under this paragraph shall not in any manner reduce the number of beds, services, or programs operated by the licensee.

Section 10. Subsection (3) of section 395.0161, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.0161 Licensure inspection.-

- (3) In accordance with s. 408.805, an applicant or licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. With the exception of state-operated licensed facilities, each facility licensed under this part shall pay to the agency, at the time of inspection, the following fees:
- (a) Inspection for licensure.—A fee shall be paid which is not less than \$8 per hospital bed, nor more than \$12 per hospital bed, except that the minimum fee shall be \$400 per facility.
- (b) Inspection for lifesafety only.—A fee shall be paid which is not less than 75 cents per hospital bed, nor more than \$1.50 per hospital bed, except that the minimum fee shall be \$40 per facility.
- Section 11. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 395.0193, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 395.0193 Licensed facilities; peer review; disciplinary powers; agency or partnership with physicians.—
- (2) Each licensed facility, as a condition of licensure, shall provide for peer review of physicians who deliver health care services at the facility. Each licensed facility shall

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develop written, binding procedures by which such peer review shall be conducted. Such procedures shall include:

- (e) Recording of agendas and minutes which do not contain confidential material, for review by the Division of <u>Medical</u>

  <u>Quality Assurance of the department</u> <u>Health Quality Assurance of the agency</u>.
- (4) Pursuant to ss. 458.337 and 459.016, any disciplinary actions taken under subsection (3) shall be reported in writing to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department Health Quality Assurance of the agency within 30 working days after its initial occurrence, regardless of the pendency of appeals to the governing board of the hospital. The notification shall identify the disciplined practitioner, the action taken, and the reason for such action. All final disciplinary actions taken under subsection (3), if different from those which were reported to the department agency within 30 days after the initial occurrence, shall be reported within 10 working days to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department Health Quality Assurance of the agency in writing and shall specify the disciplinary action taken and the specific grounds therefor. The division shall review each report and determine whether it potentially involved conduct by the licensee that is subject to disciplinary action, in which case s. 456.073 shall apply. The reports are not subject to inspection under s. 119.07(1) even if the division's investigation results in a finding of probable cause.

Section 12. Section 395.1023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.1023 Child abuse and neglect cases; duties.—Each licensed facility shall adopt a protocol that, at a minimum, requires the facility to:

- (1) Incorporate a facility policy that every staff member has an affirmative duty to report, pursuant to chapter 39, any actual or suspected case of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; and
- (2) In any case involving suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, designate, at the request of the Department of Children and Family Services, a staff physician to act as a liaison between the hospital and the Department of Children and Family Services office which is investigating the suspected abuse, abandonment, or neglect, and the child protection team, as defined in s. 39.01, when the case is referred to such a team.

Each general hospital and appropriate specialty hospital shall comply with the provisions of this section and shall notify the agency and the Department of Children and Family Services of its compliance by sending a copy of its policy to the agency and the Department of Children and Family Services as required by rule. The failure by a general hospital or appropriate specialty hospital to comply shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, to be fixed, imposed, and collected by the agency. Each day in violation is considered a separate offense.

Section 13. Subsection (2) and paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 395.1041, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

395.1041 Access to emergency services and care.—

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- INVENTORY OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES.—The agency (2) shall establish and maintain an inventory of hospitals with emergency services. The inventory shall list all services within the service capability of the hospital, and such services shall appear on the face of the hospital license. Each hospital having emergency services shall notify the agency of its service capability in the manner and form prescribed by the agency. The agency shall use the inventory to assist emergency medical services providers and others in locating appropriate emergency medical care. The inventory shall also be made available to the general public. On or before August 1, 1992, the agency shall request that each hospital identify the services which are within its service capability. On or before November 1, 1992, the agency shall notify each hospital of the service capability to be included in the inventory. The hospital has 15 days from the date of receipt to respond to the notice. By December 1, 1992, the agency shall publish a final inventory. Each hospital shall reaffirm its service capability when its license is renewed and shall notify the agency of the addition of a new service or the termination of a service prior to a change in its service capability.
- (3) EMERGENCY SERVICES; DISCRIMINATION; LIABILITY OF FACILITY OR HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL.—
- (d)1. Every hospital shall ensure the provision of services within the service capability of the hospital, at all times, either directly or indirectly through an arrangement with another hospital, through an arrangement with one or more physicians, or as otherwise made through prior arrangements. A

hospital may enter into an agreement with another hospital for purposes of meeting its service capability requirement, and appropriate compensation or other reasonable conditions may be negotiated for these backup services.

- 2. If any arrangement requires the provision of emergency medical transportation, such arrangement must be made in consultation with the applicable provider and may not require the emergency medical service provider to provide transportation that is outside the routine service area of that provider or in a manner that impairs the ability of the emergency medical service provider to timely respond to prehospital emergency calls.
- 3. A hospital shall not be required to ensure service capability at all times as required in subparagraph 1. if, prior to the receiving of any patient needing such service capability, such hospital has demonstrated to the agency that it lacks the ability to ensure such capability and it has exhausted all reasonable efforts to ensure such capability through backup arrangements. In reviewing a hospital's demonstration of lack of ability to ensure service capability, the agency shall consider factors relevant to the particular case, including the following:
- a. Number and proximity of hospitals with the same service capability.
- b. Number, type, credentials, and privileges of specialists.
  - c. Frequency of procedures.
  - d. Size of hospital.

4. The agency shall publish proposed rules implementing a reasonable exemption procedure by November 1, 1992. Subparagraph 1. shall become effective upon the effective date of said rules or January 31, 1993, whichever is earlier. For a period not to exceed 1 year from the effective date of subparagraph 1., a hospital requesting an exemption shall be deemed to be exempt from offering the service until the agency initially acts to deny or grant the original request. The agency has 45 days after from the date of receipt of the request to approve or deny the request. After the first year from the effective date of subparagraph 1., If the agency fails to initially act within that the time period, the hospital is deemed to be exempt from offering the service until the agency initially acts to deny the request.

Section 14. <u>Section 395.1046</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 15. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 395.1055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.1055 Rules and enforcement.

- (1) The agency shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this part, which shall include reasonable and fair minimum standards for ensuring that:
- (e) Licensed facility beds conform to minimum space, equipment, and furnishings standards as specified by the agency, the Florida Building Code, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code department.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 395.10972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.10972 Health Care Risk Manager Advisory Council.—The Secretary of Health Care Administration may appoint a seven-member advisory council to advise the agency on matters pertaining to health care risk managers. The members of the council shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary. The council shall designate a chair. The council shall meet at the call of the secretary or at those times as may be required by rule of the agency. The members of the advisory council shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. The council shall consist of individuals representing the following areas:

(1) Two shall be active health care risk managers, including one risk manager who is recommended by and a member of the Florida Society  $\underline{\text{for}}$  of Healthcare Risk Management  $\underline{\text{and}}$  Patient Safety.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 395.2050, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.2050 Routine inquiry for organ and tissue donation; certification for procurement activities; death records review.—

(3) Each organ procurement organization designated by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Health Care Financing Administration and licensed by the state shall conduct an annual death records review in the organ procurement organization's affiliated donor hospitals. The organ procurement organization shall enlist the services of every Florida licensed

tissue bank and eye bank affiliated with or providing service to the donor hospital and operating in the same service area to participate in the death records review.

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 395.3036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.3036 Confidentiality of records and meetings of corporations that lease public hospitals or other public health care facilities.—The records of a private corporation that leases a public hospital or other public health care facility are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, and the meetings of the governing board of a private corporation are exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution when the public lessor complies with the public finance accountability provisions of s. 155.40(5) with respect to the transfer of any public funds to the private lessee and when the private lessee meets at least three of the five following criteria:

(2) The public lessor and the private lessee do not commingle any of their funds in any account maintained by either of them, other than the payment of the rent and administrative fees or the transfer of funds pursuant to  $\underline{s. 155.40}$  subsection  $\underline{(2)}$ .

Section 19. <u>Section 395.3037</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 20. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 395.3038, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

395.3038 State-listed primary stroke centers and comprehensive stroke centers; notification of hospitals.—

- (1) The agency shall make available on its website and to the department a list of the name and address of each hospital that meets the criteria for a primary stroke center and the name and address of each hospital that meets the criteria for a comprehensive stroke center. The list of primary and comprehensive stroke centers shall include only those hospitals that attest in an affidavit submitted to the agency that the hospital meets the named criteria, or those hospitals that attest in an affidavit submitted to the agency that the hospital is certified as a primary or a comprehensive stroke center by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare
- (4) The agency shall adopt by rule criteria for a primary stroke center which are substantially similar to the certification standards for primary stroke centers of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- (5) The agency shall adopt by rule criteria for a comprehensive stroke center. However, if the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations establishes criteria for a comprehensive stroke center, the agency shall establish criteria for a comprehensive stroke center which are substantially similar to those criteria established by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- Section 21. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 395.602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 395.602 Rural hospitals.—

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part:
- (e) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under this chapter, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, which is:
- 1. The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- 2. An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from any other acute care hospital within the same county;
- 3. A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;
- 4. A hospital in a constitutional charter county with a population of over 1 million persons that has imposed a local option health service tax pursuant to law and in an area that was directly impacted by a catastrophic event on August 24, 1992, for which the Governor of Florida declared a state of emergency pursuant to chapter 125, and has 120 beds or less that serves an agricultural community with an emergency room utilization of no less than 20,000 visits and a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate greater than 15 percent;
- 4.5. A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this subparagraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on

information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or

- 5.6. A hospital designated as a critical access hospital, as defined in s. 408.07(15). Population densities used in this paragraph must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no
- continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2015, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed

later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall

- beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of subparagraph 4. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation to the Agency for Health Care Administration.
  - Section 22. Subsection (8) of section 400.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.021 Definitions.—When used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
  - (8) "Geriatric outpatient clinic" means a site for providing outpatient health care to persons 60 years of age or older, which is staffed by a registered nurse or a physician assistant, or a licensed practical nurse under the direct supervision of a registered nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician.

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"Resident care plan" means a written plan developed, (16)maintained, and reviewed not less than quarterly by a registered nurse, with participation from other facility staff and the resident or his or her designee or legal representative, which includes a comprehensive assessment of the needs of an individual resident; the type and frequency of services required to provide the necessary care for the resident to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being; a listing of services provided within or outside the facility to meet those needs; and an explanation of service goals. The resident care plan must be signed by the director of nursing or another registered nurse employed by the facility to whom institutional responsibilities have been delegated and by the resident, the resident's designee, or the resident's legal representative. The facility may not use an agency or temporary registered nurse to satisfy the foregoing requirement and must document the institutional responsibilities that have been delegated to the registered nurse.

Section 23. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 400.0239, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0239 Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund.—

- (2) Expenditures from the trust fund shall be allowable for direct support of the following:
- (g) Other initiatives authorized by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for the use of federal civil monetary penalties, including projects recommended through the

Medicaid "Up-or-Out" Quality of Care Contract Management Program pursuant to s. 400.148.

Section 24. Subsection (15) of section 400.0255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read

400.0255 Resident transfer or discharge; requirements and procedures; hearings.—

- (15)(a) The department's Office of Appeals Hearings shall conduct hearings under this section. The office shall notify the facility of a resident's request for a hearing.
- (b) The department shall, by rule, establish procedures to be used for fair hearings requested by residents. These procedures shall be equivalent to the procedures used for fair hearings for other Medicaid cases appearing in s. 409.285 and applicable rules, chapter 10-2, part VI, Florida Administrative Code. The burden of proof must be clear and convincing evidence. A hearing decision must be rendered within 90 days after receipt of the request for hearing.
- (c) If the hearing decision is favorable to the resident who has been transferred or discharged, the resident must be readmitted to the facility's first available bed.
- (d) The decision of the hearing officer shall be final. Any aggrieved party may appeal the decision to the district court of appeal in the appellate district where the facility is located. Review procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- Section 25. Subsection (2) of section 400.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.063 Resident protection.

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(2)The agency is authorized to establish for each facility, subject to intervention by the agency, a separate bank account for the deposit to the credit of the agency of any moneys received from the Health Care Trust Fund or any other moneys received for the maintenance and care of residents in the facility, and the agency is authorized to disburse moneys from such account to pay obligations incurred for the purposes of this section. The agency is authorized to requisition moneys from the Health Care Trust Fund in advance of an actual need for cash on the basis of an estimate by the agency of moneys to be spent under the authority of this section. Any bank account established under this section need not be approved in advance of its creation as required by s. 17.58, but shall be secured by depository insurance equal to or greater than the balance of such account or by the pledge of collateral security in conformance with criteria established in s. 18.11. The agency shall notify the Chief Financial Officer of any such account so established and shall make a quarterly accounting to the Chief Financial Officer for all moneys deposited in such account.

Section 26. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 400.071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.071 Application for license.-

- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the application for a license shall be under oath and must contain the following:
- (a) The location of the facility for which a license is sought and an indication, as in the original application, that such location conforms to the local zoning ordinances.

(b) A signed affidavit disclosing any financial or ownership interest that a controlling interest as defined in part II of chapter 408 has held in the last 5 years in any entity licensed by this state or any other state to provide health or residential care which has closed voluntarily or involuntarily; has filed for bankruptcy; has had a receiver appointed; has had a license denied, suspended, or revoked; or has had an injunction issued against it which was initiated by a regulatory agency. The affidavit must disclose the reason any such entity was closed, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

- (c) The total number of beds and the total number of Medicare and Medicaid certified beds.
- (b)(d) Information relating to the applicant and employees which the agency requires by rule. The applicant must demonstrate that sufficient numbers of qualified staff, by training or experience, will be employed to properly care for the type and number of residents who will reside in the facility.
- (e) Copies of any civil verdict or judgment involving the applicant rendered within the 10 years preceding the application, relating to medical negligence, violation of residents' rights, or wrongful death. As a condition of licensure, the licensee agrees to provide to the agency copies of any new verdict or judgment involving the applicant, relating to such matters, within 30 days after filing with the clerk of the court. The information required in this paragraph shall be maintained in the facility's licensure file and in an agency database which is available as a public record.

(5) As a condition of licensure, each facility must establish and submit with its application a plan for quality assurance and for conducting risk management.

Section 27. Section 400.0712, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0712 Application for inactive license.-

- (1)—As specified in this section, the agency may issue an inactive license to a nursing home facility for all or a portion of its beds. Any request by a licensee that a nursing home or portion of a nursing home become inactive must be submitted to the agency in the approved format. The facility may not initiate any suspension of services, notify residents, or initiate inactivity before receiving approval from the agency; and a licensee that violates this provision may not be issued an inactive license.
- (1) (2) In addition to the powers granted under part II of chapter 408, the agency may issue an inactive license for a portion of the total beds to a nursing home that chooses to use an unoccupied contiguous portion of the facility for an alternative use to meet the needs of elderly persons through the use of less restrictive, less institutional services.
- (a) An inactive license issued under this subsection may be granted for a period not to exceed the current licensure expiration date but may be renewed by the agency at the time of licensure renewal.
- (b) A request to extend the inactive license must be submitted to the agency in the approved format and approved by the agency in writing.

- (c) Nursing homes that receive an inactive license to provide alternative services shall not receive preference for participation in the Assisted Living for the Elderly Medicaid waiver.
- (2) (3) The agency shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to implement this section.
- Section 28. Section 400.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 400.111 Disclosure of controlling interest.—In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, when requested by the agency, the licensee shall submit a signed affidavit disclosing any financial or ownership interest that a controlling interest has held within the last 5 years in any entity licensed by the state or any other state to provide health or residential care which entity has closed voluntarily or involuntarily; has filed for bankruptcy; has had a receiver appointed; has had a license denied, suspended, or revoked; or has had an injunction issued against it which was initiated by a regulatory agency. The affidavit must disclose the reason such entity was closed, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.
- Section 29. Subsection (2) of section 400.1183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.1183 Resident grievance procedures.-
- (2) Each facility shall maintain records of all grievances and shall retain a log for agency inspection of report to the agency at the time of relicensure the total number of grievances handled during the prior licensure period, a categorization of

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the cases underlying the grievances, and the final disposition of the grievances.

Section 30. Paragraphs (o) through (w) of subsection (1) of section 400.141, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (n) through (u), respectively, and present paragraphs (f), (g), (j), (n), (o), and (r) of that subsection are amended, and subsection (3) is created.

400.141 Administration and management of nursing home facilities.—

- (1) Every licensed facility shall comply with all applicable standards and rules of the agency and shall:
- other needed services under certain conditions. If the facility has a standard licensure status, and has had no class I or class II deficiencies during the past 2 years or has been awarded a Gold Seal under the program established in s. 400.235, it may be encouraged by the agency to provide services, including, but not limited to, respite and adult day services, which enable individuals to move in and out of the facility. A facility is not subject to any additional licensure requirements for providing these services, under the following conditions:-
- 1. Respite care may be offered to persons in need of short-term or temporary nursing home services. For each person admitted under the respite care program, the facility licensee must:
- <u>a.</u> Have a written abbreviated plan of care that, at a minimum, includes nutritional requirements, medication orders, physician orders, nursing assessments, and dietary preferences.

The nursing or physician assessments may take the place of all other assessments required for full-time residents.

- b. Have a contract that, at a minimum, specifies the services to be provided to the respite resident, including charges for services, activities, equipment, emergency medical services, and the administration of medications. If multiple respite admissions for a single person are anticipated, the original contract is valid for 1 year after the date of execution.
- c. Ensure that each resident is released to his or her caregiver or an individual designated in writing by the caregiver.
  - 2. A person admitted under the respite care program is:
- a. Exempt from requirements in rule related to discharge planning.
- b. Covered by the residents' rights set forth in s.

  400.022(1)(a)-(o) and (r)-(t). Funds or property of the resident shall not be considered trust funds subject to the requirements of s. 400.022(1)(h) until the resident has been in the facility for more than 14 consecutive days.
- c. Allowed to use his or her personal medications for the respite stay if permitted by facility policy. The facility must obtain a physician's order for the medications. The caregiver may provide information regarding the medications as part of the nursing assessment and that information must agree with the physician's order. Medications shall be released with the resident upon discharge in accordance with current physician's orders.

- 3. A person receiving respite care is entitled to reside in the facility for a total of 60 days within a contract year or within a calendar year if the contract is for less than 12 months. However, each single stay may not exceed 14 days. If a stay exceeds 14 consecutive days, the facility must comply with all assessment and care planning requirements applicable to nursing home residents.
- 4. A person receiving respite care must reside in a licensed nursing home bed.
- 5. A prospective respite resident must provide medical information from a physician, a physician assistant, or a nurse practitioner and other information from the primary caregiver as may be required by the facility prior to or at the time of admission to receive respite care. The medical information must include a physician's order for respite care and proof of a physical examination by a licensed physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner. The physician's order and physical examination may be used to provide intermittent respite care for up to 12 months after the date the order is written.
- 6. The facility must assume the duties of the primary caregiver. To ensure continuity of care and services, the resident is entitled to retain his or her personal physician and must have access to medically necessary services such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, or speech therapy, as needed. The facility must arrange for transportation to these services if necessary. Respite care must be provided in accordance with this part and rules adopted by the agency. However, the agency shall, by rule, adopt modified requirements

for resident assessment, resident care plans, resident contracts, physician orders, and other provisions, as appropriate, for short-term or temporary nursing home services.

