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By the Committee on Health Regulation; and Senator Gaetz

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to health care; repealing s. 112.0455(10)(e), F.S., relating to a prohibition against applying the Drug-Free Workplace Act retroactively; amending ss. 154.11, 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.; changing references to the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations to the "Joint Commission"; amending s. 318.21, F.S.; requiring that a specified percentage of fines collected from certain civil penalties levied by county courts for traffic infractions be deposited into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation Trust Fund within the Department of Health for use for Medicaid recipients who have spinal cord injuries; amending s. 381.06014, F.S.; defining the term "volunteer donor"; requiring that certain blood establishments disclose specified information on the Internet; repealing s. 383.325, F.S., relating to records of licensed birth center facilities; amending s. 394.741 F.S.; changing references to the Council on Accreditation for Children and Family Services to the "Council on Accreditation"; amending s. 394.4787, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 395.002, F.S.; redefining the term "accrediting organizations" as it relates to hospital licensure and regulation; deleting definitions of the terms "initial denial determination," "private review agent,"

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"utilization review," and "utilization review plan" as they relate to hospital licensure and regulation; amending s. 395.003, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 395.0193, F.S.; requiring the Division of Medical Quality Assurance within the Department of Health rather than the Agency for Health Care Administration to review certain peer review reports and disciplinary actions; amending s. 395.1023, F.S.; requiring a licensed facility to adopt a protocol to designate a physician to act as a liaison between the Department of Children and Family Services, rather than the Department of Health, and the licensed facility in cases involving suspected child abuse; amending s. 395.1041, F.S., relating to emergency services; deleting obsolete provisions; repealing s. 395.1046, F.S., relating to the investigation of complaints regarding hospitals; amending s. 395.1055, F.S.; requiring the agency to adopt rules that ensure that licensed facility beds conform to certain standards as specified by the agency, the Florida Building Code, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code; amending s. 395.10972, F.S.; changing a reference to the Florida Society of Healthcare Risk Management to the "Florida Society for Healthcare Risk Management and Patient Safety"; amending s. 395.2050, F.S.; providing that the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, rather than the federal Health Care Financing Administration, designates organ procurement

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organizations; amending s. 395.3036, F.S.; correcting a cross-reference; repealing s. 395.3037, F.S.; deleting obsolete definitions; amending s. 395.602, F.S.; revising the definition of a "rural hospital" as it relates to hospital licensure and regulation; amending s. 400.021, F.S.; revising the definition of a "geriatric outpatient clinic" with regard to staffing; amending s. 400.0239, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.0255, F.S.; correcting an obsolete cross-reference to administrative rules; amending s. 400.063, F.S.; removing an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.071, F.S.; revising the requirements for an application for a license to operate a nursing home facility; amending s. 400.0712, F.S.; deleting a provision related to the issuance of an inactive license to a nursing home; amending s. 400.111, F.S.; specifying that the required disclosure of a financial or ownership interest is contingent upon a request by the agency; amending s. 400.1183, F.S.; requiring nursing home facilities to maintain records of grievances for agency inspection; deleting a requirement that a facility report the number of grievances handled during the prior licensure period; amending s. 400.141, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; deleting the requirement that a facility submit to the agency information regarding a management company with which it has entered into an agreement; specifying a fine for a nursing facility's failure to impose an

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admissions moratorium if it has failed to comply with state minimum-staffing requirements; deleting the requirement for a facility to report to the agency any filing of bankruptcy protection, divestiture, or corporate reorganization; amending s. 400.142, F.S.; removing obsolete provisions requiring the agency to adopt certain rules; repealing s. 400.147(10), F.S., relating to a requirement that a nursing home report any notice of a filing of a claim for a violation of a resident's rights or a claim of negligence; repealing s. 400.148, F.S., relating to the Medicaid "Up-or-Out" Quality of Care Contract Management Program; amending s. 400.19, F.S.; authorizing the agency to verify the correction of certain violations without reinspection, even when they are related to resident rights or resident care, after an unannounced inspection of a nursing home; repealing s. 400.195, F.S., relating to reporting requirements; deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 400.23, F.S.; changing a reference to the Division of Children's Medical Services to the "Division of Children's Medical Services Network"; deleting an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.275, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the agency ensure that a newly hired nursing home surveyor is assigned full time to a licensed nursing home to observe facility operations; amending ss. 400.484, 400.967, and 429.71, F.S.; redesignating class I, II, III, and IV deficiencies as class I, II, III, and IV "violations"; amending s. 400.606, F.S.; eliminating a