- 7. The agency shall allow for shared programming and staff in a facility which meets minimum standards and offers services pursuant to this paragraph, but, if the facility is cited for deficiencies in patient care, may require additional staff and programs appropriate to the needs of service recipients. A person who receives respite care may not be counted as a resident of the facility for purposes of the facility's licensed capacity unless that person receives 24-hour respite care. A person receiving either respite care for 24 hours or longer or adult day services must be included when calculating minimum staffing for the facility. Any costs and revenues generated by a nursing home facility from nonresidential programs or services shall be excluded from the calculations of Medicaid per diems for nursing home institutional care reimbursement.
- Seal facility, exceeds the minimum required hours of licensed nursing and certified nursing assistant direct care per resident per day, and is part of a continuing care facility licensed under chapter 651 or a retirement community that offers other services pursuant to part III of this chapter or part I or part III of chapter 429 on a single campus, be allowed to share programming and staff. At the time of inspection and in the semiannual report required pursuant to paragraph (o), a continuing care facility or retirement community that uses this option must demonstrate through staffing records that minimum

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staffing requirements for the facility were met. Licensed nurses and certified nursing assistants who work in the nursing home facility may be used to provide services elsewhere on campus if the facility exceeds the minimum number of direct care hours required per resident per day and the total number of residents receiving direct care services from a licensed nurse or a certified nursing assistant does not cause the facility to violate the staffing ratios required under s. 400.23(3)(a). Compliance with the minimum staffing ratios shall be based on total number of residents receiving direct care services, regardless of where they reside on campus. If the facility receives a conditional license, it may not share staff until the conditional license status ends. This paragraph does not restrict the agency's authority under federal or state law to require additional staff if a facility is cited for deficiencies in care which are caused by an insufficient number of certified nursing assistants or licensed nurses. The agency may adopt rules for the documentation necessary to determine compliance with this provision.

(j) Keep full records of resident admissions and discharges; medical and general health status, including medical records, personal and social history, and identity and address of next of kin or other persons who may have responsibility for the affairs of the residents; and individual resident care plans including, but not limited to, prescribed services, service frequency and duration, and service goals. The records shall be open to inspection by the agency. The facility must maintain clinical records on each resident in accordance with accepted

professional standards and practices that are complete, accurately documented, readily accessible, and systematically organized.

- (n) Submit to the agency the information specified in s. 400.071(1)(b) for a management company within 30 days after the effective date of the management agreement.
- (n) (o)1. Submit semiannually to the agency, or more frequently if requested by the agency, information regarding facility staff-to-resident ratios, staff turnover, and staff stability, including information regarding certified nursing assistants, licensed nurses, the director of nursing, and the facility administrator. For purposes of this reporting:
- a. Staff-to-resident ratios must be reported in the categories specified in s. 400.23(3)(a) and applicable rules. The ratio must be reported as an average for the most recent calendar quarter.

b. Staff turnover must be reported for the most recent 12month period ending on the last workday of the most recent
calendar quarter prior to the date the information is submitted.
The turnover rate must be computed quarterly, with the annual
rate being the cumulative sum of the quarterly rates. The
turnover rate is the total number of terminations or separations
experienced during the quarter, excluding any employee
terminated during a probationary period of 3 months or less,
divided by the total number of staff employed at the end of the
period for which the rate is computed, and expressed as a
percentage.

c. The formula for determining staff stability is the total number of employees that have been employed for more than 12 months, divided by the total number of employees employed at the end of the most recent calendar quarter, and expressed as a percentage.

- d. A nursing facility that has failed to comply with state minimum-staffing requirements for 2 consecutive days is prohibited from accepting new admissions until the facility has achieved the minimum-staffing requirements for a period of 6 consecutive days. For the purposes of this sub-subparagraph, any person who was a resident of the facility and was absent from the facility for the purpose of receiving medical care at a separate location or was on a leave of absence is not considered a new admission. Failure to impose such an admissions moratorium is subject to a \$1,000 fine constitutes a class II deficiency.
- 2.e. A nursing facility which does not have a conditional license may be cited for failure to comply with the standards in s. 400.23(3)(a)1.b. and c. only if it has failed to meet those standards on 2 consecutive days or if it has failed to meet at least 97 percent of those standards on any one day.
- 3.f. A facility which has a conditional license must be in compliance with the standards in s. 400.23(3)(a) at all times.
- <u>(r) 2.</u> This <u>subsection</u> paragraph does not limit the agency's ability to impose a deficiency or take other actions if a facility does not have enough staff to meet the residents' needs.
- (r) Report to the agency any filing for bankruptcy protection by the facility or its parent corporation,

divestiture or spin-off of its assets, or corporate reorganization within 30 days after the completion of such activity.

(3) A facility may charge a reasonable fee for the copying of resident records. Such fee shall not exceed \$1 per page for the first 25 pages and 25 cents per page for each page in excess of 25 pages.

Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 400.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.142 Emergency medication kits; orders not to resuscitate.—

cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. The agency shall adopt rules providing for the implementation of such orders. Facility staff and facilities shall not be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, nor be considered to have engaged in negligent or unprofessional conduct, for withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation pursuant to such an order and rules adopted by the agency. The absence of an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45 does not preclude a physician from withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation as otherwise permitted by law.

Section 32. Section 400.145, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 33. Subsections (11) through (15) of section 400.147, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (10)

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through (14), respectively, and present subsections (7), (8), and (10) are amended to read:

400.147 Internal risk management and quality assurance program.—

(7) The facility shall initiate an investigation and shall notify the agency within 1 business day after the risk manager or his or her designee has received a report pursuant to paragraph (1)(d). Each facility shall complete the investigation and submit a report to the agency within 15 calendar days if the incident is determined to be an adverse incident as defined in (5). The notification must be made in writing and be provided electronically, by facsimile device or overnight mail delivery. The agency shall develop a form for reporting this information and the notification must include the name of the risk manager of the facility, information regarding the identity of the affected resident, the type of adverse incident, the initiation of an investigation by the facility, and whether the events causing or resulting in the adverse incident represent a potential risk to any other resident. The notification is confidential as provided by law and is not discoverable or admissible in any civil or administrative action, except in disciplinary proceedings by the agency or the appropriate regulatory board. The agency may investigate, as it deems appropriate, any such incident and prescribe measures that must or may be taken in response to the incident. The agency shall review each report incident and determine whether it potentially involved conduct by the health care professional who is subject

to disciplinary action, in which case the provisions of s. 456.073 shall apply.

- (8) (a) Each facility shall complete the investigation and submit an adverse incident report to the agency for each adverse incident within 15 calendar days after its occurrence. If, after a complete investigation, the risk manager determines that the incident was not an adverse incident as defined in subsection (5), the facility shall include this information in the report. The agency shall develop a form for reporting this information.
- (b) The information reported to the agency pursuant to paragraph (a) which relates to persons licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter 466 shall be reviewed by the agency. The agency shall determine whether any of the incidents potentially involved conduct by a health care professional who is subject to disciplinary action, in which case the provisions of s. 456.073 shall apply.
- (c) The report submitted to the agency must also contain the name of the risk manager of the facility.
- (d) The adverse incident report is confidential as provided by law and is not discoverable or admissible in any civil or administrative action, except in disciplinary proceedings by the agency or the appropriate regulatory board.
- (8) (9) Abuse, neglect, or exploitation must be reported to the agency as required by 42 C.F.R. s. 483.13(c) and to the department as required by chapters 39 and 415.
- (10) By the 10th of each month, each facility subject to this section shall report any notice received pursuant to s. 400.0233(2) and each initial complaint that was filed with the

clerk of the court and served on the facility during the previous month by a resident or a resident's family member, guardian, conservator, or personal legal representative. The report must include the name of the resident, the resident's date of birth and social security number, the Medicaid identification number for Medicaid-eligible persons, the date or dates of the incident leading to the claim or dates of residency, if applicable, and the type of injury or violation of rights alleged to have occurred. Each facility shall also submit a copy of the notices received pursuant to s. 400.0233(2) and complaints filed with the clerk of the court. This report is confidential as provided by law and is not discoverable or admissible in any civil or administrative action, except in such actions brought by the agency to enforce the provisions of this part.

Section 34. <u>Section 400.148</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 35. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 400.179, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 400.179 Liability for Medicaid underpayments and overpayments.—
- (2) Because any transfer of a nursing facility may expose the fact that Medicaid may have underpaid or overpaid the transferor, and because in most instances, any such underpayment or overpayment can only be determined following a formal field audit, the liabilities for any such underpayments or overpayments shall be as follows:

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(e) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year only, the provisions of paragraph (d) shall not apply. This paragraph expires July 1, 2010.

Section 36. Subsection (3) of section 400.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.19 Right of entry and inspection.

The agency shall every 15 months conduct at least one unannounced inspection to determine compliance by the licensee with statutes, and with rules promulgated under the provisions of those statutes, governing minimum standards of construction, quality and adequacy of care, and rights of residents. The survey shall be conducted every 6 months for the next 2-year period if the facility has been cited for a class I deficiency, has been cited for two or more class II deficiencies arising from separate surveys or investigations within a 60-day period, or has had three or more substantiated complaints within a 6month period, each resulting in at least one class I or class II deficiency. In addition to any other fees or fines in this part, the agency shall assess a fine for each facility that is subject to the 6-month survey cycle. The fine for the 2-year period shall be \$6,000, one-half to be paid at the completion of each survey. The agency may adjust this fine by the change in the Consumer Price Index, based on the 12 months immediately preceding the increase, to cover the cost of the additional surveys. The agency shall verify through subsequent inspection that any deficiency identified during inspection is corrected. However, the agency may verify the correction of a class III or class IV deficiency unrelated to resident rights or resident

care without reinspecting the facility if adequate written documentation has been received from the facility, which provides assurance that the deficiency has been corrected. The giving or causing to be given of advance notice of such unannounced inspections by an employee of the agency to any unauthorized person shall constitute cause for suspension of not fewer than 5 working days according to the provisions of chapter 110.

Section 37. Subsection (5) of section 400.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.23 Rules; evaluation and deficiencies; licensure status.—

- (5) (a) The agency, in collaboration with the Division of Children's Medical Services Network of the Department of Health, must, no later than December 31, 1993, adopt rules for minimum standards of care for persons under 21 years of age who reside in nursing home facilities. The rules must include a methodology for reviewing a nursing home facility under ss. 408.031-408.045 which serves only persons under 21 years of age. A facility may be exempt from these standards for specific persons between 18 and 21 years of age, if the person's physician agrees that minimum standards of care based on age are not necessary.
- (b) The agency, in collaboration with the Division of Children's Medical Services Network, shall adopt rules for minimum staffing requirements for nursing home facilities that serve persons under 21 years of age, which shall apply in lieu of the standards contained in subsection (3).

- 1. For persons under 21 years of age who require skilled care, the requirements shall include a minimum combined average of licensed nurses, respiratory therapists, respiratory care practitioners, and certified nursing assistants of 3.9 hours of direct care per resident per day for each nursing home facility.
- 2. For persons under 21 years of age who are fragile, the requirements shall include a minimum combined average of licensed nurses, respiratory therapists, respiratory care practitioners, and certified nursing assistants of 5 hours of direct care per resident per day for each nursing home facility.

Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 400.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.275 Agency duties.-

(1) The agency shall ensure that each newly hired nursing home surveyor, as a part of basic training, is assigned full—time to a licensed nursing home for at least 2 days within a 7-day period to observe facility operations outside of the survey process before the surveyor begins survey responsibilities. Such observations may not be the sole basis of a deficiency citation against the facility. The agency may not assign an individual to be a member of a survey team for purposes of a survey, evaluation, or consultation visit at a nursing home facility in which the surveyor was an employee within the preceding  $\frac{2}{5}$  years.

Section 39. Subsection (2) of section 400.484, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.484 Right of inspection; <u>violations</u> deficiencies; fines.—

- (2) The agency shall impose fines for various classes of violations deficiencies in accordance with the following schedule:
- (a) Class I violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class I deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that results in a patient's death, disablement, or permanent injury, or places a patient at imminent risk of death, disablement, or permanent injury. Upon finding a class I violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine in the amount of \$15,000 for each occurrence and each day that the violation deficiency exists.
- (b) Class II violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class II deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that has a direct adverse effect on the health, safety, or security of a patient. Upon finding a class II violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine in the amount of \$5,000 for each occurrence and each day that the violation deficiency exists.
- class III violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class III deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that has an indirect, adverse effect on the health, safety, or security of a patient. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class III violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$1,000 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation deficiency exists.
- (d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class IV deficiency is any act, omission, or practice related to required reports, forms, or documents which does not have the

potential of negatively affecting patients. These violations are of a type that the agency determines do not threaten the health, safety, or security of patients. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class IV violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation deficiency exists.

Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (15) of section 400.506, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.506 Licensure of nurse registries; requirements; penalties.—

- (15)(a) The agency may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a nurse registry and shall impose a fine of \$5,000 against a nurse registry that:
- 1. Provides services to residents in an assisted living facility for which the nurse registry does not receive fair market value remuneration.
- 2. Provides staffing to an assisted living facility for which the nurse registry does not receive fair market value remuneration.
- 3. Fails to provide the agency, upon request, with copies of all contracts with assisted living facilities which were executed within the last 5 years.
- 4. Gives remuneration to a case manager, discharge planner, facility-based staff member, or third-party vendor who is involved in the discharge planning process of a facility licensed under chapter 395 or this chapter and from whom the nurse registry receives referrals. A nurse registry is exempt

from this subparagraph if it does not bill the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program or share a controlling interest with any entity licensed, registered, or certified under part II of chapter 408 that bills the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program.

- 5. Gives remuneration to a physician, a member of the physician's office staff, or an immediate family member of the physician, and the nurse registry received a patient referral in the last 12 months from that physician or the physician's office staff. A nurse registry is exempt from this subparagraph if it does not bill the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program or share a controlling interest with any entity licensed, registered, or certified under part II of chapter 408 that bills the Florida Medicaid program or the Medicare program.
- (18) An administrator may manage only one nurse registry, except that an administrator may manage up to five registries if all five registries have identical controlling interests as defined in s. 408.803 and are located within one agency geographic service area or within an immediately contiguous county. An administrator shall designate, in writing, for each licensed entity, a qualified alternate administrator to serve during the administrator's absence.

Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 400.509, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.509 Registration of particular service providers exempt from licensure; certificate of registration; regulation of registrants.—

(1) Any organization that provides companion services or homemaker services and does not provide a home health service to a person is exempt from licensure under this part. However, any organization that provides companion services or homemaker services must register with the agency. Organizations that provide companion services only for persons with developmental disabilities, as defined in s. 393.063, under contract with the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, are exempt from registration.

Section 42. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 400.606, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.606 License; application; renewal; conditional license or permit; certificate of need.—

- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the initial application and change of ownership application must be accompanied by a plan for the delivery of home, residential, and homelike inpatient hospice services to terminally ill persons and their families. Such plan must contain, but need not be limited to:
- (i) The projected annual operating cost of the hospice.

  If the applicant is an existing licensed health care provider, the application must be accompanied by a copy of the most recent profit-loss statement and, if applicable, the most recent licensure inspection report.
- (4) A freestanding hospice facility that is primarily engaged in providing inpatient and related services and that is not otherwise licensed as a health care facility shall be required to obtain a certificate of need. However, a

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freestanding hospice facility with six or fewer beds shall not be required to comply with institutional standards such as, but not limited to, standards requiring sprinkler systems, emergency electrical systems, or special lavatory devices.

Section 43. Subsection (2) of section 400.607, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.607 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; emergency actions; imposition of administrative fine; grounds.—

- (2) A violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules Any of the following actions by a licensed hospice or any of its employees shall be grounds for administrative action by the agency against a hospice.÷
- (a) A violation of the provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules.
- (b) An intentional or negligent act materially affecting the health or safety of a patient.

Section 44. Section 400.915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 400.915 Construction and renovation; requirements.—The requirements for the construction or renovation of a PPEC center shall comply with:
- (1) The provisions of chapter 553, which pertain to building construction standards, including plumbing, electrical code, glass, manufactured buildings, accessibility for the physically disabled;
- (2) The provisions of s. 633.022 and applicable rules pertaining to physical minimum standards for nonresidential

- child care physical facilities in rule 10M-12.003, Florida
  Administrative Code, Child Care Standards; and
- (3) The standards or rules adopted pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 408.
- Section 45. Subsection (1) of section 400.925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.925 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
- (1) "Accrediting organizations" means the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or other national accreditation agencies whose standards for accreditation are comparable to those required by this part for licensure.
- Section 46. Subsections (3) through (6) of section 400.931, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) through (5), respectively, and present subsection (2) of that section is amended to read:
- 400.931 Application for license; fee; provisional license; temporary permit.
- ownership, or renewal to operate a licensed home medical equipment provider at a location outside the state of Florida must submit documentation of accreditation, or an application for accreditation, from an accrediting organization that is recognized by the agency. An applicant that has applied for accreditation must provide proof of accreditation that is not conditional or provisional within 120 days after the date of the agency's receipt of the application for licensure or the application shall be withdrawn from further consideration. Such accreditation must be maintained by the home medical equipment

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- provider to maintain licensure. As an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate as required in s.

  1237 408.810(8), the applicant may submit a \$50,000 surety bond to the agency.
- Section 47. Subsection (2) of section 400.932, Florida 1240 Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.932 Administrative penalties.-
  - (2) A violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules Any of the following actions by an employee of a home medical equipment provider shall be are grounds for administrative action or penalties by the agency.÷
  - (a) Violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules.
  - (b) An intentional, reckless, or negligent act that materially affects the health or safety of a patient.
  - Section 48. Subsection (3) of section 400.967, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.967 Rules and classification of <u>violations</u> deficiencies.—
  - (3) The agency shall adopt rules to provide that, when the criteria established under this part and part II of chapter 408 are not met, such <u>violations deficiencies</u> shall be classified according to the nature of the <u>violation deficiency</u>. The agency shall indicate the classification on the face of the notice of deficiencies as follows:
  - (a) Class I <u>violations</u> <u>deficiencies</u> are <u>defined in s.</u>

    408.813 those which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the facility or a

would result therefrom. The condition or practice constituting a class I violation must be abated or eliminated immediately, unless a fixed period of time, as determined by the agency, is required for correction. A class I violation deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 for each violation deficiency. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the violation deficiency.