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requirement that the plan for the delivery of home, residential, and homelike inpatient hospice services for terminally ill patients and their families include projected annual operating costs; amending s. 400.607, F.S.; revising the grounds under which the agency may take administrative action against a hospice; amending s. 400.915, F.S.; correcting an obsolete crossreference to administrative rules; amending s. 400.931, F.S.; deleting a provision allowing an applicant for a license to be a home medical equipment provider to submit a surety bond to the agency; amending s. 400.932, F.S.; revising the grounds under which the agency may take administrative action against a home medical equipment provider; amending s. 400.933, F.S.; prohibiting a home medical equipment provider from providing a survey or inspection of an accrediting organization in lieu of periodic agency inspection if the provider's licensure is conditional; amending s. 400.953, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the general manager of a home medical equipment provider annually sign an affidavit regarding the background screening of personnel; providing requirements for submission of the affidavit; amending s. 400.9905, F.S.; specifying that certain licensure requirements do not apply to certain orthotic, prosthetic, pediatric cardiology, or perinatology clinical facilities; redefining the term "portable service or equipment provider" as it relates to the Health Care Clinic Act; amending s. 400.991, F.S.;

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conforming a provision to changes made by the act; revising application requirements to show proof of financial ability to operate a health care clinic; amending s. 408.034, F.S.; prohibiting the agency from issuing a license to a health care facility that applies for a license to operate an intermediate care facility for developmentally disabled persons under certain circumstances; amending s. 408.036, F.S., relating to certificates of need; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; amending s. 408.043, F.S.; requiring a freestanding facility or a part of the facility that is the inpatient hospice care component of a hospice to obtain a certificate of need, regardless of whether it is primarily engaged in providing inpatient care and related services; amending s. 408.061, F.S.; revising requirements for the reporting of certified data elements by health care facilities; amending s. 408.10, F.S.; authorizing the agency to provide staffing for a toll-free phone number for the purpose of handling consumer complaints regarding a health care facility; repealing s. 408.802(11), F.S., relating to the applicability of the Health Care Licensing Procedures Act to private review agents; amending s. 408.804, F.S.; providing a criminal penalty for altering, defacing, or falsifying a license certificate of certain health care providers; providing civil penalties for displaying an altered, defaced, or falsified license certificate; amending s. 408.806, F.S.; requiring the agency to

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provide a courtesy notice to a licensee regarding the expiration of a licensee's license; providing that failure of the agency to provide the courtesy notice or failure of the licensee to receive the notice does not excuse the licensee from timely renewing its license; providing that payment of the late fee is required for a later application; amending s. 408.810, F.S.; revising the requirements for obtaining and maintaining a license for certain health care providers and those who own a controlling interest in a health care provider; amending s. 408.813, F.S.; authorizing the agency to impose administrative fines for unclassified violations and identifying some of those violations; amending s. 408.815, F.S.; authorizing the agency to extend the expiration date of a license for the purpose of the safe and orderly discharge of clients; authorizing the agency to impose conditions on the extension; amending s. 409.906, F.S.; requiring the agency, in consultation with the Department of Elderly Affairs, to phase out the adult day health care waiver program; requiring adult day health care waiver providers, in consultation with resource centers for the aged, to assist in the transition of enrollees from the waiver program; repealing s. 409.221(4)(k), F.S., relating to the responsibility of the agency, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Department of Children and Family Services, and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities to review and

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assess the implementation of the consumer-directed care program and the agency's responsibility to submit a report to the Legislature; repealing s. 409.912(15)(e), (f), and (g), F.S., relating to a requirement that the Agency for Health Care Administration submit a report to the Legislature regarding the operation of the CARES 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 for Health Care Administration to conduct quarterly monitoring visits of facilities that hold a license to provide extended congregate care services; deleting the requirement for the Department of Elderly Affairs to report annually on the status of and recommendations related to extended congregate care; deleting the requirement for the Agency for Health Care Administration 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 a 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

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that an assisted living facility that has been cited for certain violations is subject to monitoring visits; requiring a registered nurse to participate in certain monitoring visits; amending s. 429.11, F.S.; deleting a provision authorizing issuance of a provisional license to operate as an assisted living facility; repealing s. 429.12(2), F.S., relating to the sale or transfer of ownership of an assisted living facility; amending s. 429.14, F.S.; authorizing the agency to provide to the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, by electronic means or through the agency's website, information regarding the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license; amending s. 429.17, F.S.; deleting provisions related to the limited nursing services license; revising the requirements for a conditional license to operate an assisted living facility; amending s. 429.19, F.S.; clarifying that a monitoring fee may be assessed in addition to an administrative fine; repealing s. 429.23(5), F.S., relating to a requirement that each assisted living facility submit a report to the agency regarding liability claims filed against it; amending s. 429.255, F.S.; eliminating provisions authorizing the use of volunteers to provide certain health-carerelated 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