- (b) Class II violations deficiencies are defined in s.

  408.813 those which the agency determines have a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the facility residents, other than class I deficiencies. A class II violation deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000 for each violation deficiency. A citation for a class II violation deficiency shall specify the time within which the violation deficiency must be corrected. If a class II violation deficiency is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (c) Class III violations deficiencies are defined in s.

  408.813 those which the agency determines to have an indirect or potential relationship to the health, safety, or security of the facility residents, other than class I or class II deficiencies. A class III violation deficiency is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each deficiency. A citation for a class III violation deficiency shall specify the time within which the violation deficiency

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must be corrected. If a class III <u>violation</u> <u>deficiency</u> is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.

(d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class IV violation, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation exists.

Section 49. Subsections (4) and (7) of section 400.9905, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.9905 Definitions.

- (4) "Clinic" means an entity at which health care services are provided to individuals and which tenders charges for reimbursement for such services, including a mobile clinic and a portable health service or equipment provider. For purposes of this part, the term does not include and the licensure requirements of this part do not apply to:
- (a) Entities licensed or registered by the state under chapter 395; or entities licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized under their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care

services or other health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.

- (b) Entities that own, directly or indirectly, entities licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter 395; or entities that own, directly or indirectly, entities licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- entity licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter 395; or entities that are owned, directly or indirectly, by an entity licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that

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provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital under chapter 395.

- Entities that are under common ownership, directly or (d) indirectly, with an entity licensed or registered by the state pursuant to chapter 395; or entities that are under common ownership, directly or indirectly, with an entity licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services authorized pursuant to their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.
- (e) An entity that is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) or (4), an employee stock ownership plan under 26 U.S.C. s. 409 that has a board of trustees not less than two-thirds of which are Florida-licensed health care practitioners and provides only physical therapy services under physician orders, any community college or university clinic, and any entity owned or operated by the federal or state government, including agencies, subdivisions, or municipalities thereof.

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- (f) A sole proprietorship, group practice, partnership, or corporation that provides health care services by physicians covered by s. 627.419, that is directly supervised by one or more of such physicians, and that is wholly owned by one or more of those physicians or by a physician and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of that physician.
- (g) A sole proprietorship, group practice, partnership, or corporation that provides health care services by licensed health care practitioners under chapter 457, chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, chapter 466, chapter 467, chapter 480, chapter 484, chapter 486, chapter 490, chapter 491, or part I, part III, part X, part XIII, or part XIV of chapter 468, or s. 464.012, which are wholly owned by one or more licensed health care practitioners, or the licensed health care practitioners set forth in this paragraph and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of a licensed health care practitioner, so long as one of the owners who is a licensed health care practitioner is supervising the business activities and is legally responsible for the entity's compliance with all federal and state laws. However, a health care practitioner may not supervise services beyond the scope of the practitioner's license, except that, for the purposes of this part, a clinic owned by a licensee in s. 456.053(3)(b) that provides only services authorized pursuant to s. 456.053(3)(b) may be supervised by a licensee specified in s. 456.053(3)(b).
- (h) Clinical facilities affiliated with an accredited medical school at which training is provided for medical students, residents, or fellows.

- (i) Entities that provide only oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or entities that provide oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 which are owned by a corporation whose shares are publicly traded on a recognized stock exchange.
- (j) Clinical facilities affiliated with a college of chiropractic accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education at which training is provided for chiropractic students.
- (k) Entities that provide licensed practitioners to staff emergency departments or to deliver anesthesia services in facilities licensed under chapter 395 and that derive at least 90 percent of their gross annual revenues from the provision of such services. Entities claiming an exemption from licensure under this paragraph must provide documentation demonstrating compliance.
- (1) Orthotic, or prosthetic, pediatric cardiology, or perinatology clinical facilities that are a publicly traded corporation or that are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded corporation. As used in this paragraph, a publicly traded corporation is a corporation that issues securities traded on an exchange registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange.
- (m) Entities that are owned by a corporation that has \$250 million or more in total annual sales of health care services provided by licensed health care practitioners if one or more of the owners of the entity is a health care practitioner who is

licensed in this state, is responsible for supervising the business activities of the entity, and is legally responsible for the entity's compliance with state law for purposes of this section.

- (n) Entities that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded entity with \$100 million or more, in the aggregate, in total annual revenues derived from providing health care services by licensed health care practitioners that are employed or contracted by an entity described in this paragraph.
- (7) "Portable <u>health service or</u> equipment provider" means an entity that contracts with or employs persons to provide portable <u>health services or</u> equipment to multiple locations performing treatment or diagnostic testing of individuals, that bills third-party payors for those services, and that otherwise meets the definition of a clinic in subsection (4).

Section 50. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 400.991, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.991 License requirements; background screenings; prohibitions.—

(1)

(b) Each mobile clinic must obtain a separate health care clinic license and must provide to the agency, at least quarterly, its projected street location to enable the agency to locate and inspect such clinic. A portable <a href="health service or equipment provider must obtain a health care clinic license for">health care clinic license for</a>

a single administrative office and is not required to submit quarterly projected street locations.

- (4) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the applicant must file with the application satisfactory proof that the clinic is in compliance with this part and applicable rules, including:
- (c) Proof of financial ability to operate as required under <u>ss.</u> s. 408.810(8) <u>and 408.8065</u>. As an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate as required under s. 408.810(8), the applicant may file a surety bond of at least \$500,000 which guarantees that the clinic will act in full conformity with all legal requirements for operating a clinic, payable to the agency. The agency may adopt rules to specify related requirements for such surety bond.

Section 51. Paragraph (g) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 400.9935, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.9935 Clinic responsibilities.-

- (1) Each clinic shall appoint a medical director or clinic director who shall agree in writing to accept legal responsibility for the following activities on behalf of the clinic. The medical director or the clinic director shall:
- (g) Conduct systematic reviews of clinic billings to ensure that the billings are not fraudulent or unlawful. Upon discovery of an unlawful charge, the medical director or clinic director shall take immediate corrective action. If the clinic performs only the technical component of magnetic resonance imaging, static radiographs, computed tomography, or positron

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emission tomography, and provides the professional interpretation of such services, in a fixed facility that is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, and the American College of Radiology; and if, in the preceding quarter, the percentage of scans performed by that clinic which was billed to all personal injury protection insurance carriers was less than 15 percent, the chief financial officer of the clinic may, in a written acknowledgment provided to the agency, assume the responsibility for the conduct of the systematic reviews of clinic billings to ensure that the billings are not fraudulent or unlawful.

(7)(a) Each clinic engaged in magnetic resonance imaging services must be accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American College of Radiology, or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, within 1 year after licensure. A clinic that is accredited by the American College of Radiology or is within the original 1-year period after licensure and replaces its core magnetic resonance imaging equipment shall be given 1 year after the date on which the equipment is replaced to attain accreditation. However, a clinic may request a single, 6-month extension if it provides evidence to the agency establishing that, for good cause shown, such clinic cannot be accredited within 1 year after licensure, and that such accreditation will be completed within the 6-month extension. After obtaining accreditation as required by this subsection, each such clinic must maintain accreditation as a condition of renewal of its

license. A clinic that files a change of ownership application must comply with the original accreditation timeframe requirements of the transferor. The agency shall deny a change of ownership application if the clinic is not in compliance with the accreditation requirements. When a clinic adds, replaces, or modifies magnetic resonance imaging equipment and the accreditation agency requires new accreditation, the clinic must be accredited within 1 year after the date of the addition, replacement, or modification but may request a single, 6-month extension if the clinic provides evidence of good cause to the agency.

Section 52. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 408.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.033 Local and state health planning.-

- (2) FUNDING.-
- (a) The Legislature intends that the cost of local health councils be borne by assessments on selected health care facilities subject to facility licensure by the Agency for Health Care Administration, including abortion clinics, assisted living facilities, ambulatory surgical centers, birthing centers, clinical laboratories except community nonprofit blood banks and clinical laboratories operated by practitioners for exclusive use regulated under s. 483.035, home health agencies, hospices, hospitals, intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled, nursing homes, health care clinics, and multiphasic testing centers and by assessments on organizations subject to certification by the agency pursuant to chapter 641, part III, including health maintenance

organizations and prepaid health clinics. <u>Fees assessed may be</u> <u>collected prospectively at the time of licensure renewal and</u> prorated for the licensure period.

Section 53. Subsection (2) of section 408.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.034 Duties and responsibilities of agency; rules.-

(2) In the exercise of its authority to issue licenses to health care facilities and health service providers, as provided under chapters 393 and 395 and parts II, and IV, and VIII of chapter 400, the agency may not issue a license to any health care facility or health service provider that fails to receive a certificate of need or an exemption for the licensed facility or service.

Section 54. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), and paragraph (m) of subsection (3) of section 408.036, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

408.036 Projects subject to review; exemptions.-

- (1) APPLICABILITY.—Unless exempt under subsection (3), all health-care-related projects, as described in paragraphs (a)—(g), are subject to review and must file an application for a certificate of need with the agency. The agency is exclusively responsible for determining whether a health-care-related project is subject to review under ss. 408.031-408.045.
- (d) The establishment of a hospice or hospice inpatient facility, except as provided in s. 408.043.
- (3) EXEMPTIONS.—Upon request, the following projects are subject to exemption from the provisions of subsection (1):

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- (m)1. For the provision of adult open-heart services in a hospital located within the boundaries of a health service planning district, as defined in s. 408.032(5), which has experienced an annual net out-migration of at least 600 open-heart-surgery cases for 3 consecutive years according to the most recent data reported to the agency, and the district's population per licensed and operational open-heart programs exceeds the state average of population per licensed and operational open-heart programs by at least 25 percent. All hospitals within a health service planning district which meet the criteria reference in sub-subparagraphs 2.a.-h. shall be eligible for this exemption on July 1, 2004, and shall receive the exemption upon filing for it and subject to the following:
- a. A hospital that has received a notice of intent to grant a certificate of need or a final order of the agency granting a certificate of need for the establishment of an openheart-surgery program is entitled to receive a letter of exemption for the establishment of an adult open-heart-surgery program upon filing a request for exemption and complying with the criteria enumerated in sub-subparagraphs 2.a.-h., and is entitled to immediately commence operation of the program.
- b. An otherwise eligible hospital that has not received a notice of intent to grant a certificate of need or a final order of the agency granting a certificate of need for the establishment of an open-heart-surgery program is entitled to immediately receive a letter of exemption for the establishment of an adult open-heart-surgery program upon filing a request for exemption and complying with the criteria enumerated in sub-

subparagraphs 2.a.-h., but is not entitled to commence operation of its program until December 31, 2006.

- 2. A hospital shall be exempt from the certificate-of-need review for the establishment of an open-heart-surgery program when the application for exemption submitted under this paragraph complies with the following criteria:
- a. The applicant must certify that it will meet and continuously maintain the minimum licensure requirements adopted by the agency governing adult open-heart programs, including the most current guidelines of the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association Guidelines for Adult Open Heart Programs.
- b. The applicant must certify that it will maintain sufficient appropriate equipment and health personnel to ensure quality and safety.
- c. The applicant must certify that it will maintain appropriate times of operation and protocols to ensure availability and appropriate referrals in the event of emergencies.
- d. The applicant can demonstrate that it has discharged at least 300 inpatients with a principal diagnosis of ischemic heart disease for the most recent 12-month period as reported to the agency.
- e. The applicant is a general acute care hospital that is in operation for 3 years or more.
- f. The applicant is performing more than 300 diagnostic cardiac catheterization procedures per year, combined inpatient and outpatient.

- g. The applicant's payor mix at a minimum reflects the community average for Medicaid, charity care, and self-pay patients or the applicant must certify that it will provide a minimum of 5 percent of Medicaid, charity care, and self-pay to open-heart-surgery patients.
- h. If the applicant fails to meet the established criteria for open-heart programs or fails to reach 300 surgeries per year by the end of its third year of operation, it must show cause why its exemption should not be revoked.
- 3. By December 31, 2004, and annually thereafter, the agency shall submit a report to the Legislature providing information concerning the number of requests for exemption it has received under this paragraph during the calendar year and the number of exemptions it has granted or denied during the calendar year.

Section 55. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 408.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.037 Application content.-

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) for a general hospital, an application for a certificate of need must contain:
- applicant's parent corporation if audited financial statements of the applicant do not exist. In an application submitted by an existing health care facility, health maintenance organization, or hospice, financial condition documentation must include, but need not be limited to, a balance sheet and a profit-and-loss statement of the 2 previous fiscal years' operation.

Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 408.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.043 Special provisions.-

(2) HOSPICES.—When an application is made for a certificate of need to establish or to expand a hospice, the need for such hospice shall be determined on the basis of the need for and availability of hospice services in the community. The formula on which the certificate of need is based shall discourage regional monopolies and promote competition. The inpatient hospice care component of a hospice which is a freestanding facility, or a part of a facility, which is primarily engaged in providing inpatient care and related services and is not licensed as a health care facility shall also be required to obtain a certificate of need. Provision of hospice care by any current provider of health care is a significant change in service and therefore requires a certificate of need for such services.

Section 57. Paragraph (k) of subsection (3) of section 408.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.05 Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis.—

- (3) COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM.—In order to produce comparable and uniform health information and statistics for the development of policy recommendations, the agency shall perform the following functions:
- (k) Develop, in conjunction with the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council, and implement a long-range plan for making available health care quality measures and

financial data that will allow consumers to compare health care services. The health care quality measures and financial data the agency must make available shall include, but is not limited to, pharmaceuticals, physicians, health care facilities, and health plans and managed care entities. The agency shall update the plan and report on the status of its implementation annually. The agency shall also make the plan and status report available to the public on its Internet website. As part of the plan, the agency shall identify the process and timeframes for implementation, any barriers to implementation, and recommendations of changes in the law that may be enacted by the Legislature to eliminate the barriers. As preliminary elements of the plan, the agency shall:

1. Make available patient-safety indicators, inpatient quality indicators, and performance outcome and patient charge data collected from health care facilities pursuant to s. 408.061(1)(a) and (2). The terms "patient-safety indicators" and "inpatient quality indicators" shall be as defined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the National Quality Forum, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or a similar national entity that establishes standards to measure the performance of health care providers, or by other states. The agency shall determine which conditions, procedures, health care quality measures, and patient charge data to disclose based upon input from the council. When determining which conditions and procedures are to be disclosed, the council and the agency shall

consider variation in costs, variation in outcomes, and magnitude of variations and other relevant information. When determining which health care quality measures to disclose, the agency:

- a. Shall consider such factors as volume of cases; average patient charges; average length of stay; complication rates; mortality rates; and infection rates, among others, which shall be adjusted for case mix and severity, if applicable.
- b. May consider such additional measures that are adopted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Studies, National Quality Forum, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or a similar national entity that establishes standards to measure the performance of health care providers, or by other states.

When determining which patient charge data to disclose, the agency shall include such measures as the average of undiscounted charges on frequently performed procedures and preventive diagnostic procedures, the range of procedure charges from highest to lowest, average net revenue per adjusted patient day, average cost per adjusted patient day, and average cost per admission, among others.

2. Make available performance measures, benefit design, and premium cost data from health plans licensed pursuant to chapter 627 or chapter 641. The agency shall determine which health care quality measures and member and subscriber cost data to disclose, based upon input from the council. When determining

which data to disclose, the agency shall consider information that may be required by either individual or group purchasers to assess the value of the product, which may include membership satisfaction, quality of care, current enrollment or membership, coverage areas, accreditation status, premium costs, plan costs, premium increases, range of benefits, copayments and deductibles, accuracy and speed of claims payment, credentials of physicians, number of providers, names of network providers, and hospitals in the network. Health plans shall make available to the agency any such data or information that is not currently reported to the agency or the office.

- 3. Determine the method and format for public disclosure of data reported pursuant to this paragraph. The agency shall make its determination based upon input from the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council. At a minimum, the data shall be made available on the agency's Internet website in a manner that allows consumers to conduct an interactive search that allows them to view and compare the information for specific providers. The website must include such additional information as is determined necessary to ensure that the website enhances informed decisionmaking among consumers and health care purchasers, which shall include, at a minimum, appropriate guidance on how to use the data and an explanation of why the data may vary from provider to provider.
- 4. Publish on its website undiscounted charges for no fewer than 150 of the most commonly performed adult and pediatric procedures, including outpatient, inpatient, diagnostic, and preventative procedures.

Section 58. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 408.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.061 Data collection; uniform systems of financial reporting; information relating to physician charges; confidential information; immunity.—

- (1) The agency shall require the submission by health care facilities, health care providers, and health insurers of data necessary to carry out the agency's duties. Specifications for data to be collected under this section shall be developed by the agency with the assistance of technical advisory panels including representatives of affected entities, consumers, purchasers, and such other interested parties as may be determined by the agency.
- (a) Data submitted by health care facilities, including the facilities as defined in chapter 395, shall include, but are not limited to: case-mix data, patient admission and discharge data, hospital emergency department data which shall include the number of patients treated in the emergency department of a licensed hospital reported by patient acuity level, data on hospital-acquired infections as specified by rule, data on complications as specified by rule, data on readmissions as specified by rule, with patient and provider-specific identifiers included, actual charge data by diagnostic groups, financial data, accounting data, operating expenses, expenses incurred for rendering services to patients who cannot or do not pay, interest charges, depreciation expenses based on the expected useful life of the property and equipment involved, and demographic data. The agency shall adopt nationally recognized

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risk adjustment methodologies or software consistent with the standards of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and as selected by the agency for all data submitted as required by this section. Data may be obtained from documents such as, but not limited to: leases, contracts, debt instruments, itemized patient bills, medical record abstracts, and related diagnostic information. Reported data elements shall be reported electronically and in accordance with rule 59E-7.012, Florida Administrative Code. Data submitted shall be certified by the chief executive officer or an appropriate and duly authorized representative or employee of the licensed facility that the information submitted is true and accurate.

Section 59. Subsection (43) of section 408.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 408.07 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, with the exception of ss. 408.031-408.045, the term:
- (43) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under chapter 395, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, and which is:
- (a) The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- (b) An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from another acute care hospital within the same county;

- (c) A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;
- (d) A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this paragraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or
  - (e) A critical access hospital.

Population densities used in this subsection must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30, 2015, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of s. 395.602(2)(e)4. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this subsection shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation, to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

Section 60. Section 408.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.10 Consumer complaints.—The agency shall÷

(1) publish and make available to the public a toll-free telephone number for the purpose of handling consumer complaints and shall serve as a liaison between consumer entities and other private entities and governmental entities for the disposition of problems identified by consumers of health care.

(2) Be empowered to investigate consumer complaints relating to problems with health care facilities' billing practices and issue reports to be made public in any cases where the agency determines the health care facility has engaged in billing practices which are unreasonable and unfair to the consumer.

Section 61. Subsections (12) through (30) of section 408.802, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (11) through (29), respectively, and present subsection (11) of that section is amended to read:

408.802 Applicability.—The provisions of this part apply to the provision of services that require licensure as defined in this part and to the following entities licensed, registered, or certified by the agency, as described in chapters 112, 383, 390, 394, 395, 400, 429, 440, 483, and 765:

(11) Private review agents, as provided under part I of chapter 395.

Section 62. Subsection (3) is added to section 408.804, Florida Statutes, to read:

408.804 License required; display.-

(3) Any person who knowingly alters, defaces, or falsifies a license certificate issued by the agency, or causes or procures any person to commit such an offense, commits a

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misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s 775.083. Any licensee or provider who displays an altered, defaced, or falsified license certificate is subject to the penalties set forth in s. 408.815 and an administrative fine of \$1,000 for each day of illegal display.

Section 63. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 408.806, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (3) through (8) are renumbered as subsections (4) through (9), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

408.806 License application process.-

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The agency shall notify the licensee by mail or (d) electronically at least 90 days before the expiration of a license that a renewal license is necessary to continue operation. The licensee's failure to timely file submit a renewal application and license application fee with the agency shall result in a \$50 per day late fee charged to the licensee by the agency; however, the aggregate amount of the late fee may not exceed 50 percent of the licensure fee or \$500, whichever is less. The agency shall provide a courtesy notice to the licensee by United States mail, electronically, or by any other manner at its address of record or mailing address, if provided, at least 90 days prior to the expiration of a license informing the licensee of the expiration of the license. If the licensee does not receive the courtesy notice or the licensee does not receive the courtesy notice, the licensee continues to be legally obligated to timely file the renewal application and license

application fee with the agency and is not excused from the payment of a late fee. If an application is received after the required filing date and exhibits a hand-canceled postmark obtained from a United States post office dated on or before the required filing date, no fine will be levied.

(e) Payment of the late fee is required to consider any late application complete, and failure to pay the late fee is considered an omission from the application.

Section 64. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 408.8065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.8065 Additional licensure requirements for home health agencies, home medical equipment providers, and health care clinics.—

- (1) An applicant for initial licensure, or initial licensure due to a change of ownership, as a home health agency, home medical equipment provider, or health care clinic shall:
- (b) Submit <u>projected</u> <del>pro forma</del> financial statements, including a balance sheet, income and expense statement, and a statement of cash flows for the first 2 years of operation which provide evidence that the applicant has sufficient assets, credit, and projected revenues to cover liabilities and expenses.

All documents required under this subsection must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and may be in a compilation form. The financial statements must be signed by a certified public accountant.

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Section 65. Subsection (4) is amended and subsections (5) through (8) of section 408.809, Florida Statutes are renumbered as subsections (6) through (9), respectively.

408.809 Background screening; prohibited offenses.-

- (4) In addition to the offenses listed in s. 435.04, all persons required to undergo background screening pursuant to this part or authorizing statutes must not have an arrest awaiting final disposition for, must not have been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, and must not have been adjudicated delinquent and the record not have been sealed or expunged for any of the following offenses or any similar offense of another jurisdiction:
  - (a) Any authorizing statutes, if the offense was a felony.
  - (b) This chapter, if the offense was a felony.
  - (c) Section 409.920, relating to Medicaid provider fraud.
  - (d) Section 409.9201, relating to Medicaid fraud.
  - (e) Section 741.28, relating to domestic violence.
- (f) Section 817.034, relating to fraudulent acts through mail, wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photooptical systems.
- (g) Section 817.234, relating to false and fraudulent insurance claims.
  - (h) Section 817.505, relating to patient brokering.
- (i) Section 817.568, relating to criminal use of personal identification information.
- 1955 (j) Section 817.60, relating to obtaining a credit card 1956 through fraudulent means.

- 1957 (k) Section 817.61, relating to fraudulent use of credit 1958 cards, if the offense was a felony.
  - (1) Section 831.01, relating to forgery.
  - (m) Section 831.02, relating to uttering forged instruments.
  - (n) Section 831.07, relating to forging bank bills, checks, drafts, or promissory notes.
  - (o) Section 831.09, relating to uttering forged bank bills, checks, drafts, or promissory notes.
  - (p) Section 831.30, relating to fraud in obtaining medicinal drugs.
  - (q) Section 831.31, relating to the sale, manufacture, delivery, or possession with the intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver any counterfeit controlled substance, if the offense was a felony.

(5) A person who serves as a controlling interest of, is employed by, or contracts with a licensee on July 31, 2010, who has been screened and qualified according to standards specified in s. 435.03 or s. 435.04 must be rescreened by July 31, 2015 in accordance with the schedule below. The agency may adopt rules to establish a schedule to stagger the implementation of the required rescreening over the 5-year period, beginning July 31, 2010, through July 31, 2015. If, upon rescreening, such person has a disqualifying offense that was not a disqualifying offense at the time of the last screening, but is a current disqualifying offense and was committed before the last screening, he or she may apply for an exemption from the

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appropriate licensing agency and, if agreed to by the employer, may continue to perform his or her duties until the licensing agency renders a decision on the application for exemption if the person is eligible to apply for an exemption and the exemption request is received by the agency within 30 days after receipt of the rescreening results by the person. The rescreening schedule shall be:

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- 1992 (a) Individuals in which the last screening was conducted prior 1993 to December 31, 2003 must be rescreened by July 31, 2013;
- 1994 (b) Individuals in which the last screening conducted was
- 1995 between January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2007 must be
- 1996 rescreened by July 31, 2014;
- 1997 (c) Individuals in which the last screening conducted was between January 1, 2008 through July 31, 2010 must be rescreened 1998 1999 by July 31, 2015.
  - (6) (5) The costs associated with obtaining the required screening must be borne by the licensee or the person subject to screening. Licensees may reimburse persons for these costs. The Department of Law Enforcement shall charge the agency for screening pursuant to s. 943.053(3). The agency shall establish a schedule of fees to cover the costs of screening.
  - As provided in chapter 435, the agency may grant an exemption from disqualification to a person who is subject to this section and who:
  - Does not have an active professional license or certification from the Department of Health; or

- 2. Has an active professional license or certification from the Department of Health but is not providing a service within the scope of that license or certification.
- (b) As provided in chapter 435, the appropriate regulatory board within the Department of Health, or the department itself if there is no board, may grant an exemption from disqualification to a person who is subject to this section and who has received a professional license or certification from the Department of Health or a regulatory board within that department and that person is providing a service within the scope of his or her licensed or certified practice.
- (8)(7) The agency and the Department of Health may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement this section, chapter 435, and authorizing statutes requiring background screening and to implement and adopt criteria relating to retaining fingerprints pursuant to s. 943.05(2).
- (9) (8) There is no unemployment compensation or other monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages arising against, an employer that, upon notice of a disqualifying offense listed under chapter 435 or this section, terminates the person against whom the report was issued, whether or not that person has filed for an exemption with the Department of Health or the agency.
- Section 66. Subsections (6) and (9) of section 408.810, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 408.810 Minimum licensure requirements.—In addition to the licensure requirements specified in this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules, each applicant and licensee must

comply with the requirements of this section in order to obtain and maintain a license.

(9) A controlling interest may not withhold from the agency any evidence of financial instability, including, but not limited to, checks returned due to insufficient funds, delinquent accounts, nonpayment of withholding taxes, unpaid utility expenses, nonpayment for essential services, or adverse court action concerning the financial viability of the provider or any other provider licensed under this part that is under the control of the controlling interest. A controlling interest shall notify the agency within 10 days after a court action to initiate bankruptcy, foreclosure, or eviction proceedings concerning the provider, in which the controlling interest is a petitioner or defendant. Any person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Each day of continuing violation is a separate offense.

Section 67. Subsection (3) is added to section 408.813, Florida Statutes, to read:

408.813 Administrative fines; violations.—As a penalty for any violation of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules, the agency may impose an administrative fine.

- (3) The agency may impose an administrative fine for a violation that is not designated as a class I, class II, class III, or class IV violation. Unless otherwise specified by law, the amount of the fine shall not exceed \$500 for each violation. Unclassified violations may include:
  - (a) Violating any term or condition of a license.

- (b) Violating any provision of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules.
  - (c) Exceeding licensed capacity.
  - (d) Providing services beyond the scope of the license.
- (e) Violating a moratorium imposed pursuant to s. 408.814.

  Section 68. Subsection (2) of section 408.815, Florida

  Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that

2074 section, to read:

- 408.815 License or application denial; revocation.-
- denial or revocation is pending in litigation, the licensee must continue to meet all other requirements of this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules and must file subsequent renewal applications for licensure and pay all licensure fees. The provisions of ss. 120.60(1) and 408.806(4) (3)(c) shall not apply to renewal applications filed during the time period in which the litigation of the denial or revocation is pending until that litigation is final.
- (5) In order to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of clients when a license has been denied, revoked, or is set to terminate, the agency may extend the license expiration date for a period of up to 30 days for the sole purpose of allowing the safe and orderly discharge of clients. The agency may impose conditions on the extension, including, but not limited to, prohibiting or limiting admissions, expedited discharge planning, required status reports, and mandatory monitoring by the agency or third parties. When imposing these conditions, the agency shall take into consideration the nature and number of

clients, the availability and location of acceptable alternative placements, and the ability of the licensee to continue providing care to the clients. The agency may terminate the extension or modify the conditions at any time. This authority is in addition to any other authority granted to the agency under chapter 120, this part, and authorizing statutes but creates no right or entitlement to an extension of a license expiration date.

Section 69. Subsection (1) of section 409.91196, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.91196 Supplemental rebate agreements; public records and public meetings exemption.—

(1) The rebate amount, percent of rebate, manufacturer's pricing, and supplemental rebate, and other trade secrets as defined in s. 688.002 that the agency has identified for use in negotiations, held by the Agency for Health Care Administration under s. 409.912(39)(a)8.7 are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

Section 70. Paragraph (a) of subsection (39) of section 409.912, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.912 Cost-effective purchasing of health care.—The agency shall purchase goods and services for Medicaid recipients in the most cost-effective manner consistent with the delivery of quality medical care. To ensure that medical services are effectively utilized, the agency may, in any case, require a confirmation or second physician's opinion of the correct diagnosis for purposes of authorizing future services under the Medicaid program. This section does not restrict access to

(2011)

Amendment No.

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emergency services or poststabilization care services as defined in 42 C.F.R. part 438.114. Such confirmation or second opinion shall be rendered in a manner approved by the agency. The agency shall maximize the use of prepaid per capita and prepaid aggregate fixed-sum basis services when appropriate and other alternative service delivery and reimbursement methodologies, including competitive bidding pursuant to s. 287.057, designed to facilitate the cost-effective purchase of a case-managed continuum of care. The agency shall also require providers to minimize the exposure of recipients to the need for acute inpatient, custodial, and other institutional care and the inappropriate or unnecessary use of high-cost services. The agency shall contract with a vendor to monitor and evaluate the clinical practice patterns of providers in order to identify trends that are outside the normal practice patterns of a provider's professional peers or the national guidelines of a provider's professional association. The vendor must be able to provide information and counseling to a provider whose practice patterns are outside the norms, in consultation with the agency, to improve patient care and reduce inappropriate utilization. The agency may mandate prior authorization, drug therapy management, or disease management participation for certain populations of Medicaid beneficiaries, certain drug classes, or particular drugs to prevent fraud, abuse, overuse, and possible dangerous drug interactions. The Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee shall make recommendations to the agency on drugs for which prior authorization is required. The agency shall inform the Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee of its decisions

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regarding drugs subject to prior authorization. The agency is authorized to limit the entities it contracts with or enrolls as Medicaid providers by developing a provider network through provider credentialing. The agency may competitively bid singlesource-provider contracts if procurement of goods or services results in demonstrated cost savings to the state without limiting access to care. The agency may limit its network based on the assessment of beneficiary access to care, provider availability, provider quality standards, time and distance standards for access to care, the cultural competence of the provider network, demographic characteristics of Medicaid beneficiaries, practice and provider-to-beneficiary standards, appointment wait times, beneficiary use of services, provider turnover, provider profiling, provider licensure history, previous program integrity investigations and findings, peer review, provider Medicaid policy and billing compliance records, clinical and medical record audits, and other factors. Providers shall not be entitled to enrollment in the Medicaid provider network. The agency shall determine instances in which allowing Medicaid beneficiaries to purchase durable medical equipment and other goods is less expensive to the Medicaid program than longterm rental of the equipment or goods. The agency may establish rules to facilitate purchases in lieu of long-term rentals in order to protect against fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program as defined in s. 409.913. The agency may seek federal waivers necessary to administer these policies.

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- (39)(a) The agency shall implement a Medicaid prescribed-drug spending-control program that includes the following components:
- A Medicaid preferred drug list, which shall be a listing of cost-effective therapeutic options recommended by the Medicaid Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee established pursuant to s. 409.91195 and adopted by the agency for each therapeutic class on the preferred drug list. At the discretion of the committee, and when feasible, the preferred drug list should include at least two products in a therapeutic class. The agency may post the preferred drug list and updates to the preferred drug list on an Internet website without following the rulemaking procedures of chapter 120. Antiretroviral agents are excluded from the preferred drug list. The agency shall also limit the amount of a prescribed drug dispensed to no more than a 34-day supply unless the drug products' smallest marketed package is greater than a 34-day supply, or the drug is determined by the agency to be a maintenance drug in which case a 100-day maximum supply may be authorized. The agency is authorized to seek any federal waivers necessary to implement these cost-control programs and to continue participation in the federal Medicaid rebate program, or alternatively to negotiate state-only manufacturer rebates. The agency may adopt rules to implement this subparagraph. The agency shall continue to provide unlimited contraceptive drugs and items. The agency must establish procedures to ensure that:

- a. There is a response to a request for prior consultation by telephone or other telecommunication device within 24 hours after receipt of a request for prior consultation; and
- b. A 72-hour supply of the drug prescribed is provided in an emergency or when the agency does not provide a response within 24 hours as required by sub-subparagraph a.
- 2. Reimbursement to pharmacies for Medicaid prescribed drugs shall be set at the lesser of: the average wholesale price (AWP) minus 16.4 percent, the wholesaler acquisition cost (WAC) plus 4.75 percent, the federal upper limit (FUL), the state maximum allowable cost (SMAC), or the usual and customary (UAC) charge billed by the provider.
- 3. For a prescribed drug billed as a 340B prescribed medication, the claim must meet the requirements of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and the federal 340B program, contain a national drug code, and be billed at the actual acquisition cost or payment shall be denied.
- 4.3. The agency shall develop and implement a process for managing the drug therapies of Medicaid recipients who are using significant numbers of prescribed drugs each month. The management process may include, but is not limited to, comprehensive, physician-directed medical-record reviews, claims analyses, and case evaluations to determine the medical necessity and appropriateness of a patient's treatment plan and drug therapies. The agency may contract with a private organization to provide drug-program-management services. The Medicaid drug benefit management program shall include initiatives to manage drug therapies for HIV/AIDS patients,

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patients using 20 or more unique prescriptions in a 180-day period, and the top 1,000 patients in annual spending. The agency shall enroll any Medicaid recipient in the drug benefit management program if he or she meets the specifications of this provision and is not enrolled in a Medicaid health maintenance organization.

- 5.4. The agency may limit the size of its pharmacy network based on need, competitive bidding, price negotiations, credentialing, or similar criteria. The agency shall give special consideration to rural areas in determining the size and location of pharmacies included in the Medicaid pharmacy network. A pharmacy credentialing process may include criteria such as a pharmacy's full-service status, location, size, patient educational programs, patient consultation, disease management services, and other characteristics. The agency may impose a moratorium on Medicaid pharmacy enrollment when it is determined that it has a sufficient number of Medicaidparticipating providers. The agency must allow dispensing practitioners to participate as a part of the Medicaid pharmacy network regardless of the practitioner's proximity to any other entity that is dispensing prescription drugs under the Medicaid program. A dispensing practitioner must meet all credentialing requirements applicable to his or her practice, as determined by the agency.
- $\underline{6.5.}$  The agency shall develop and implement a program that requires Medicaid practitioners who prescribe drugs to use a counterfeit-proof prescription pad for Medicaid prescriptions. The agency shall require the use of standardized counterfeit-

proof prescription pads by Medicaid-participating prescribers or prescribers who write prescriptions for Medicaid recipients. The agency may implement the program in targeted geographic areas or statewide.

- 7.6. The agency may enter into arrangements that require manufacturers of generic drugs prescribed to Medicaid recipients to provide rebates of at least 15.1 percent of the average manufacturer price for the manufacturer's generic products. These arrangements shall require that if a generic-drug manufacturer pays federal rebates for Medicaid-reimbursed drugs at a level below 15.1 percent, the manufacturer must provide a supplemental rebate to the state in an amount necessary to achieve a 15.1-percent rebate level.
- 8.7. The agency may establish a preferred drug list as described in this subsection, and, pursuant to the establishment of such preferred drug list, it is authorized to negotiate supplemental rebates from manufacturers that are in addition to those required by Title XIX of the Social Security Act and at no less than 14 percent of the average manufacturer price as defined in 42 U.S.C. s. 1936 on the last day of a quarter unless the federal or supplemental rebate, or both, equals or exceeds 29 percent. There is no upper limit on the supplemental rebates the agency may negotiate. The agency may determine that specific products, brand-name or generic, are competitive at lower rebate percentages. Agreement to pay the minimum supplemental rebate percentage will guarantee a manufacturer that the Medicaid Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee will consider a product for inclusion on the preferred drug list. However, a

pharmaceutical manufacturer is not guaranteed placement on the preferred drug list by simply paying the minimum supplemental rebate. Agency decisions will be made on the clinical efficacy of a drug and recommendations of the Medicaid Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee, as well as the price of competing products minus federal and state rebates. The agency is authorized to contract with an outside agency or contractor to conduct negotiations for supplemental rebates. For the purposes of this section, the term "supplemental rebates" means cash rebates. Effective July 1, 2004, value-added programs as a substitution for supplemental rebates are prohibited. The agency is authorized to seek any federal waivers to implement this initiative.

- 9.8. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall expand home delivery of pharmacy products. To assist Medicaid patients in securing their prescriptions and reduce program costs, the agency shall expand its current mail-order-pharmacy diabetes-supply program to include all generic and brand-name drugs used by Medicaid patients with diabetes. Medicaid recipients in the current program may obtain nondiabetes drugs on a voluntary basis. This initiative is limited to the geographic area covered by the current contract. The agency may seek and implement any federal waivers necessary to implement this subparagraph.
- 10.9. The agency shall limit to one dose per month any drug prescribed to treat erectile dysfunction.
- 11.10.a. The agency may implement a Medicaid behavioral drug management system. The agency may contract with a vendor

that has experience in operating behavioral drug management systems to implement this program. The agency is authorized to seek federal waivers to implement this program.