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and staff to be trained to monitor residents receiving certain health-care-related services; repealing s. 429.28(3), F.S., relating to a requirement for a biennial survey of an assisted living facility, to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 429.35, F.S.; authorizing the agency to provide to the local ombudsman council, electronically or through the agency's website, information regarding the results of an inspection; amending s. 429.41, F.S., relating to rulemaking; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 429.53, F.S.; requiring the agency, rather than the agency's area offices of licensure and certification, to provide consultation to certain persons and licensees regarding assisted living facilities; redefining the term "consultation" as it relates to assisted living facilities; amending s. 429.54, F.S.; requiring licensed assisted living facilities to electronically report certain data semiannually to the Agency for Health Care Administration in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Elderly Affairs; amending s. 429.65, F.S.; redefining the term "adult family-care home" as it relates to the Adult Family-Care Home Act; repealing s. 429.901(5), F.S.; relating to the definition of the term "multiple or repeated violations"; repealing s. 429.911(2)(a), F.S.; deleting a ground for agency action against an adult day care center; amending s. 429.915, F.S.; revising requirements for a conditional license to operate an

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adult day care center; amending s. 430.80, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 483.201, F.S.; providing for disciplinary action against clinical laboratories failing to disclose specified information on the Internet; providing a maximum annual administrative fine that may be imposed annually against certain clinical laboratories for failure to comply with such disclosure requirement; amending s. 483.294, F.S.; requiring the agency to biennially, rather than at least annually, inspect the premises and operations of multiphasic health testing centers; amending s. 499.003, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "health care entity" to clarify that a blood establishment may be a health care entity and engage in certain activities; amending s. 499.005, F.S.; clarifying provisions prohibiting the unauthorized wholesale distribution of a prescription drug that was purchased by a hospital or other health care entity, to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 499.01, F.S.; exempting certain blood establishments from the requirements to be permitted as a prescription drug manufacturer and register products; requiring that certain blood establishments obtain a restricted prescription drug distributor permit under specified conditions; limiting the prescription drugs that a blood establishment may distribute under the restricted prescription drug distributor permit; authorizing the Department of Health to adopt rules; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. <u>Paragraph (e) of subsection (10) of section</u> 112.0455, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 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 make original appointments of 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 must to be in accordance with the standards of the Joint Commission and must 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.
- Section 3. 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

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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 within the 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 adult Medicaid recipients with brain and spinal cord injuries that are medically complex and that 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 Administrative 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 Administrative 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 4. Section 381.06014, Florida Statutes, is amended

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378 to read:

381.06014 Blood establishments.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Blood establishment" means any person, entity, or organization, operating within the state, which examines an individual for the purpose of blood donation or which collects, processes, stores, tests, or distributes blood or blood components collected from the human body for the purpose of transfusion, for any other medical purpose, or for the production of any biological product.
- (b) "Volunteer donor" means a person who does not receive remuneration, other than an incentive, for a blood donation intended for transfusion, and the product container of the donation from the person qualifies for labeling with the statement "volunteer donor" under 21 C.F.R. 606.121.
- (2) Any blood establishment operating in the state may not conduct any activity defined in subsection (1) unless that blood establishment is operated in a manner consistent with the provisions of Title 21 parts 211 and 600-640, Code of Federal Regulations.
- (3) Any blood establishment determined to be operating in the state in a manner not consistent with the provisions of Title 21 parts 211 and 600-640, Code of Federal Regulations, and in a manner that constitutes a danger to the health or well-being of donors or recipients as evidenced by the federal Food and Drug Administration's inspection reports and the revocation of the blood establishment's license or registration shall be in violation of this chapter and shall immediately cease all operations in the state.

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(4) The operation of a blood establishment in a manner not consistent with the provisions of Title 21 parts 211 and 600-640, Code of Federal Regulations, and in a manner that constitutes a danger to the health or well-being of blood donors or recipients as evidenced by the federal Food and Drug Administration's inspection process is declared a nuisance and inimical to the public health, welfare, and safety. The Agency for Health Care Administration or any state attorney may bring an action for an injunction to restrain such operations or enjoin the future operation of the blood establishment.

- (5) A blood establishment that collects blood or blood components from volunteer donors must disclose on the Internet information to educate and inform donors and the public about the blood establishment's activities. A hospital that collects blood or blood components from volunteer donors for its own use or for health care providers that are part of its business entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements in this subsection. The information required to be disclosed under this subsection may be cumulative for all blood establishments within a business entity. Disciplinary action against the blood establishment's clinical laboratory license may be taken as provided in s. 483.201 for a blood establishment that is required to disclose but fails to disclose on its website all of the following information:
- (a) A description of the steps involved in collecting, processing, and distributing volunteer donations, presented in a manner appropriate for the donating public.
- (b) By March 1 of each year, the number of units of blood components, identified by component, which were:

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1. Produced by the blood establishment during the preceding calendar year;

- 2. Obtained from other sources during the preceding calendar year;
- 3. Distributed during the preceding year to health care providers located outside this state. However, if the blood establishment collects donations in a county outside this state, distributions to health care providers in that county shall be excluded. Such information shall be aggregated by health care providers located within the United States and its territories or outside the United States and its territories; and
- 4. Distributed to entities that are not health care providers during the preceding year. Such information shall be aggregated by purchasers located within the United States and its territories or outside the United States and its territories;

For purposes of this paragraph, the components that must be reported include whole blood, red blood cells, leukoreduced red blood cells, fresh frozen plasma or the equivalent, recovered plasma, platelets, and cryoprecipitated antihemophilic factor.