- b. The agency, in conjunction with the Department of Children and Family Services, may implement the Medicaid behavioral drug management system that is designed to improve the quality of care and behavioral health prescribing practices based on best practice guidelines, improve patient adherence to medication plans, reduce clinical risk, and lower prescribed drug costs and the rate of inappropriate spending on Medicaid behavioral drugs. The program may include the following elements:
- (I) Provide for the development and adoption of best practice guidelines for behavioral health-related drugs such as antipsychotics, antidepressants, and medications for treating bipolar disorders and other behavioral conditions; translate them into practice; review behavioral health prescribers and compare their prescribing patterns to a number of indicators that are based on national standards; and determine deviations from best practice guidelines.
- (II) Implement processes for providing feedback to and educating prescribers using best practice educational materials and peer-to-peer consultation.
- (III) Assess Medicaid beneficiaries who are outliers in their use of behavioral health drugs with regard to the numbers and types of drugs taken, drug dosages, combination drug therapies, and other indicators of improper use of behavioral health drugs.

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- (IV) Alert prescribers to patients who fail to refill prescriptions in a timely fashion, are prescribed multiple same-class behavioral health drugs, and may have other potential medication problems.
- (V) Track spending trends for behavioral health drugs and deviation from best practice guidelines.
- (VI) Use educational and technological approaches to promote best practices, educate consumers, and train prescribers in the use of practice guidelines.
  - (VII) Disseminate electronic and published materials.
  - (VIII) Hold statewide and regional conferences.
- (IX) Implement a disease management program with a model quality-based medication component for severely mentally ill individuals and emotionally disturbed children who are high users of care.
- 12.11.a. The agency shall implement a Medicaid prescription drug management system. The agency may contract with a vendor that has experience in operating prescription drug management systems in order to implement this system. Any management system that is implemented in accordance with this subparagraph must rely on cooperation between physicians and pharmacists to determine appropriate practice patterns and clinical guidelines to improve the prescribing, dispensing, and use of drugs in the Medicaid program. The agency may seek federal waivers to implement this program.
- b. The drug management system must be designed to improve the quality of care and prescribing practices based on best practice guidelines, improve patient adherence to medication

plans, reduce clinical risk, and lower prescribed drug costs and the rate of inappropriate spending on Medicaid prescription drugs. The program must:

- (I) Provide for the development and adoption of best practice guidelines for the prescribing and use of drugs in the Medicaid program, including translating best practice guidelines into practice; reviewing prescriber patterns and comparing them to indicators that are based on national standards and practice patterns of clinical peers in their community, statewide, and nationally; and determine deviations from best practice guidelines.
- (II) Implement processes for providing feedback to and educating prescribers using best practice educational materials and peer-to-peer consultation.
- (III) Assess Medicaid recipients who are outliers in their use of a single or multiple prescription drugs with regard to the numbers and types of drugs taken, drug dosages, combination drug therapies, and other indicators of improper use of prescription drugs.
- (IV) Alert prescribers to patients who fail to refill prescriptions in a timely fashion, are prescribed multiple drugs that may be redundant or contraindicated, or may have other potential medication problems.
- (V) Track spending trends for prescription drugs and deviation from best practice guidelines.
- (VI) Use educational and technological approaches to promote best practices, educate consumers, and train prescribers in the use of practice guidelines.

- (VII) Disseminate electronic and published materials.
- (VIII) Hold statewide and regional conferences.
- (IX) Implement disease management programs in cooperation with physicians and pharmacists, along with a model quality-based medication component for individuals having chronic medical conditions.
- 13.12. The agency is authorized to contract for drug rebate administration, including, but not limited to, calculating rebate amounts, invoicing manufacturers, negotiating disputes with manufacturers, and maintaining a database of rebate collections.
- 14.13. The agency may specify the preferred daily dosing form or strength for the purpose of promoting best practices with regard to the prescribing of certain drugs as specified in the General Appropriations Act and ensuring cost-effective prescribing practices.
- 15.14. The agency may require prior authorization for Medicaid-covered prescribed drugs. The agency may, but is not required to, prior-authorize the use of a product:
  - a. For an indication not approved in labeling;
  - b. To comply with certain clinical guidelines; or
- c. If the product has the potential for overuse, misuse, or abuse.

The agency may require the prescribing professional to provide information about the rationale and supporting medical evidence for the use of a drug. The agency may shall accept electronic prior authorization requests from prescribers or pharmacists for

any drug requiring prior authorization and post prior authorization criteria and protocol and updates to the list of drugs that are subject to prior authorization on an Internet website without amending its rule or engaging in additional rulemaking.

16.15. The agency, in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical and Therapeutics Committee, may require age-related prior authorizations for certain prescribed drugs. The agency may preauthorize the use of a drug for a recipient who may not meet the age requirement or may exceed the length of therapy for use of this product as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Prior authorization may require the prescribing professional to provide information about the rationale and supporting medical evidence for the use of a drug.

17.16. The agency shall implement a step-therapy prior authorization approval process for medications excluded from the preferred drug list. Medications listed on the preferred drug list must be used within the previous 12 months prior to the alternative medications that are not listed. The step-therapy prior authorization may require the prescriber to use the medications of a similar drug class or for a similar medical indication unless contraindicated in the Food and Drug Administration labeling. The trial period between the specified steps may vary according to the medical indication. The step-therapy approval process shall be developed in accordance with the committee as stated in s. 409.91195(7) and (8). A drug product may be approved without meeting the step-therapy prior

authorization criteria if the prescribing physician provides the agency with additional written medical or clinical documentation that the product is medically necessary because:

- a. There is not a drug on the preferred drug list to treat the disease or medical condition which is an acceptable clinical alternative;
- b. The alternatives have been ineffective in the treatment of the beneficiary's disease; or
- c. Based on historic evidence and known characteristics of the patient and the drug, the drug is likely to be ineffective, or the number of doses have been ineffective.

The agency shall work with the physician to determine the best alternative for the patient. The agency may adopt rules waiving the requirements for written clinical documentation for specific drugs in limited clinical situations.

18.17. The agency shall implement a return and reuse program for drugs dispensed by pharmacies to institutional recipients, which includes payment of a \$5 restocking fee for the implementation and operation of the program. The return and reuse program shall be implemented electronically and in a manner that promotes efficiency. The program must permit a pharmacy to exclude drugs from the program if it is not practical or cost-effective for the drug to be included and must provide for the return to inventory of drugs that cannot be credited or returned in a cost-effective manner. The agency shall determine if the program has reduced the amount of Medicaid prescription drugs which are destroyed on an annual

basis and if there are additional ways to ensure more prescription drugs are not destroyed which could safely be reused. The agency's conclusion and recommendations shall be reported to the Legislature by December 1, 2005.

Section 71. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 429.07, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (6) and (7) are added to that section, to read:

429.07 License required; fee; inspections.-

- (3) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.806, each license granted by the agency must state the type of care for which the license is granted. Licenses shall be issued for one or more of the following categories of care: standard, extended congregate care, limited nursing services, or limited mental health.
- (a) A standard license shall be issued to a facility facilities providing one or more of the personal services identified in s. 429.02. Such <u>licensee facilities</u> may also employ or contract with a person <del>licensed under part I of chapter 464</del> to administer medications and perform other tasks as specified in s. 429.255.
- (b) An extended congregate care license shall be issued to a licensee facilities providing, directly or through contract, services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a), including services performed by persons licensed under part I of chapter 464 and supportive services, as defined by rule, to persons who would otherwise be disqualified from continued residence in a facility licensed under this part.

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- In order for extended congregate care services to be provided, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided and whether the designation applies to all or part of the facility. Such designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. The notification of approval or the denial of the request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. An existing licensee facilities qualifying to provide extended congregate care services must have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions during the previous 2 years, or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years, for any of the following reasons:
  - a. A class I or class II violation;
- b. Three or more repeat or recurring class III violations of identical or similar resident care standards from which a pattern of noncompliance is found by the agency;
- c. Three or more class III violations that were not corrected in accordance with the corrective action plan approved by the agency;
- d. Violation of resident care standards which results in requiring the facility to employ the services of a consultant pharmacist or consultant dietitian;
- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for another facility licensed under this part in which the applicant

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for an extended congregate care license has at least 25 percent ownership interest; or

- f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part II of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.
- A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall maintain a written progress report for on each person who receives services which describes the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse, or appropriate designee, representing the agency shall visit the facility at least quarterly to monitor residents who are receiving extended congregate care services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and relevant rules. One of the visits may be in conjunction with the regular survey. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall serve as part of the team that inspects the facility. The agency may waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits for a facility that has been licensed for at least 24 months to provide extended congregate care services, if, during the inspection, the registered nurse determines that extended congregate care services are being provided appropriately, and if the facility has no class I or class II violations and no uncorrected class III violations. The agency must first consult with the long-term care ombudsman council for the area in which the facility is located to determine if any complaints have been made and substantiated about the quality of

services or care. The agency may not waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits if complaints have been made and substantiated.

- 3. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services must:
- a. Demonstrate the capability to meet unanticipated resident service needs.
- b. Offer a physical environment that promotes a homelike setting, provides for resident privacy, promotes resident independence, and allows sufficient congregate space as defined by rule.
- c. Have sufficient staff available, taking into account the physical plant and firesafety features of the building, to assist with the evacuation of residents in an emergency.
- d. Adopt and follow policies and procedures that maximize resident independence, dignity, choice, and decisionmaking to permit residents to age in place, so that moves due to changes in functional status are minimized or avoided.
- e. Allow residents or, if applicable, a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to make a variety of personal choices, participate in developing service plans, and share responsibility in decisionmaking.
  - f. Implement the concept of managed risk.
- g. Provide, directly or through contract, the services of a person licensed under part I of chapter 464.

- h. In addition to the training mandated in s. 429.52, provide specialized training as defined by rule for facility staff.
- 4. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services is exempt from the criteria for continued residency set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. A licensed facility must adopt its own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, the facility may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. A licensed facility that provides extended congregate care services must also provide each resident with a written copy of facility policies governing admission and retention.
- 5. The primary purpose of extended congregate care services is to allow residents, as they become more impaired, the option of remaining in a familiar setting from which they would otherwise be disqualified for continued residency. A facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services may also admit an individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a facility with a standard license, if the individual is determined appropriate for admission to the extended congregate care facility.
- 6. Before the admission of an individual to a facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services, the individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s. 429.26(4) and the facility must develop a preliminary service plan for the individual.

- 7. When a <u>licensee facility</u> can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service plan and needs and the <u>licensee's facility's</u> policy, the <u>licensee facility</u> shall make arrangements for relocating the person in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k).
- 8. Failure to provide extended congregate care services may result in denial of extended congregate care license renewal.
- (c) A limited nursing services license shall be issued to a facility that provides services beyond those authorized in paragraph (a) and as specified in this paragraph.
- 1. In order for limited nursing services to be provided in a facility licensed under this part, the agency must first determine that all requirements established in law and rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's license, that such services may be provided. Such designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or denial of such request shall be made in accordance with part II of chapter 408. Existing facilities qualifying to provide limited nursing services shall have maintained a standard license and may not have been subject to administrative sanctions that affect the health, safety, and welfare of residents for the previous 2 years or since initial licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 years.
- 2. Facilities that are licensed to provide limited nursing services shall maintain a written progress report on each person

who receives such nursing services, which report describes the type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse representing the agency shall visit such facilities at least twice a year to monitor residents who are receiving limited nursing services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with applicable provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and related rules. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall also serve as part of the team that inspects such facility.

- 3. A person who receives limited nursing services under this part must meet the admission criteria established by the agency for assisted living facilities. When a resident no longer meets the admission criteria for a facility licensed under this part, arrangements for relocating the person shall be made in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k), unless the facility is licensed to provide extended congregate care services.
- (4) In accordance with s. 408.805, an applicant or licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. The amount of the fee shall be established by rule.
- (a) The biennial license fee required of a facility is \$300 per license, with an additional fee of \$71 \$50 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility, except that no additional fee will be assessed for beds designated for recipients of optional state supplementation

payments provided for in s. 409.212. The total fee may not exceed \$10,000.

- (b) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph (a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed to provide extended congregate care services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$400 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility.
- (c) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph (a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed to provide limited nursing services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$250 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility.
- (6) In order to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights as provided in s.

  429.28, the agency's standard licensure survey shall include private informal conversations with a sample of residents and consultation with the ombudsman council in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to discuss residents' experiences within the facility.
- (7) An assisted living facility that has been cited within the previous 24-month period for a class I or class II violation, regardless of the status of any enforcement or disciplinary action, is subject to periodic unannounced monitoring to determine if the facility is in compliance with

this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules.

Monitoring may occur through a desk review or an onsite

assessment. If the class I or class II violation relates to

providing or failing to provide nursing care, a registered nurse

must participate in monitoring activities during the 12-month

period following the violation.

Section 72. Subsection (7) of section 429.11, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6), and present subsection (6) of that section is amended to read:

429.11 Initial application for license; provisional license.

(6) In addition to the license categories available in s. 408.808, a provisional license may be issued to an applicant making initial application for licensure or making application for a change of ownership. A provisional license shall be limited in duration to a specific period of time not to exceed 6 months, as determined by the agency.

Section 73. Section 429.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.12 Sale or transfer of ownership of a facility.—It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the rights of the residents of an assisted living facility when the facility is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred. Therefore, in addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, whenever a facility is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred, including leasing, ÷

(1) the transferee shall notify the residents, in writing, of the change of ownership within 7 days after receipt of the new license.

(2) The transferor of a facility the license of which is denied pending an administrative hearing shall, as a part of the written change-of-ownership contract, advise the transferee that a plan of correction must be submitted by the transferee and approved by the agency at least 7 days before the change of ownership and that failure to correct the condition which resulted in the moratorium pursuant to part II of chapter 408 or denial of licensure is grounds for denial of the transferee's license.

Section 74. Subsection (5) of section 429.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.14 Administrative penalties.-

revoke a facility's license under this part or part II of chapter 408, in which the agency claims that the facility owner or an employee of the facility has threatened the health, safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility shall be heard by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services within 120 days after receipt of the facility's request for a hearing, unless that time limitation is waived by both parties. The administrative law judge must render a decision within 30 days after receipt of a proposed recommended order.

Section 75. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 429.17, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

429.17 Expiration of license; renewal; conditional license.—

- (1) Limited nursing, Extended congregate care, and limited mental health licenses shall expire at the same time as the facility's standard license, regardless of when issued.
- (4) In addition to the license categories available in s. 408.808, a conditional license may be issued to an applicant for license renewal if the applicant fails to meet all standards and requirements for licensure. A conditional license issued under this subsection shall be limited in duration to a specific period of time not to exceed 6 months, as determined by the agency, and shall be accompanied by an agency-approved plan of correction.
- (5) When an extended <u>congregate</u> care or <u>limited nursing</u> license is requested during a facility's biennial license period, the fee shall be prorated in order to permit the additional license to expire at the end of the biennial license period. The fee shall be calculated as of the date the additional license application is received by the agency.

Section 76. Subsections (6) through (10) of section 429.23, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (9), respectively, and present subsection (5) of that section is amended to read:

- 429.23 Internal risk management and quality assurance program; adverse incidents and reporting requirements.—
- (5) Each facility shall report monthly to the agency any liability claim filed against it. The report must include the name of the resident, the dates of the incident leading to the

Bill No. HB 119 (2011)

Amendment No.

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claim, if applicable, and the type of injury or violation of rights alleged to have occurred. This report is not discoverable in any civil or administrative action, except in such actions brought by the agency to enforce the provisions of this part.

Section 77. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 429.255, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
429.255 Use of personnel; emergency care.—

(1) (a) Persons under contract to the facility or  $\tau$  facility staff, or volunteers, who are licensed according to part I of chapter 464, or those persons exempt under s. 464.022(1), and others as defined by rule, may administer medications to residents, take residents' vital signs, manage individual weekly pill organizers for residents who self-administer medication, give prepackaged enemas ordered by a physician, observe residents, document observations on the appropriate resident's record, report observations to the resident's physician, and contract or allow residents or a resident's representative, designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to contract with a third party, provided residents meet the criteria for appropriate placement as defined in s. 429.26. Persons under contract to the facility or facility staff who are licensed according to part I of chapter 464 may provide limited nursing services. Nursing assistants certified pursuant to part II of chapter 464 may take residents' vital signs as directed by a licensed nurse or physician. The facility is responsible for maintaining documentation of services provided under this paragraph and as required by rule and ensuring that staff are

adequately trained to monitor residents receiving these services.

(2) In facilities licensed to provide extended congregate care, persons under contract to the facility or, facility staff, or volunteers, who are licensed according to part I of chapter 464, or those persons exempt under s. 464.022(1), or those persons certified as nursing assistants pursuant to part II of chapter 464, may also perform all duties within the scope of their license or certification, as approved by the facility administrator and pursuant to this part.

Section 78. Subsections (4), (5), (6), and (7) of section 429.28, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3), (4), (5), and (6), respectively, and present subsections (3) and (6) of that section are amended to read:

429.28 Resident bill of rights.-

- (3) (a) The agency shall conduct a survey to determine general compliance with facility standards and compliance with residents' rights as a prerequisite to initial licensure or licensure renewal.
- (b) In order to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights, the biennial survey shall include private informal conversations with a sample of residents and consultation with the ombudsman council in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to discuss residents' experiences within the facility.
- (c) During any calendar year in which no survey is conducted, the agency shall conduct at least one monitoring visit of each facility cited in the previous year for a class I

or class II violation, or more than three uncorrected class III violations.

- (d) The agency may conduct periodic followup inspections as necessary to monitor the compliance of facilities with a history of any class I, class II, or class III violations that threaten the health, safety, or security of residents.
- (e) The agency may conduct complaint investigations as warranted to investigate any allegations of noncompliance with requirements required under this part or rules adopted under this part.
- (5) (6) Any facility which terminates the residency of an individual who participated in activities specified in subsection (4) (5) shall show good cause in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- Section 79. Paragraphs (i) and (j) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 429.41, Florida Statutes, are amended and subsequent subsection (4) and (5) are renumbered.
  - 429.41 Rules establishing standards.-
- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules published and enforced pursuant to this section shall include criteria by which a reasonable and consistent quality of resident care and quality of life may be ensured and the results of such resident care may be demonstrated. Such rules shall also ensure a safe and sanitary environment that is residential and noninstitutional in design or nature. It is further intended that reasonable efforts be made to accommodate the needs and preferences of residents to enhance the quality of life in a facility. The agency, in consultation with the department, may

adopt rules to administer the requirements of part II of chapter 408. In order to provide safe and sanitary facilities and the highest quality of resident care accommodating the needs and preferences of residents, the department, in consultation with the agency, the Department of Children and Family Services, and the Department of Health, shall adopt rules, policies, and procedures to administer this part, which must include reasonable and fair minimum standards in relation to:

- (i) Facilities holding <u>an</u> <u>a limited nursing</u>, extended congregate care, or limited mental health license.
- (j) The establishment of specific criteria to define appropriateness of resident admission and continued residency in a facility holding a standard, limited nursing, extended congregate care, and limited mental health license.
- (3) The department shall submit a copy of proposed rules to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and appropriate committees of substance for review and comment prior to the promulgation thereof. Rules promulgated by the department shall encourage the development of homelike facilities which promote the dignity, individuality, personal strengths, and decisionmaking ability of residents.