- (c) The blood establishment's conflict-of-interest policy, policy concerning related-party transactions, whistleblower policy, and policy for determining executive compensation. If a change to any of these documents occurs, the revised document must be available on the blood establishment's website by the following March 1.
- (d)1. The most recent 3 years of the Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, Internal Revenue Service Form 990, if

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the business entity for the blood establishment is eligible to
file such return. The Form 990 must be available on the blood
establishment's website within 30 calendar days after filing it
with the Internal Revenue Service; or

- 2. If the business entity for the blood establishment is not eligible to file the Form 990 return, a balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in cash flow, and the expression of an opinion thereon by an independent certified public accountant who audited or reviewed such financial statements. Such documents must be available on the blood establishment's website within 120 days after the end of the blood establishment's fiscal year and must remain on the blood establishment's website for at least 36 months.
- Section 5. <u>Section 383.325</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 6. 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

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has those services that are being purchased by the department accredited by 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, 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, CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, the Council on Accreditation of Children and Family Services, or the National Committee for Quality Assurance. A provider organization that, which is part of an accredited network, is afforded the same rights under this part.

Section 7. Subsection (7) of section 394.4787, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 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 $\underline{s. 395.002(26)}$ s. $\underline{395.002(28)}$ and part II of chapter 408 as a specialty psychiatric hospital.

Section 8. Section 395.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter the term:

(1) "Accrediting organizations" means <u>nationally recognized</u> or approved accrediting organizations whose standards

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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.

- (2) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (3) "Ambulatory surgical center" or "mobile surgical facility" means a facility that has as its the primary purpose the provision of which is to provide elective surgical care, in which the patient is admitted to and discharged from the such facility within the same working day and is not permitted to stay overnight, and which is not part of a hospital. However, a facility existing for the primary purpose of performing terminations of pregnancy, an office maintained by a physician for the practice of medicine, or an office maintained for the practice of dentistry shall not be construed to be an ambulatory surgical center, provided that any facility or office that which is certified or seeks certification as a Medicare ambulatory surgical center shall be licensed as an ambulatory surgical center pursuant to s. 395.003. Any structure or vehicle in which a physician maintains an office and practices surgery, and which can appear to the public to be a mobile office because the structure or vehicle operates at more than one address, shall be construed to be a mobile surgical facility.
- (4) "Biomedical waste" means any solid or liquid waste as defined in s. 381.0098(2) (a).
- (5) "Clinical privileges" means the privileges granted to a physician or other licensed health care practitioner to render

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patient care services in a hospital, but does not include the privilege of admitting patients.

- (6) "Department" means the Department of Health.
- (7) "Director" means any member of the official board of directors as reported in the organization's annual corporate report to the Florida Department of State, or, if no such report is made, any member of the operating board of directors. The term excludes members of separate, restricted boards that serve only in an advisory capacity to the operating board.
 - (8) "Emergency medical condition" means:
- (a) A medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, which may include severe pain, such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in any of the following:
- 1. Serious jeopardy to patient health, including a pregnant woman or fetus.
 - 2. Serious impairment to bodily functions.
 - 3. Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part.
 - (b) With respect to a pregnant woman:
- 1. That there is inadequate time to effect safe transfer to another hospital prior to delivery;
- 2. That a transfer may pose a threat to the health and safety of the patient or fetus; or
- 3. That there is evidence of the onset and persistence of uterine contractions or rupture of the membranes.
- (9) "Emergency services and care" means medical screening, examination, and evaluation by a physician, or, to the extent permitted by applicable law, by other appropriate personnel under the supervision of a physician, to determine if an

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emergency medical condition exists and, if it does, the care, treatment, or surgery by a physician necessary to relieve or eliminate the emergency medical condition, within the service capability of the facility.

- (10) "General hospital" means any facility that which meets the provisions of subsection (12) and which regularly makes its facilities and services available to the general population.
- (11) "Governmental unit" means the state or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision, or any department, division, board, or other agency of any of the foregoing.
 - (12) "Hospital" means any establishment that:
- (a) Offers services more intensive than those required for room, board, personal services, and general nursing care, and offers facilities and beds for use beyond 24 hours by individuals requiring diagnosis, treatment, or care for illness, injury, deformity, infirmity, abnormality, disease, or pregnancy; and
- (b) Regularly makes available at least clinical laboratory services, diagnostic X-ray services, and treatment facilities for surgery or obstetrical care, or other definitive medical treatment of similar extent, except that a critical access hospital, as defined in s. 408.07, shall not be required to make available treatment facilities for surgery, obstetrical care, or similar services as long as it maintains its critical access hospital designation and shall be required to make such facilities available only if it ceases to be designated as a critical access hospital.

However, the provisions of this chapter does do not apply to any

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institution conducted by or for the adherents of any well-recognized church or religious denomination that depends exclusively upon prayer or spiritual means to heal, care for, or treat any person. For purposes of local zoning matters, the term "hospital" includes a medical office building located on the same premises as a hospital facility, provided the land on which the medical office building is constructed is zoned for use as a hospital; provided the premises were zoned for hospital purposes on January 1, 1992.

- (13) "Hospital bed" means a hospital accommodation that which is ready for immediate occupancy, or is capable of being made ready for occupancy within 48 hours, excluding provision of staffing, and which conforms to minimum space, equipment, and furnishings standards as specified by rule of the agency for the provision of services specified in this section to a single patient.
- (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.
- (14) (15) "Intensive residential treatment programs for children and adolescents" means a specialty hospital accredited by an accrediting organization as defined in subsection (1) which provides 24-hour care and which has the primary functions of diagnosis and treatment of patients under the age of 18 having psychiatric disorders in order to restore such patients to an optimal level of functioning.
- $\underline{\text{(15)}}$ "Licensed facility" means a hospital, ambulatory surgical center, or mobile surgical facility licensed in

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639 accordance with this chapter.

(16) (17) "Lifesafety" means the control and prevention of fire and other life-threatening conditions on a premises for the purpose of preserving human life.

- (17) "Managing employee" means the administrator or other similarly titled individual who is responsible for the daily operation of the facility.
- (18) (19) "Medical staff" means physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 with privileges in a licensed facility, as well as other licensed health care practitioners with clinical privileges as approved by a licensed facility's governing board.
- (19) (20) "Medically necessary transfer" means a transfer made necessary because the patient is in immediate need of treatment for an emergency medical condition for which the facility lacks service capability or is at service capacity.
- (20) (21) "Mobile surgical facility" is a mobile facility in which licensed health care professionals provide elective surgical care under contract with the Department of Corrections or a private correctional facility operating pursuant to chapter 957 and in which inmate patients are admitted to and discharged from said facility within the same working day and are not permitted to stay overnight. However, mobile surgical facilities may only provide health care services to the inmate patients of the Department of Corrections, or inmate patients of a private correctional facility operating pursuant to chapter 957, and not to the general public.
- $\underline{(21)}$ "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or governmental unit.

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(22) (23) "Premises" means those buildings, beds, and equipment located at the address of the licensed facility and all other buildings, beds, and equipment for the provision of hospital, ambulatory surgical, or mobile surgical care located in such reasonable proximity to the address of the licensed facility as to appear to the public to be under the dominion and control of the licensee. For any licensee that is a teaching hospital as defined in s. 408.07(45), reasonable proximity includes any buildings, beds, services, programs, and equipment under the dominion and control of the licensee that are located at a site with a main address that is within 1 mile of the main address of the licensed facility; and all such buildings, beds, and equipment may, at the request of a licensee or applicant, be included on the facility license as a single premises.

(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.

(23) (25) "Service capability" means all services offered by

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the facility where identification of services offered is evidenced by the appearance of the service in a patient's medical record or itemized bill.

- (24) (26) "At service capacity" means the temporary inability of a hospital to provide a service that which is within the service capability of the hospital, due to maximum use of the service at the time of the request for the service.
- $\underline{(25)}$ "Specialty bed" means a bed, other than a general bed, designated on the face of the hospital license for a dedicated use.
- (26) "Specialty hospital" means any facility that which meets the provisions of subsection $(12)_{\tau}$ and which regularly makes available either:
- (a) The range of medical services offered by general hospitals, but restricted to a defined age or gender group of the population;
- (b) A restricted range of services appropriate to the diagnosis, care, and treatment of patients with specific categories of medical or psychiatric illnesses or disorders; or
- (c) Intensive residential treatment programs for children and adolescents as defined in subsection (15).
- (27) (29) "Stabilized" means, with respect to an emergency medical condition, that no material deterioration of the condition is likely, within reasonable medical probability, to result from the transfer of the patient from a hospital.
- (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.

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(31) "Utilization review plan" means a description of the policies and procedures governing utilization review activities performed by a private review agent.

(28) (32) "Validation inspection" means an inspection of the premises of a licensed facility by the agency to assess whether a review by an accrediting organization has adequately evaluated the licensed facility according to minimum state standards.