Section 80. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 429.53, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

429.53 Consultation by the agency.

- (1) The area offices of licensure and certification of the agency shall provide consultation to the following upon request:
  - (a) A licensee of a facility.

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- (b) A person interested in obtaining a license to operate a facility under this part.
  - (2) As used in this section, "consultation" includes:
- (a) An explanation of the requirements of this part and rules adopted pursuant thereto;
- (b) An explanation of the license application and renewal procedures; and
- (c) The provision of a checklist of general local and state approvals required prior to constructing or developing a facility and a listing of the types of agencies responsible for such approvals;
- (d) An explanation of benefits and financial assistance available to a recipient of supplemental security income residing in a facility;
- (c) (e) Any other information which the agency deems
  necessary to promote compliance with the requirements of this
  part; and
- (f) A preconstruction review of a facility to ensure compliance with agency rules and this part.
- Section 81. Subsections (1) and (5) are amended and subsequent subsections of section 429.71, Florida Statutes, are renumbered:
- 429.71 Classification of <u>violations</u> deficiencies; administrative fines.—
- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter
  408 and in addition to any other liability or penalty provided
  by law, the agency may impose an administrative fine on a
  provider according to the following classification:

- (a) Class I violations are <u>defined in s. 408.813</u> those conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm would result therefrom. The condition or practice that constitutes a class I violation must be abated or eliminated within 24 hours, unless a fixed period, as determined by the agency, is required for correction. A class I violation deficiency is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the deficiency.
- (b) Class II violations are defined in s. 408.813 those conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines directly threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of the residents, other than class I violations. A class II violation is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$250 and not exceeding \$500 for each violation. A citation for a class II violation must specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class II violation is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- (c) Class III violations are <u>defined in s. 408.813</u> those conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which

the agency determines indirectly or potentially threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of residents, other than class I or class II violations. A class III violation is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$250 for each violation. A citation for a class III violation shall specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class III violation is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated violation offense.

- (d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813 those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home, or related to the required reports, forms, or documents, which do not have the potential of negatively affecting the residents. A provider that does not correct A class IV violation within the time limit specified by the agency is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$100 for each violation. Any class IV violation that is corrected during the time the agency survey is conducted will be identified as an agency finding and not as a violation, unless it is a repeat violation.
- (5) As an alternative to or in conjunction with an administrative action against a provider, the agency may request a plan of corrective action that demonstrates a good faith effort to remedy each violation by a specific date, subject to the approval of the agency.

Section 82. Section 429.915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.915 Conditional license.—In addition to the license categories available in part II of chapter 408, the agency may issue a conditional license to an applicant for license renewal or change of ownership if the applicant fails to meet all standards and requirements for licensure. A conditional license issued under this subsection must be limited to a specific period not exceeding 6 months, as determined by the agency, and must be accompanied by an approved plan of correction.

Section 83. Paragraphs (b) and (g) of subsection (3) of section 430.80, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

430.80 Implementation of a teaching nursing home pilot project.—

- (3) To be designated as a teaching nursing home, a nursing home licensee must, at a minimum:
- (b) Participate in a nationally recognized accreditation program and hold a valid accreditation, such as the accreditation awarded by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, or, at the time of initial designation, possess a Gold Seal Award as conferred by the state on its licensed nursing home;
- (g) Maintain insurance coverage pursuant to s.  $400.141(1)\underline{(q)}\overline{(s)}$  or proof of financial responsibility in a minimum amount of \$750,000. Such proof of financial responsibility may include:
- 1. Maintaining an escrow account consisting of cash or assets eligible for deposit in accordance with s. 625.52; or
- 2. Obtaining and maintaining pursuant to chapter 675 an unexpired, irrevocable, nontransferable and nonassignable letter

of credit issued by any bank or savings association organized and existing under the laws of this state or any bank or savings association organized under the laws of the United States that has its principal place of business in this state or has a branch office which is authorized to receive deposits in this state. The letter of credit shall be used to satisfy the obligation of the facility to the claimant upon presentment of a final judgment indicating liability and awarding damages to be paid by the facility or upon presentment of a settlement agreement signed by all parties to the agreement when such final judgment or settlement is a result of a liability claim against the facility.

Section 84. Paragraph (d) of subsection (9) of section 440.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.102 Drug-free workplace program requirements.—The following provisions apply to a drug-free workplace program implemented pursuant to law or to rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration:

- (9) DRUG-TESTING STANDARDS FOR LABORATORIES.—
- (d) The laboratory shall submit to the Agency for Health Care Administration a monthly report with statistical information regarding the testing of employees and job applicants. The report must include information on the methods of analysis conducted, the drugs tested for, the number of positive and negative results for both initial tests and confirmation tests, and any other information deemed appropriate by the Agency for Health Care Administration. A monthly report must not identify specific employees or job applicants.

Bill No. HB 119 (2011)

Amendment No.

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Section 85. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 440.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for violations; limitations.—

- (2) MEDICAL TREATMENT; DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH.—
- Subject to the limitations specified elsewhere in this (a) chapter, the employer shall furnish to the employee such medically necessary remedial treatment, care, and attendance for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require, which is in accordance with established practice parameters and protocols of treatment as provided for in this chapter, including medicines, medical supplies, durable medical equipment, orthoses, prostheses, and other medically necessary apparatus. Remedial treatment, care, and attendance, including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 24 treatments or rendered 12 weeks beyond the date of the initial chiropractic treatment, whichever comes first, unless the carrier authorizes additional treatment or the employee is catastrophically injured.

Failure of the carrier to timely comply with this subsection shall be a violation of this chapter and the carrier shall be subject to penalties as provided for in s. 440.525.

Section 86. Subsection (1) of section 483.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

483.035 Clinical laboratories operated by practitioners for exclusive use; licensure and regulation.—

(1) A clinical laboratory operated by one or more practitioners licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 464 part I, or chapter 466, exclusively in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of their own patients, must be licensed under this part and must comply with the provisions of this part, except that the agency shall adopt rules for staffing, for personnel, including education and training of personnel, for proficiency testing, and for construction standards relating to the licensure and operation of the laboratory based upon and not exceeding the same standards contained in the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 and the federal regulations adopted thereunder.

Section 87. Subsections (1) and (9) of section 483.051, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 483.051 Powers and duties of the agency.—The agency shall adopt rules to implement this part, which rules must include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (1) LICENSING; QUALIFICATIONS.—The agency shall provide for biennial licensure of all clinical laboratories meeting the requirements of this part and shall prescribe the qualifications

Bill No. HB 119 (2011)

Amendment No.

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necessary for such licensure <u>including but not limited to application for or proof of a federal Clinical Laboratory</u>

Improvement Amendment (CLIA) certificate.

Non-waived laboratories are those that perform any test that the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has determined does not qualify for a certificate of waiver under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 and the federal rules adopted thereunder.

ALTERNATE-SITE TESTING.—The agency, in consultation (9) with the Board of Clinical Laboratory Personnel, shall adopt, by rule, the criteria for alternate-site testing to be performed under the supervision of a clinical laboratory director. The elements to be addressed in the rule include, but are not limited to: a hospital internal needs assessment; a protocol of implementation including tests to be performed and who will perform the tests; criteria to be used in selecting the method of testing to be used for alternate-site testing; minimum training and education requirements for those who will perform alternate-site testing, such as documented training, licensure, certification, or other medical professional background not limited to laboratory professionals; documented inservice training as well as initial and ongoing competency validation; an appropriate internal and external quality control protocol; an internal mechanism for identifying and tracking alternatesite testing by the central laboratory; and recordkeeping requirements. Alternate-site testing locations must register when the clinical laboratory applies to renew its license. For purposes of this subsection, the term "alternate-site testing"

means any laboratory testing done under the administrative control of a hospital, but performed out of the physical or administrative confines of the central laboratory.

Section 88. Section 483.294, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

483.294 Inspection of centers.—In accordance with s. 408.811, the agency shall <u>biennially</u>, at least once annually, inspect the premises and operations of all centers subject to licensure under this part.

Section 89. Subsection (4) is added to section 626.9541, Florida Statutes, to read:

626.9541 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices defined; alternative rates of payment; wellness programs.—

(4) WELLNESS PROGRAMS.—An insurer issuing a group or individual health benefit plan may offer a voluntary wellness or health—improvement program that allows for rewards or incentives, including, but not limited to, merchandise, gift cards, debit cards, premium discounts or rebates, contributions towards a member's health savings account, modifications to copayment, deductible, or coinsurance amounts, or any combination of these incentives, to encourage or reward participation in the program. The health plan member may be required to provide verification, such as a statement from his or her physician, that a medical condition makes it unreasonably difficult or medically inadvisable for the individual to participate in the wellness program. Any reward or incentive established under this subsection is not an insurance benefit

and does not violate this section. This subsection does not prohibit an insurer from offering incentives or rewards to members for adherence to wellness or health improvement programs if otherwise allowed by state or federal law. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection, no insurer, nor its agent, may use any incentive authorized by this subsection for the purpose of redirecting patients from one health care insurance plan to another.

Section 90. Subsection (1) of section 627.645, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.645 Denial of health insurance claims restricted.-

(1) No claim for payment under a health insurance policy or self-insured program of health benefits for treatment, care, or services in a licensed hospital which is accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals, the American Osteopathic Association, or the Commission on the Accreditation of Rehabilitative Facilities shall be denied because such hospital lacks major surgical facilities and is primarily of a rehabilitative nature, if such rehabilitation is specifically for treatment of physical disability.

Section 91. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 627.668, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 627.668 Optional coverage for mental and nervous disorders required; exception.—
- (2) Under group policies or contracts, inpatient hospital benefits, partial hospitalization benefits, and outpatient benefits consisting of durational limits, dollar amounts,

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deductibles, and coinsurance factors shall not be less favorable than for physical illness generally, except that:

- Partial hospitalization benefits shall be provided under the direction of a licensed physician. For purposes of this part, the term "partial hospitalization services" is defined as those services offered by a program accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) or in compliance with equivalent standards. Alcohol rehabilitation programs accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals or approved by the state and licensed drug abuse rehabilitation programs shall also be qualified providers under this section. In any benefit year, if partial hospitalization services or a combination of inpatient and partial hospitalization are utilized, the total benefits paid for all such services shall not exceed the cost of 30 days of inpatient hospitalization for psychiatric services, including physician fees, which prevail in the community in which the partial hospitalization services are rendered. If partial hospitalization services benefits are provided beyond the limits set forth in this paragraph, the durational limits, dollar amounts, and coinsurance factors thereof need not be the same as those applicable to physical illness generally.
- Section 92. Subsection (3) of section 627.669, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.669 Optional coverage required for substance abuse impaired persons; exception.—
- (3) The benefits provided under this section shall be applicable only if treatment is provided by, or under the

supervision of, or is prescribed by, a licensed physician or licensed psychologist and if services are provided in a program accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals or approved by the state.

Section 93. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority; claims.—

- with the security requirements of s. 627.733 shall provide personal injury protection to the named insured, relatives residing in the same household, persons operating the insured motor vehicle, passengers in such motor vehicle, and other persons struck by such motor vehicle and suffering bodily injury while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and paragraph (4)(e), to a limit of \$10,000 for loss sustained by any such person as a result of bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle as follows:
- (a) Medical benefits.—Eighty percent of all reasonable expenses for medically necessary medical, surgical, X-ray, dental, and rehabilitative services, including prosthetic devices, and medically necessary ambulance, hospital, and nursing services. However, the medical benefits shall provide reimbursement only for such services and care that are lawfully provided, supervised, ordered, or prescribed by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a dentist licensed

under chapter 466, or a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460 or that are provided by any of the following persons or entities:

- 1. A hospital or ambulatory surgical center licensed under chapter 395.
- 2. A person or entity licensed under ss. 401.2101-401.45 that provides emergency transportation and treatment.
- 3. An entity wholly owned by one or more physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, chiropractic physicians licensed under chapter 460, or dentists licensed under chapter 466 or by such practitioner or practitioners and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of that practitioner or those practitioners.
- 4. An entity wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a hospital or hospitals.
- 5. A health care clinic licensed under ss. 400.990-400.995 that is:
- a. Accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc.; or
  - b. A health care clinic that:
- (I) Has a medical director licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 460;
- (II) Has been continuously licensed for more than 3 years or is a publicly traded corporation that issues securities traded on an exchange registered with the United States

Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange; and

- (III) Provides at least four of the following medical specialties:
  - (A) General medicine.
  - (B) Radiography.
  - (C) Orthopedic medicine.
- 3263 (D) Physical medicine.
  - (E) Physical therapy.
  - (F) Physical rehabilitation.
  - (G) Prescribing or dispensing outpatient prescription medication.
    - (H) Laboratory services.

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The Financial Services Commission shall adopt by rule the form that must be used by an insurer and a health care provider specified in subparagraph 3., subparagraph 4., or subparagraph 5. to document that the health care provider meets the criteria of this paragraph, which rule must include a requirement for a sworn statement or affidavit.

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Only insurers writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state may provide the required benefits of this section, and no such insurer shall require the purchase of any other motor vehicle coverage other than the purchase of property damage liability coverage as required by s. 627.7275 as a condition for providing such required benefits. Insurers may not require that property damage liability insurance in an amount greater than

\$10,000 be purchased in conjunction with personal injury protection. Such insurers shall make benefits and required property damage liability insurance coverage available through normal marketing channels. Any insurer writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state who fails to comply with such availability requirement as a general business practice shall be deemed to have violated part IX of chapter 626, and such violation shall constitute an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice involving the business of insurance; and any such insurer committing such violation shall be subject to the penalties afforded in such part, as well as those which may be afforded elsewhere in the insurance code.

Section 94. Section 633.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633.081 Inspection of buildings and equipment; orders; firesafety inspection training requirements; certification; disciplinary action.—The State Fire Marshal and her or his agents shall, at any reasonable hour, when the State Fire Marshal has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter or s. 509.215, or a rule promulgated thereunder, or a minimum firesafety code adopted by a local authority, may exist, inspect any and all buildings and structures which are subject to the requirements of this chapter or s. 509.215 and rules promulgated thereunder. The authority to inspect shall extend to all equipment, vehicles, and chemicals which are located within the premises of any such building or structure. The State Fire Marshal and her or his agents shall inspect nursing homes licensed under part II of chapter 400 only once every calendar

year and upon receiving a complaint forming the basis of a reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter or s. 509.215, or a rule promulgated thereunder, or a minimum firesafety code adopted by a local authority may exist and upon identifying such a violation in the course of conducting orientation or training activities within a nursing home.

- (1) Each county, municipality, and special district that has firesafety enforcement responsibilities shall employ or contract with a firesafety inspector. Except as provided in s. 633.082(2), the firesafety inspector must conduct all firesafety inspections that are required by law. The governing body of a county, municipality, or special district that has firesafety enforcement responsibilities may provide a schedule of fees to pay only the costs of inspections conducted pursuant to this subsection and related administrative expenses. Two or more counties, municipalities, or special districts that have firesafety enforcement responsibilities may jointly employ or contract with a firesafety inspector.
- (2) Except as provided in s. 633.082(2), every firesafety inspection conducted pursuant to state or local firesafety requirements shall be by a person certified as having met the inspection training requirements set by the State Fire Marshal. Such person shall:
- (a) Be a high school graduate or the equivalent as determined by the department;
- (b) Not have been found guilty of, or having pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of the United

States, or of any state thereof, which involves moral turpitude, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of such cases;

- (c) Have her or his fingerprints on file with the department or with an agency designated by the department;
- (d) Have good moral character as determined by the department;
  - (e) Be at least 18 years of age;
- (f) Have satisfactorily completed the firesafety inspector certification examination as prescribed by the department; and
- (g)1. Have satisfactorily completed, as determined by the department, a firesafety inspector training program of not less than 200 hours established by the department and administered by agencies and institutions approved by the department for the purpose of providing basic certification training for firesafety inspectors; or
- 2. Have received in another state training which is determined by the department to be at least equivalent to that required by the department for approved firesafety inspector education and training programs in this state.
- (3) Each special state firesafety inspection which is required by law and is conducted by or on behalf of an agency of the state must be performed by an individual who has met the provision of subsection (2), except that the duration of the training program shall not exceed 120 hours of specific training for the type of property that such special state firesafety inspectors are assigned to inspect.

- (4) A firefighter certified pursuant to s. 633.35 may conduct firesafety inspections, under the supervision of a certified firesafety inspector, while on duty as a member of a fire department company conducting inservice firesafety inspections without being certified as a firesafety inspector, if such firefighter has satisfactorily completed an inservice fire department company inspector training program of at least 24 hours' duration as provided by rule of the department.
- inspector certificate is valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance. Renewal of certification shall be subject to the affected person's completing proper application for renewal and meeting all of the requirements for renewal as established under this chapter or by rule promulgated thereunder, which shall include completion of at least 40 hours during the preceding 3-year period of continuing education as required by the rule of the department or, in lieu thereof, successful passage of an examination as established by the department.
- (6) The State Fire Marshal may deny, refuse to renew, suspend, or revoke the certificate of a firesafety inspector or special state firesafety inspector if it finds that any of the following grounds exist:
- (a) Any cause for which issuance of a certificate could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the State Fire Marshal.
- (b) Violation of this chapter or any rule or order of the State Fire Marshal.
  - (c) Falsification of records relating to the certificate.

- (d) Having been found guilty of or having pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a felony, whether or not a judgment of conviction has been entered.
  - (e) Failure to meet any of the renewal requirements.
- (f) Having been convicted of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of fire code inspection, plan review, or administration.
- (g) Making or filing a report or record that the certificateholder knows to be false, or knowingly inducing another to file a false report or record, or knowingly failing to file a report or record required by state or local law, or knowingly impeding or obstructing such filing, or knowingly inducing another person to impede or obstruct such filing.
- (h) Failing to properly enforce applicable fire codes or permit requirements within this state which the certificateholder knows are applicable by committing willful misconduct, gross negligence, gross misconduct, repeated negligence, or negligence resulting in a significant danger to life or property.
- (i) Accepting labor, services, or materials at no charge or at a noncompetitive rate from any person who performs work that is under the enforcement authority of the certificateholder and who is not an immediate family member of the certificateholder. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin of the person or the person's spouse or any person who resides in the primary residence of the certificateholder.