Section 9. 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) (a) The requirements of part II of chapter 408 apply to the provision of services that require licensure pursuant to ss. 395.001-395.1065 and part II of chapter 408 and to entities licensed by or applying for such licensure from the Agency for Health Care Administration pursuant to ss. 395.001-395.1065. A license issued by the agency is required in order to operate a hospital, ambulatory surgical center, or mobile surgical facility in this state.
- (b)1. It is unlawful for a person to use or advertise to the public, in any way or by any medium whatsoever, any facility as a "hospital," "ambulatory surgical center," or "mobile surgical facility" unless such facility has first secured a license under the provisions of this part.
- 2. This part does not apply to veterinary hospitals or to commercial business establishments using the word "hospital," "ambulatory surgical center," or "mobile surgical facility" as a part of a trade name if no treatment of human beings is performed on the premises of such establishments.
 - (c) Until July 1, 2006, additional emergency departments

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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) s. 395.002(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:
- (e) Recording of agendas and minutes that which do not contain confidential material, for review by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department Health Quality Assurance of the agency.
- (4) Pursuant to ss. 458.337 and 459.016, any disciplinary actions taken under subsection (3) shall be reported in writing

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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 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

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Department of Children and Family Services department, a staff physician to act as a liaison between the hospital and the Department of Children and Family Services office that 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 <u>Department of Children and Family Services</u> department of its compliance by sending a copy of its policy to the agency and the <u>Department of Children and Family Services</u> department 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.—

(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

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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

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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 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 the

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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</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is 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.

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,

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including one risk manager who is recommended by and a member of the Florida Society <u>for</u> of Healthcare Risk Management <u>and</u> 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 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:

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

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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 subsection (5) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$.

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:

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

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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 20. Subsection (2) of section 395.602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.602 Rural hospitals.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part:
- (a) "Emergency care hospital" means a medical facility that which provides:
 - 1. Emergency medical treatment; and
- 2. Inpatient care to ill or injured persons prior to their transportation to another hospital or provides inpatient medical care to persons needing care for a period of up to 96 hours. The 96-hour limitation on inpatient care does not apply to respite, skilled nursing, hospice, or other nonacute care patients.
- (b) "Essential access community hospital" means any facility that which:
 - 1. Has at least 100 beds;
- 2. Is located more than 35 miles from any other essential access community hospital, rural referral center, or urban hospital meeting criteria for classification as a regional referral center;
- 3. Is part of a network that includes rural primary care hospitals;
 - 4. Provides emergency and medical backup services to rural primary care hospitals in its rural health network;

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5. Extends staff privileges to rural primary care hospital physicians in its network; and

- 6. Accepts patients transferred from rural primary care hospitals in its network.
- (c) "Inactive rural hospital bed" means a licensed acute care hospital bed, as defined in s. 395.002(13), that is inactive in that it cannot be occupied by acute care inpatients.
- (d) "Rural area health education center" means an area health education center (AHEC), as authorized by Pub. L. No. 94-484, which provides services in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile.
- (e) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under this chapter which has, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room and, 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

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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 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.

(f) "Rural primary care hospital" means any facility meeting the criteria in paragraph (e) or s. 395.605 which

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1074 provides:

- 1. Twenty-four-hour emergency medical care;
- 2. Temporary inpatient care for periods of 72 hours or less to patients requiring stabilization before discharge or transfer to another hospital. The 72-hour limitation does not apply to respite, skilled nursing, hospice, or other nonacute care patients; and
 - 3. Has no more than six licensed acute care inpatient beds.
- (g) "Swing-bed" means a bed that which can be used interchangeably as either a hospital, skilled nursing facility (SNF), or intermediate care facility (ICF) bed pursuant to 42 C.F.R. parts 405, 435, 440, 442, and 447.

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, a licensed practical nurse under the direct supervision of a registered nurse, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner.

Section 22. 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

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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:

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400.063 Resident protection.-

(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 25. 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.

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(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.
- (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 that which is available as a public record.
 - (5) As a condition of licensure, each facility must

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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.
- (1) (2) In addition to the authority granted in part II of chapter 408, the agency may issue an inactive license 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

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1219 participation in the Assisted Living for the Elderly Medicaid 1220 waiver.

 $\underline{(2)}$ (3) The agency shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to <u>administer</u> 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 if that 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 28. Section 400.1183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.1183 Resident grievance procedures.-

- (1) Every nursing home must have a grievance procedure available to its residents and their families. The grievance procedure must include:
 - (a) An explanation of how to pursue redress of a grievance.
- (b) The names, job titles, and telephone numbers of the employees responsible for implementing the facility's grievance

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procedure. The list must include the address and the toll-free telephone numbers of the ombudsman and the agency.

- (c) A simple description of the process through which a resident may, at any time, contact the toll-free telephone hotline of the ombudsman or the agency to report the unresolved grievance.
- (d) A procedure for providing assistance to residents who cannot prepare a written grievance without help.
- (2) Each facility shall maintain records of all grievances for agency inspection and shall 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.
- (3) Each facility must respond to the grievance within a reasonable time after its submission.
- (4) The agency may investigate any grievance at any time. Section 29. Section 400.141, Florida Statutes, is 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:
- (a) Be under the administrative direction and charge of a licensed administrator.
- (b) Appoint a medical director licensed pursuant to chapter 458 or chapter 459. The agency may establish by rule more specific criteria for the appointment of a medical director.
- (c) Have available the regular, consultative, and emergency services of physicians licensed by the state.