- (7) The Division of State Fire Marshal and the Florida Building Code Administrators and Inspectors Board, established pursuant to s. 468.605, shall enter into a reciprocity agreement to facilitate joint recognition of continuing education recertification hours for certificateholders licensed under s. 468.609 and firesafety inspectors certified under subsection (2).
- (8) The State Fire Marshal shall develop by rule an advanced training and certification program for firesafety inspectors having fire code management responsibilities. The program must be consistent with the appropriate provisions of NFPA 1037, or similar standards adopted by the division, and establish minimum training, education, and experience levels for firesafety inspectors having fire code management responsibilities.
- (9) The department shall provide by rule for the certification of firesafety inspectors.
- Section 95. Subsection (12) of section 641.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 641.495 Requirements for issuance and maintenance of certificate.—
- (12) The provisions of part I of chapter 395 do not apply to a health maintenance organization that, on or before January 1, 1991, provides not more than 10 outpatient holding beds for short-term and hospice-type patients in an ambulatory care facility for its members, provided that such health maintenance organization maintains current accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, the

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- 3451 Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, or the 3452 National Committee for Quality Assurance.
- 3453 Section 96. Subsection (13) of section 651.118, Florida 3454 Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 651.118 Agency for Health Care Administration; certificates of need; sheltered beds; community beds.—
  - (13) Residents, as defined in this chapter, are not considered new admissions for the purpose of s.
- $3459 \mid 400.141(1)(n) = (0) \cdot 1.d.$
- 3460 Section 97. Subsection (2) of section 766.1015, Florida 3461 Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 766.1015 Civil immunity for members of or consultants to certain boards, committees, or other entities.—
  - (2) Such committee, board, group, commission, or other entity must be established in accordance with state law or in accordance with requirements of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, established and duly constituted by one or more public or licensed private hospitals or behavioral health agencies, or established by a governmental agency. To be protected by this section, the act, decision, omission, or utterance may not be made or done in bad faith or with malicious intent.
- 3473 Section 98. Subsection (4) of section 766.202, Florida 3474 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 3475 766.202 Definitions; ss. 766.201-766.212.—As used in ss. 3476 766.201-766.212, the term:
- 3477 (4) "Health care provider" means any hospital, ambulatory surgical center, or mobile surgical facility as defined and

licensed under chapter 395; a birth center licensed under chapter 383; any person licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 460, chapter 461, chapter 462, chapter 463, part I of chapter 464, chapter 466, chapter 467, part XIV of chapter 468, or chapter 486; a clinical lab licensed under chapter 483; a health maintenance organization certificated under part I of chapter 641; a blood bank; a plasma center; an industrial clinic; a renal dialysis facility; or a professional association partnership, corporation, joint venture, or other association for professional activity by health care providers.

Section 99. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to health care; amending s. 83.42, F.S., establishing s. 400.0255 as exclusive procedures for resident transfer and discharge; amending s. 112.0455, F.S., relating to the Drug-Free Workplace Act; deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 318.21, F.S.; revising distribution of funds from civil penalties imposed for traffic infractions by county courts; repealing s. 383.325, F.S., relating to confidentiality of inspection reports of licensed birth center facilities; amending s. 395.002, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions applicable to regulation of hospitals and other licensed

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facilities; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 395.003, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 395.0161, F.S.; relating to licensure inspection; amending s. 395.0193, F.S.; requiring a licensed facility to report certain peer review information and final disciplinary actions to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the Department of Health rather than the Division of Health Quality Assurance of the Agency for Health Care Administration; amending s. 395.1023, F.S.; providing for the Department of Children and Family Services rather than the Department of Health to perform certain functions with respect to child protection cases; requiring certain hospitals to notify the Department of Children and Family Services of compliance; amending s. 395.1041, F.S., relating to hospital emergency services and care; deleting obsolete provisions; repealing s. 395.1046, F.S., relating to complaint investigation procedures; amending s. 395.1055, F.S.; requiring licensed facility beds to conform to standards specified by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Florida Building Code, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code; amending s. 395.10972, F.S.; revising a reference to the Florida Society of Healthcare Risk Management to conform to the current designation; amending s. 395.2050, F.S.; revising a reference to the federal Health Care Financing Administration to conform to the current designation; amending s. 395.3036, F.S.; correcting a reference; repealing s. 395.3037, F.S.,

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relating to redundant definitions; amending ss. 154.11, 394.741, 395.3038, 400.925, 400.9935, 408.05, 440.13, 627.645, 627.668, 627.669, 627.736, 641.495, and 766.1015, F.S.; revising references to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, and the Council on Accreditation to conform to their current designations; amending s. 395.602, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "rural hospital" to delete an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.021, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "geriatric outpatient clinic"; amending s. 400.0255, F.S.; correcting an obsolete crossreference to administrative rules; amending s. 400.063, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; amending ss. 400.071 and 400.0712, F.S.; revising applicability of general licensure requirements under part II of ch. 408, F.S., to applications for nursing home licensure; revising provisions governing inactive licenses; amending s. 400.111, F.S.; providing for disclosure of controlling interest of a nursing home facility upon request by the Agency for Health Care Administration; amending s. 400.1183, F.S.; revising grievance record maintenance and reporting requirements for nursing homes; amending s. 400.141, F.S.; providing criteria for the provision of respite services by nursing homes; requiring a written plan of care; requiring a contract for services; requiring resident release to caregivers to be designated in writing; providing an exemption to the application of

Bill No. HB 119 (2011)

## Amendment No.

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discharge planning rules; providing for residents' rights; providing for use of personal medications; providing terms of respite stay; providing for communication of patient information; requiring a physician's order for care and proof of a physical examination; providing for services for respite patients and duties of facilities with respect to such patients; conforming a cross-reference; requiring facilities to maintain clinical records that meet specified standards; providing a fine relating to an admissions moratorium; deleting requirement for facilities to submit certain information related to management companies to the agency; deleting a requirement for facilities to notify the agency of certain bankruptcy filings to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 400.142, F.S.; deleting language relating to agency adoption of rules; repealing s. 400.145, F.S., relating to records of care and treatment of residents; amending 400.147, F.S.; revising reporting requirements for licensed nursing home facilities relating to adverse incidents; repealing s. 400.148, F.S., relating to the Medicaid "Up-or-Out" Quality of Care Contract Management Program; amending s. 400.179, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.19, F.S.; revising inspection requirements; amending s. 400.23, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; correcting a reference; directing the agency to adopt rules for minimum staffing standards in nursing homes that serve persons under 21 years of age; providing minimum staffing standards; amending s. 400.275,

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F.S.; revising agency duties with regard to training nursing home surveyor teams; revising requirements for team members; amending s. 400.484, F.S.; revising the schedule of home health agency inspection violations; amending s. 400.506, F.S.; deleting language relating to exemptions from penalties imposed on nurse registries if a nurse registry does not bill the Florida Medicaid Program; providing criteria for an administrator to manage a nurse amending s. 400.509; revising the service providers exempt from licensure registration to include organizations that provide companion services only for persons with developmental disabilities; amending s. 400.606, F.S.; revising the content requirements of the plan accompanying an initial or change-of-ownership application for licensure of a hospice; revising requirements relating to certificates of need for certain hospice facilities; amending s. 400.607, F.S.; revising grounds for agency action against a hospice; amending s. 400.915, F.S.; correcting an obsolete cross-reference to administrative rules; amending s. 400.931, F.S.; deleting a requirement that an applicant for a home medical equipment provider license submit a surety bond to the agency; requiring applicants to subit documentation of accreditation; amending s. 400.932, F.S.; revising grounds for the imposition of administrative penalties for certain violations by an employee of a home medical equipment provider; amending s. 400.967, F.S.; revising the schedule of inspection violations for intermediate care facilities

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for the developmentally disabled; providing a penalty for certain violations; amending s. 400.9905, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "clinic" and "portable equipment provider"; providing that part X of ch, 400, F.S., the Health Care Clinic Act, does not apply to certain clinical facilities, an entity owned by a corporation with a specified amount of annual sales of health care services under certain circumstances, or an entity owned or controlled by a publicly traded entity with a specified amount of annual revenues; amending s. 400.991, F.S.; conforming terminology; revising application requirements relating to documentation of financial ability to operate a mobile clinic; amending s. 408.033, relating to funding of local and state health planning; amending s. 408.034, F.S.; revising agency authority relating to licensing of intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled; amending s. 408.036, F.S.; deleting an exemption from certain certificate-of-need review requirements for a hospice or a hospice inpatient facility; amending s. 408.037, F.S.; revising certificate-of-need requirements for general hospital applicants to evaluate the applicant's parent corporation if audited financial statements of the applicant do not exist; amending s. 408.043, F.S.; revising requirements for certain freestanding inpatient hospice care facilities to obtain a certificate of need; amending s. 408.061, F.S.; revising health care facility data reporting requirements; amending s. 408.10, F.S.;

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removing agency authority to investigate certain consumer complaints; amending s. 408.802, F.S.; removing applicability of part II of ch. 408, F.S., relating to general licensure requirements, to private review agents; amending s. 408.804, F.S.; providing penalties for altering, defacing, or falsifying a license certificate issued by the agency or displaying such an altered, defaced, or falsified certificate; amending s. 408.806, F.S.; revising agency responsibilities for notification of licensees of impending expiration of a license; requiring payment of a late fee for a license application to be considered complete under certain circumstances; amending s. 408.8065, F.S., relating to additional licensure requirements for home health agencies, home medical equipment providers, and health care clinics; amending s. 408.809, F.S.; deleting authorization for the Agency for Health Care Administration to develop rules to establish a schedule to stagger the implementation of the required rescreening; providing the schedule in statute; amending s. 408.810, F.S.; revising provisions relating to information required for licensure; requiring proof of submission of notice to a mortgagor or landlord regarding provision of services requiring licensure; requiring disclosure of information by a controlling interest of certain court actions relating to financial instability within a specified time period; amending s. 408.813, F.S.; authorizing the agency to impose fines for unclassified violations of part II of ch. 408, F.S.; amending s.

Bill No. HB 119 (2011)

#### Amendment No.

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408.815, F.S.; authorizing the agency to extend a license expiration date under certain circumstances; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 409.91196, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 409.912, F.S.; revising procedures for implementation of a Medicaid prescribeddrug spending-control program; amending s. 429.07, F.S.; deleting the requirement for an assisted living facility to obtain an additional license in order to provide limited nursing services; deleting the requirement for the agency to conduct quarterly monitoring visits of facilities that hold a license to provide extended congregate care services; deleting the requirement for the department to report annually on the status of and recommendations related to extended congregate care; deleting the requirement for the agency to conduct monitoring visits at least twice a year to facilities providing limited nursing services; increasing the per resident licensure fees required for the standard license; eliminating the license fee for the limited nursing services license; transferring from another provision of law the requirement that the standard survey of an assisted living facility include specific actions to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights; providing that under specified conditions an assisted living facility that has a class I or class II violation is subject to periodic unannounced monitoring; requiring a registered nurse to participate in certain monitoring visits; amending s. 429.11, F.S.;

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revising licensure application requirements for assisted living facilities to eliminate provisional licenses; amending s. 429.12, F.S.; deleting a requirement that a transferor of an assisted living facility advise the transferee to submit a plan for correction of certain deficiencies to the Agency for Health Care Administration before ownership of the facility is transferred; amending s. 429.14, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to a facility's request for a hearing under certain circumstances; amending s. 429.17, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the limited nursing services license; revising agency responsibilities regarding the issuance of conditional licenses; amending s. 429.23, F.S.; deleting reporting requirements for assisted living facilities relating to liability claims; amending s. 429.255, F.S.; eliminating provisions authorizing the use of volunteers to provide certain health-care-related services in assisted living facilities; authorizing assisted living facilities to provide limited nursing services; requiring an assisted living facility to be responsible for certain recordkeeping and staff to be trained to monitor residents receiving certain healthcare-related services; amending s. 429.28, F.S.; deleting a requirement for a biennial survey of an assisted living facility, to conform to changes made by the act; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 429.41, F.S., relating to rulemaking; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; deleting the requirement for the

Bill No. HB 119 (2011)

## Amendment No.

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Department of Elder Affairs to submit a copy of proposed rules to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and appropriate committees of substance for review and comment prior to promulgation; amending s. 429.53, F.S.; revising provisions relating to consultation by the agency; revising a definition; amending s. 429.71, F.S.; revising schedule of inspection violations for adult family-care homes; amending s. 429.915, F.S.; revising agency responsibilities regarding the issuance of conditional licenses; amending s. 440.102, F.S.; deleting the requirement for laboratories to submit a monthly report to the Agency for Health Care Administration with statistical information regarding the testing of employees and job applicants; amending s. 440.13, F.S., relating to medical services and supplies; amending s. 483.035, F.S.; requiring clinical laboratories operated by one or more practitioners licensed under chapter 464 part I to be licensed under this part; amending s. 483.051, F.S., establishing qualifications necessary for clinical laboratory licensure; amending s. 483.294, F.S.; revising frequency of agency inspections of multiphasic health testing centers; amending s. 626.9541, F.S.; authorizing an insurer offering a group or individual health benefit plan to offer a wellness program; authorizing rewards or incentives; providing for verification of a member's inability to participate for medical reasons; providing that such rewards or incentives are not insurance benefits; amending s. 633.081, F.S.;

## COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 119 (2011)

### Amendment No.

limiting State Fire Marshal inspections of nursing homes to once a year; providing for additional inspections based on complaints and violations identified in the course of orientation or training activities; amending s. 766.202, F.S.; adding persons licensed under part XIV of ch. 468, F.S., to the definition of "health care provider"; amending ss. 394.4787, 400.0239, 408.07, 430.80, and 651.118, F.S.; conforming terminology and references to changes made by the act; revising a reference; providing an effective date.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 367 Health Care Provider Contracts

SPONSOR(S): Hooper and others

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 546

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Health & Human Services Quality     Subcommittee		Poche (M)	Calamas 🐠
2) Insurance & Banking Subcommittee			
3) Health & Human Services Committee			

## **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

House Bill 367 amends ss. 627.6474, 636.035 and 641.315, F.S., to prohibit certain health insurance provider contracts from containing provisions requiring dentists to provide services at a fee set by the health insurer, prepaid limited health service organization or health maintenance organization unless the services are covered under the applicable subscriber agreement. The bill defines "covered services" and specifies what services are not considered "covered services".

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.  $\textbf{STORAGE NAME:} \ h0367.HSQS.DOCX$ 

### **FULL ANALYSIS**

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

### **Current Situation**

# Regulation of Health Insurers and Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs)

The Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) regulates health insurance policies and rates under Part VI of Chapter 627, F.S. OIR also regulates HMO contracts and rates under Part I of Chapter 641, F.S. The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) regulates the quality of care provided by HMOs under Part III of Chapter 641, F.S.

# **Health Care Practitioners**

Health care practitioners, as defined in s. 456.001(4), F.S., include, but are not limited to, physicians, osteopathic physicians, chiropractors, podiatrists, nurses, pharmacists, dentists, midwives, optometrists, speech pathologists, occupational therapists, orthotic providers, massage therapists, clinical laboratory personnel, and psychologists.

## **Health Insurer Provider Arrangements**

Health insurer provider contracts are regulated by the OIR. Current Florida law does not prohibit provider contracts between health insurers and dentists from containing provisions that require the dentist to provide services to the subscribers to a health insurance plan or policy at a fee set by the health insurer, regardless of whether or not the services are covered under the health insurance plan or policy.

Section 627.6474, F.S., provides that a health insurer cannot require a contracted health care practitioner to accept the terms of other health care practitioner contracts with the insurer, or any other insurer or HMO under common management and control with the insurer, including Medicare and Medicaid practitioner contracts, preferred provider<sup>1</sup>, exclusive provider organizations<sup>2</sup>, or provider contracts<sup>3</sup>, except for a practitioner in a group practice<sup>4</sup> who must accept the terms of a contract negotiated for the practitioner by the group, as a condition of continuation or renewal of the contract. Any contract provision that violates this provision is considered void.<sup>5</sup>

### Prepaid Limited Health Service Organization (PLHSO) Provider Arrangements

PLHSOs are authorized in s. 636.003, F.S. This section defines "limited health service" to include the following:

- ambulance services:
- dental care services:
- vision care services;
- mental health services:
- substance abuse services;
- chiropractic services:

<sup>5</sup> S. 627.6474, F.S.

STORAGE NAME: h0367.HSQS.DOCX

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> S. 627.6471, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S. 627.6472, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. 641.315, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> A group practice is a group of two or more health care providers legally organized as a partnership, professional corporation, or similar association such that services are provided through the joint use of shared office space, facilities, equipment, and personnel; services are billed in the name of the group and amounts received are treated as receipts of the group; and overhead expenses and income is distributed by methods determined by the group. See s. 456.053(h), F.S.

- podiatric care services; and
- pharmaceutical services.

AHCA currently has two types of PLHSOs- a prepaid dental health plan (PDHP), as authorized in s. 409.912(43), F.S., and a prepaid mental health plan (PMHP), as authorized in s. 409.912(4)(b), F.S. These prepaid limited health service organizations are administered under contract with AHCA and reimbursed on a capitated basis.

As of March 2011, approximately 253,739 beneficiaries are enrolled in the PDHP program and 648,730 beneficiaries are enrolled in the PMHP program.<sup>6</sup>

Provider arrangements for PLHSOs are authorized in s. 636.035, F.S. Current law does not prohibit provider contracts between PLHSOs and dentists from containing provisions that require dentists to provide non-covered services to the PLHSO subscribers at a fee set by the PLHSO.

## **HMO Provider Contracts**

Section 641.315, F.S., specifies requirements for the HMO provider contracts with "health care practitioners" as defined in s. 456.001(4), F.S. Section 641.315, F.S., does not currently prohibit provider contracts between health maintenance organizations and dentists from containing provisions that require the practitioner to provide services to the HMO subscribers at a fee set by the HMO unless the services are covered services under the applicable subscriber agreement.

## **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill amends s. 627.6474, F.S., to add PLHSO provider arrangement contracts, authorized under s. 636.035, F.S., to the list of insurers which may not require a health care practitioner to accept the terms of other health care practitioner contracts with an insurer, prepaid limited health service organization, or HMO. The bill also amends s. 627.6474(2), F.S., to prohibit contracts between health insurers and dentists from containing provisions that require dentists to provide services to the health insurer subscribers at a fee set by the insurer, unless the services are covered services under the applicable subscriber agreement.