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(d) Provide for resident use of a community pharmacy as specified in s. 400.022(1)(q). Any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, a registered pharmacist licensed in Florida, that is under contract with a facility licensed under this chapter or chapter 429, shall repackage a nursing facility resident's bulk prescription medication that which has been packaged by another pharmacist licensed in any state in the United States into a unit dose system compatible with the system used by the nursing facility, if the pharmacist is requested to offer such service. In order to be eligible for the repackaging, a resident or the resident's spouse must receive prescription medication benefits provided through a former employer as part of his or her retirement benefits, a qualified pension plan as specified in s. 4972 of the Internal Revenue Code, a federal retirement program as specified under 5 C.F.R. s. 831, or a long-term care policy as defined in s. 627.9404(1). A pharmacist who correctly repackages and relabels the medication and the nursing facility that which correctly administers such repackaged medication under this paragraph may not be held liable in any civil or administrative action arising from the repackaging. In order to be eligible for the repackaging, a nursing facility resident for whom the medication is to be repackaged shall sign an informed consent form provided by the facility which includes an explanation of the repackaging process and which notifies the resident of the immunities from liability provided in this paragraph. A pharmacist who repackages and relabels prescription medications, as authorized under this paragraph, may charge a reasonable fee for costs resulting from the implementation of this provision.

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(e) Provide for the access of the facility residents to dental and other health-related services, recreational services, rehabilitative services, and social work services appropriate to their needs and conditions and not directly furnished by the licensee. When a geriatric outpatient nurse clinic is conducted in accordance with rules adopted by the agency, outpatients attending such clinic shall not be counted as part of the general resident population of the nursing home facility, nor shall the nursing staff of the geriatric outpatient clinic be counted as part of the nursing staff of the facility, until the outpatient clinic load exceeds 15 a day.

(f) Be allowed and encouraged by the agency to provide other needed services under certain conditions. If the facility has a standard licensure status, and has had no class I or class II violations 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 that, 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. Respite care may be offered to persons in need of short-term or temporary nursing home services. 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. The agency shall allow for shared programming and staff in a facility that which meets

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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.

(q) 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 (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

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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.

- (h) Maintain the facility premises and equipment and conduct its operations in a safe and sanitary manner.
- (i) If the licensee furnishes food service, provide a wholesome and nourishing diet sufficient to meet generally accepted standards of proper nutrition for its residents and provide such therapeutic diets as may be prescribed by attending physicians. In making rules to implement this paragraph, the agency shall be guided by standards recommended by nationally recognized professional groups and associations with knowledge of dietetics.
- (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

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including, but not limited to, prescribed services, service frequency and duration, and service goals. The records shall be open to inspection by the agency.

- (k) Keep such fiscal records of its operations and conditions as may be necessary to provide information pursuant to this part.
- (1) Furnish copies of personnel records for employees affiliated with such facility, to any other facility licensed by this state requesting this information pursuant to this part. Such information contained in the records may include, but is not limited to, disciplinary matters and any reason for termination. Any facility releasing such records pursuant to this part shall be considered to be acting in good faith and may not be held liable for information contained in such records, absent a showing that the facility maliciously falsified such records.
- (m) Publicly display a poster provided by the agency containing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers for the state's abuse hotline, the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, the Agency for Health Care Administration consumer hotline, the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, the Florida Statewide Advocacy Council, and the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, with a clear description of the assistance to be expected from each.
- (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.
- $\underline{\text{(n)}}$ (o) 1. Submit semiannually to the agency, or more frequently if requested by the agency, information regarding

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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 guarter.
- 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 $\underline{\text{who}}$ 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

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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 constitutes a class II violation, and the agency shall fine the nursing facility \$1,000 for such violation deficiency.

- e. A nursing facility that which does not have a conditional license may be cited for failure to comply with the standards in s. 400.23(3)(a)1.a. 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.
- f. A facility $\underline{\text{that}}$ which has a conditional license must be in compliance with the standards in s. 400.23(3)(a) at all times.
- 2. This 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.
- (o) (p) Notify a licensed physician when a resident exhibits signs of dementia or cognitive impairment or has a change of condition in order to rule out the presence of an underlying physiological condition that may be contributing to such dementia or impairment. The notification must occur within 30 days after the acknowledgment of such signs by facility staff. If an underlying condition is determined to exist, the facility shall arrange, with the appropriate health care provider, the necessary care and services to treat the condition.
- $\underline{\text{(p)}}$ If the facility implements a dining and hospitality attendant program, ensure that the program is developed and implemented under the supervision of the facility director of

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nursing. A licensed nurse, licensed speech or occupational therapist, or a registered dietitian must conduct training of dining and hospitality attendants. A person employed by a facility as a dining and hospitality attendant must perform tasks under the direct supervision of a licensed nurse.