The bill amends s. 636.035, F.S., to prohibit provider contracts between a PLHSO and a dentist from containing any provision that requires dentists to provide services at a fee set by the PLHSO unless the services are covered services under the applicable subscriber agreement.

Also, the bill amends s. 641.315, F.S., to prohibit provider contracts between a HMO and a dentist from containing provisions that require the dentist to provide services to the HMO subscribers at a fee set by the HMO unless the services are covered services under the applicable subscriber agreement.

The bill defines "covered services" as those services that are reimbursable under an applicable contract, subject to contractual limitations on benefits. The bill specifically exempts from the definition of "covered services" any dental services provided by a dentist to a covered individual who has met or exceeded the periodic maximum amount of benefits allowed by the individual's health insurance plan or policy. Also, services that are not listed in an individual's health insurance plan or policy as a benefit to which the individual is entitled under the plan or policy are not considered covered services.

The bill applies to all contracts entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 2011.

## **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

STORAGE NAME: h0367.HSQS.DOCX

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Email correspondence from AHCA staff dated March 11, 2011, providing total enrolled beneficiaries in the PDHP and PMHP programs for March 2011, on file with Health and Human Services Quality Subcommittee.

**Section 1:** Amends s. 627.6474, F.S., relating to provider contracts and health care practitioners **Section 2:** Amends s. 636.035, F.S., relating to provider arrangements and prepaid limited health

service organizations

Section 3: Amends s. 641.315, F.S., relating to provider contracts and health maintenance

organizations

Section 4: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2011

		II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT
A.	FIS	SCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:
	1.	Revenues:
		None.
	2.	Expenditures:
		None.
B.	FIS	SCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:
	1.	Revenues:
		None.
	2.	Expenditures:
		None.
C.	DIF	RECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:
	"co an	e bill may allow dentists to charge higher fees to patients for services that are not considered evered services" under a contract with a PLHSO, HMO, or health insurance company. There may be increase in the cost of dental insurance coverage to pay for services that are not "covered services" d for which insurers may not contract with dentists.
D.	FIS	SCAL COMMENTS:
	No	ne.
		III. COMMENTS

# A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

STORAGE NAME: h0367.HSQS.DOCX

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:			
None.			

**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:** 

Not applicable.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

STORAGE NAME: h0367.HSQS.DOCX

2011 **HB 367** 

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to health care provider contracts; amending s. 627.6474, F.S.; prohibiting insurers from requiring contracted health care practitioners to accept the terms of other contracts between prepaid limited health service organizations and providers of limited health care services; prohibiting contracts between health insurers and dentists from containing certain fee requirements set by the insurer under certain circumstances; providing a definition; providing application; amending s. 636.035, F.S.; prohibiting contracts between prepaid limited health service organizations and dentists from containing certain fee requirements set by the organization under certain circumstances; providing a definition; providing application; amending s. 641.315, F.S.; prohibiting contracts between health maintenance organizations and dentists from containing certain fee requirements set by the organization under certain circumstances; providing a definition; providing application; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 627.6474, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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627.6474 Provider contracts.-

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A health insurer may shall not require a contracted

Page 1 of 4

HB 367 2011

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health care practitioner as defined in s. 456.001(4) to accept the terms of other health care practitioner contracts with the insurer or any other insurer, or health maintenance organization, under common management and control with the insurer, including Medicare and Medicaid practitioner contracts and those authorized by s. s. 636.035, 627.6471, s. 627.6472, or s. 641.315, except for a practitioner in a group practice as defined in s. 456.053 who must accept the terms of a contract negotiated for the practitioner by the group, as a condition of continuation or renewal of the contract. Any contract provision that violates this section is void. A violation of this section is not subject to the criminal penalty specified in s. 624.15.

(2) A contract between a health insurer and a dentist licensed under chapter 466 for the provision of services to patients may not contain any provision that requires the dentist to provide services to the insured under such contract at a fee set by the health insurer unless such services are covered services under the applicable contract. As used in this subsection, the term "covered services" means services reimbursable under the applicable contract, subject to contractual limitations on benefits, such as deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments, as may apply. However, the term "covered services" does not include any dental services provided by a dentist to a covered person who has met or exceeded the annual or other periodic payment maximum established by the contract or services that are not listed as a benefit that the covered person is entitled to receive under the contract. This subsection applies to all contracts entered into or renewed on

HB 367 2011

57 or after July 1, 2011.

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Section 2. Subsection (13) is added to section 636.035, Florida Statutes, to read:

636.035 Provider arrangements.-

(13) A contract between a prepaid limited health service organization and a dentist licensed under chapter 466 for the provision of services to subscribers of the prepaid limited health service organization may not contain any provision that reguires the dentist to provide services to subscribers of the prepaid limited health service organization at a fee set by the prepaid limited health service organization unless such services are covered services under the applicable contract. As used in this subsection, the term "covered services" means services reimbursable under the applicable contract, subject to contractual limitations on benefits, such as deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments, as may apply. However, the term "covered services" does not include any dental services provided by a dentist to a covered person who has met or exceeded the annual or other periodic payment maximum established by the contract or services that are not listed as a benefit that the covered person is entitled to receive under the contract. This subsection applies to all contracts entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 2011.

Section 3. Subsection (11) is added to section 641.315, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 641.315 Provider contracts.-
- (11) A contract between a health maintenance organization and a dentist licensed under chapter 466 for the provision of

Page 3 of 4

HB 367 2011

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100 101 services to subscribers of the health maintenance organization may not contain any provision that requires the dentist to provide services to subscribers of the health maintenance organization at a fee set by the health maintenance organization unless such services are covered services under the applicable contract. As used in this subsection, the term "covered services" means services reimbursable under the applicable contract, subject to contractual limitations on benefits, such as deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments, as may apply. However, the term "covered services" does not include any dental services provided by a dentist to a covered person who has met or exceeded the annual or other periodic payment maximum established by the contract or services that are not listed as a benefit that the covered person is entitled to receive under the contract. This subsection applies to all contracts entered into or renewed on or after July 1, 2011.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

## **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS**

BILL #:

HB 467

**Entities Contracting with the Medicaid Program** 

SPONSOR(S): Albritton and others

**TIED BILLS:** 

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 472

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Health & Human Services Quality     Subcommittee		Poche	Calamas &
2) Finance & Tax Committee			
3) Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee			
4) Health & Human Services Committee			

## **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

House Bill 467 exempts a prepaid limited health service organization licensed under Chapter 636, F.S., from payment of a tax on premiums, contributions, and assessments received under a contract with Medicaid to solely provide services to Medicaid recipients.

The bill provides for remedial retroactive application of the exemption to December 31, 1998. The bill expressly states that the retroactive application does not create a right to a refund for any tax, penalty or interest on premiums, contributions, and assessments paid to the Department of Revenue prior to the effective date.

The bill has a negative fiscal impact to the state.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives. STORAGE NAME: h0467.HSQS.DOCX

### **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

## A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

#### **Current Situation**

Chapter 636, F.S., regulates the operation and administration of prepaid limited health service organizations<sup>12</sup> (PLHSO) and discount medical plan organizations in the state of Florida. PLHSOs solely providing services to Medicaid recipients under a contract with Medicaid are exempt from several provisions of Chapter 636, F.S., including those related to rates and charges<sup>3</sup>; changes in rates and benefits, material modifications, and the addition of limited health services<sup>4</sup>; restrictions upon expulsion or refusal to issue or renew a contract<sup>5</sup>; notice of cancellation of contract<sup>6</sup>; and extension of benefits.<sup>7</sup>

Since 1993, Florida law has imposed a tax on the insurance premiums, contributions, and assessments received by a PLHSO.<sup>8</sup> The premium tax is to be paid annually and is calculated at a rate of 1.75 percent of the gross amount of premiums, contributions, and assessments collected on health insurance policies issued by PLHSOs.<sup>9</sup>

There are five PLHSOs which provide mental health services to Medicaid recipients through a contract with AHCA that are subject to this tax<sup>10</sup>. One organization, Lakeview Center, Inc. (Lakeview), filed a legal challenge in 2007 to the imposition of the tax by the Department of Revenue.<sup>11</sup> According to the court's order, Lakeview had been paying the premium tax under s. 624.509, F.S., since 2003. Subsequently, Lakeview determined that the tax was paid in error and sought a refund from DOR. The request for refund was denied and Lakeview timely filed a Complaint with the Circuit Court for the Second Circuit in Tallahassee. The court found that Lakeview contracted with the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to provide mental health and other services to Medicaid recipients. Lakeview was paid a fixed sum by AHCA to provide the stated services. Lakeview argued that the fixed sum paid by AHCA under the contract did not constitute a premium to trigger the imposition of the premium tax under s. 624.509, F.S. The court disagreed, finding that a rule established by the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), which regulated Lakeview as an insurer in the state of Florida, defined "premium" and concluded that the fixed rate paid to Lakeview by AHCA met the definition and was taxable.

STORAGE NAME: h0467.HSQS.DOCX

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Part I, Ch. 636, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S. 636.003(7), F.S., defines a "prepaid limited health service organization" as "any person, corporation, partnership, or any other entity which, in return for a prepayment, undertakes to provide or arrange for, or provide access to, the provision of a limited health service to enrollees through an exclusive panel of providers; s. 636.003(5), F.S., defines a "limited health service" as ambulance services, dental care services, vision care services, mental health services, substance abuse services, chiropractic services, podiatric care services, and pharmaceutical services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S. 636.017, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> S. 636.018, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> S. 636.022, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> S. 636.028, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> S. 636.034, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> S. 636.066(1), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> S. 624.509(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Agency for Health Care Administration, 2011 Bill Analysis and Economic Impact Statement for SB 472/HB 467; the five vendors are: Lakeview Center, Inc. (d/b/a Access Behavioral Health), Magellan Behavioral Health of Florida, Inc., North Florida Behavioral Health Partners, Inc., Florida Health Partners, Inc., and The Community Based Care Partnership, LLC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> See Lakeview Center, Inc. v. State of Florida, Dept. of Revenue, No. 2007-CA-1255 (Fla. 2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. Co. Jan 23, 2008), per curiam affirmed, Lakeview Center, Inc. v. State of Florida, Dept. of Revenue, 8 So.3d 1136 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 2009)(unpublished disposition). <sup>12</sup> Rule 690-203.013(6), F.A.C. (2007), defined "premium" as "[t]he contracted sum paid by or on behalf of a subscriber or group of subscribers on a prepaid per capita or a prepaid aggregate basis for limited health services rendered by or through the PLHSO."

Currently, some PLHSOs are paying the premium tax and some are not. Additional information regarding the identity of those PLHSOs and the amount being paid or owed is not available due to confidentiality provisions.<sup>13</sup>

# **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill exempts any entity providing services solely to Medicaid recipients through a contract with Medicaid from payment of the premium tax required by s. 624.509, F.S. The bill also provides for retroactive application of the exemption from tax to December 31, 1998. The bill provides that the retroactive application is remedial in nature and does not create the right to a refund of any tax, penalty or interest to those companies that have paid the tax or a penalty or interest prior to July 1, 2011.

Exempting PLHSOs from the premium tax will impact the way in which AHCA determines the capitation rate for the organizations that provide mental health services to Medicaid recipients. The rates will be adjusted for the 2011-12 year, effective September 1, 2011, and would result in a reduction to the rates paid to the plans by Medicaid.

Passage of the bill will result in the forgiveness of \$11.2 million of past due taxes and interest, as determined by the Revenue Estimating Impact Conference. Further, it is estimated that, for the next four fiscal years looking forward, there is a negative impact to the amount of taxes collected for General Revenue of \$1.6 million to \$1.7 million. The companies who have paid the tax to date will not receive a refund.

### **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

- **Section 1:** Amends s. 636.0145, F.S., relating to certain entities contracting with Medicaid.
- Section 2: Creates an unnumbered section of general law which provides for retroactive application of the amended statute to December 31, 1998, clarifies that retroactive application of the amended statute is remedial in nature and does not create a right to a refund or authorize any governmental entity to issue a refund of any tax, penalty or interest remitted to the Department of Revenue before July 1, 2011.
- **Section 3:** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

# II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

# **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> S. 231.015(9), F.S., The Taxpayer Bill of Rights, and s. 213.053(2)(a), F.S., through sub-subsection (1)(q).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Report of the Revenue Estimating Conference, Insurance Premium Tax, Certain Prepaid Health Plans, February 25, 2011. **STORAGE NAME**: h0467.HSQS.DOCX

None.

# 2. Expenditures:

None.

## C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

A PLHSO which provides mental health services only to Medicaid recipients through a contract with Medicaid, through AHCA, will be exempt from paying the premium tax on the funds received through the contract to provide the services. If the tax is no longer imposed on the PLHSO, the amount of the tax (1.75 percent of the fixed rate paid for services) will be removed from the rate paid by Medicaid.

### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

On February 25, 2011, the Revenue Estimating Conference adopted a consensus estimate of the tax impact of exempting PLHSOs from payment of the premium tax in s. 624.509, F.S. Assuming an effective tax rate of .75%, the bill will have a negative impact of \$11.2 million for FY 11-12. This figure contains the past due tax and interest that has not been remitted to date by the PLHSOs subject to the statute. The bill will have the following negative impact for each of the next four fiscal years:

	FY2011-12	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
	Cash	Annualized	Cash	Cash	Cash
General Revenue	(\$11.2m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.7m)
State Trust	0	0	0	0	0
Total State Impact	(\$11.2m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.7m)
Total Local Impact	0	0	0	0	0
Total Impact	(\$11.2m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.6m)	(\$1.7m)

According to AHCA, the capitation rates for prepaid mental health plans for September 1, 2010 to August 31, 2011 were increased by 1.75 percent to account for the premium tax. This is a recurring add-on. As a result, while the state would be collecting \$1.6 million in tax revenue, assuming the tax was collected, the state is spending \$1.6 million in General Revenue to increase the capitation rates each year. If the bill passes, AHCA will readjust the capitation rates effective September 1, 2011 to account for the elimination of tax liability. The removal of the tax will result in a reduction to the rates paid to the PLHSOs by Medicaid. Medicaid will not seek to recoup two months (July 2011 and August 2011) of the 1.75 percent rate added to current capitation rates from companies that have been paying the tax. Instead, an adjustment will be made to the capitation rate for 2011-12 to account for the "overpayment". However, AHCA will recoup the portion of the capitation payment relating to the premium tax that has already been disbursed to companies that have not paid the premium tax for 2010-2011. The interest of the premium tax that has already been disbursed to companies that have not paid the premium tax for 2010-2011.

#### III. COMMENTS

### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of sales tax shared with counties or municipalities.

	None.	
B.	RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:	
	Not applicable.	
	Not applicable.	
C.	DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:	

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

STORAGE NAME: h0467.HSQS.DOCX DATE: 3/14/2011

2. Other:

None.

HB 467 2011

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to entities contracting with the Medicaid Program; amending s. 636.0145, F.S.; exempting certain entities providing services solely to Medicaid recipients under a Medicaid contract from being subject to the premium tax imposed on premiums, contributions, and assessments received by prepaid limited health service organizations; providing for retroactive operation; specifying that the act is remedial in nature and not a basis for certain refunds of tax, penalty, or interest; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 636.0145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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636.0145 Certain entities contracting with Medicaid.—
Notwithstanding the requirements of s. 409.912(4)(b), an entity that is providing comprehensive inpatient and outpatient mental health care services to certain Medicaid recipients in Hillsborough, Highlands, Hardee, Manatee, and Polk Counties through a capitated, prepaid arrangement pursuant to the federal waiver provided for in s. 409.905(5) must become licensed under chapter 636 by December 31, 1998. Any entity licensed under this chapter which provides services solely to Medicaid recipients under a contract with Medicaid <u>is shall be</u> exempt from ss. 636.017, 636.018, 636.022, 636.028, and 636.034, and 636.066(1).

Page 1 of 2

HB 467 2011

Section 2. This act shall operate retroactively to
December 31, 1998; however, the retroactive operation of this
act is remedial in nature, does not create a right to a refund,
and does not authorize a refund by any governmental entity of
any tax, penalty, or interest remitted to the Department of
Revenue before July 1, 2011.

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Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

## **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS**

BILL #:

PCB HSQS 11-01 Repeals Obsolete Language relating to the Department of Health

SPONSOR(S): Health & Human Services Quality Subcommittee

**TIED BILLS:** 

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
Orig. Comm.: Health & Human Services Quality Subcommittee		Ratchelor Batchelor	Calamas 🐠

## **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

PCB HSQS 11-01 repeals the following sections of law:

- Section 381.00325 F.S., relating to the Hepatitis A Awareness program; and
- Section 381.06015, F.S., relating to the Public Cord Blood Tissue Bank

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives. STORAGE NAME: pcb01.HSQS

### **FULL ANALYSIS**

## I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill repeals two current sections of law related to the Department of Health (DOH).

## Hepatitis A Awareness Program

The bill repeals s. 381.00325, F.S., requiring DOH to develop a Hepatitis A Awareness Program. The purpose of the program is to provide education and information to the public regarding the availability of the Hepatitis A vaccine.

DOH, per s. 381.0011(7), F.S., is to provide information to the public regarding the prevention, control, and cure of diseases and illnesses. Under this authority, the Division of Disease Control, within DOH, currently has a Hepatitis Awareness Program web page that provides necessary information regarding vaccines and educational tools for Hepatitis A, B and C.

## Public Cord Blood Tissue Bank

The bill repeals s. 381.06015, F.S., enacted in 2000, which establishes a statewide consortium known as the Public Cord Blood Tissue Bank (consortium). The consortium was intended to be a nonprofit legal entity to collect and screen for infectious and genetic disease, perform tissue typing, cryopreserve and store umbilical cord blood as a resource to the public. Pursuant to s.381.06015 (1), F.S., The University of Florida, University of South Florida, University of Miami and the Mayo Clinic Jacksonville were to make up the consortium. The consortium was never created.

### **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1**: Repeals s. 381.00325, F.S., related to the Hepatitis A Awareness Program.

Section 2: Repeals s. 381.06015, F.S., related to the Public Cord Blood Tissue Bank.

Section 3: Provides an effective date.

### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

## B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

STORAGE NAME: pcb01a.HSQS.DOCX DATE: 3/14/2011

PAGE: 2

С.	DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:
	None.
<b>D</b> .	FISCAL COMMENTS:

# **III. COMMENTS**

## A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities

2. Other:

None.

None.

**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:** 

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

STORAGE NAME: pcb01.HSQS

**ORIGINAL** 

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to repealing s. 381.00325, F.S., relating 3 to Hepatitis A awareness program; repealing s. 381.06015, 4 F.S., relating to Public Cord Blood Tissue Bank; providing 5 an effective date. 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 Section 1. Section 381.00325, Florida Statutes, is 10 repealed. 11 Section 2. Section 381.06015, Florida Statutes, is 12 repealed. 13 Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

BILL

YEAR