- (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.
- (q) (s) Maintain general and professional liability insurance coverage that is in force at all times. In lieu of general and professional liability insurance coverage, a state-designated teaching nursing home and its affiliated assisted living facilities created under s. 430.80 may demonstrate proof of financial responsibility as provided in s. 430.80(3)(h).
- (r) (t) Maintain in the medical record for each resident a daily chart of certified nursing assistant services provided to the resident. The certified nursing assistant who is caring for the resident must complete this record by the end of his or her shift. This record must indicate assistance with activities of daily living, assistance with eating, and assistance with drinking, and must record each offering of nutrition and hydration for those residents whose plan of care or assessment indicates a risk for malnutrition or dehydration.
- (s) (u) Before November 30 of each year, subject to the availability of an adequate supply of the necessary vaccine, provide for immunizations against influenza viruses to all its consenting residents in accordance with the recommendations of

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the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, subject to exemptions for medical contraindications and religious or personal beliefs. Subject to these exemptions, any consenting person who becomes a resident of the facility after November 30 but before March 31 of the following year must be immunized within 5 working days after becoming a resident. Immunization shall not be provided to any resident who provides documentation that he or she has been immunized as required by this paragraph. This paragraph does not prohibit a resident from receiving the immunization from his or her personal physician if he or she so chooses. A resident who chooses to receive the immunization from his or her personal physician shall provide proof of immunization to the facility. The agency may adopt and enforce any rules necessary to comply with or administer implement this paragraph subsection.

(t) (v) Assess all residents for eligibility for pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccination (PPV) and vaccinate residents when indicated within 60 days after the effective date of this act in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, subject to exemptions for medical contraindications and religious or personal beliefs. Residents admitted after the effective date of this act shall be assessed within 5 working days of admission and, when indicated, vaccinated within 60 days in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, subject to exemptions for medical contraindications and religious or personal beliefs. Immunization shall not be provided to any resident who provides documentation that he or she has been immunized as required by

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this paragraph. This paragraph does not prohibit a resident from receiving the immunization from his or her personal physician if he or she so chooses. A resident who chooses to receive the immunization from his or her personal physician shall provide proof of immunization to the facility. The agency may adopt and enforce any rules necessary to comply with or administer implement this paragraph.

- (u) (w) Annually encourage and promote to its employees the benefits associated with immunizations against influenza viruses in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The agency may adopt and enforce any rules necessary to comply with or administer implement this paragraph.
- (2) Facilities that have been awarded a Gold Seal under the program established in s. 400.235 may develop a plan to provide certified nursing assistant training as prescribed by federal regulations and state rules and may apply to the agency for approval of their program.

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 are shall not be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, nor be considered to have engaged in negligent or unprofessional conduct, for withholding or

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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 31. <u>Subsection (10) of section 400.147, Florida</u> Statutes, is repealed.

Section 32. <u>Section 400.148</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 33. 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 adopted 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 violations deficiencies arising from separate surveys or investigations within a 60-day period, or has had three or more substantiated complaints within a 6-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

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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 violation 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 34. Section 400.195, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 35. Subsection (5) of section 400.23, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

400.23 Rules; evaluation and deficiencies; licensure status.—

(5) 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.

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

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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 5 years.

Section 37. Section 400.484, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.811, the agency may make such inspections and investigations as are necessary in order to determine the state of compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules.
- (2) The agency shall impose fines for various classes of <u>violations</u> deficiencies in accordance with the following schedule:
- (a) A class I violation is 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

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1654 exists.

- (b) A class II violation is 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.
- (c) A class III violation is 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) A class IV violation is 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.
- (3) In addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this section or part, the agency may assess costs related to an investigation that results in a successful prosecution, excluding costs associated with an attorney's time.

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Section 38. Subsections (1) and (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:
- (a) The estimated average number of terminally ill persons to be served monthly.
- (b) The geographic area in which hospice services will be available.
- (c) A listing of services that which are or will be provided, either directly by the applicant or through contractual arrangements with existing providers.
- (d) Provisions for the implementation of hospice home care within 3 months after licensure.
- (e) Provisions for the implementation of hospice homelike inpatient care within 12 months after licensure.
- (f) The number and disciplines of professional staff to be employed.
- (g) The name and qualifications of any existing or potential contractee.
 - (h) A plan for attracting and training volunteers.
 - (i) The projected annual operating cost of the hospice.

If the applicant is an existing licensed health care provider,

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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 the provisions 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 40. 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

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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. Section 400.931, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.931 Application for license; fee; provisional license; temporary permit.

- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the applicant must file with the application satisfactory proof that the home medical equipment provider is in compliance with this part and applicable rules, including:
- (a) A report, by category, of the equipment to be provided, indicating those offered either directly by the applicant or through contractual arrangements with existing providers.

 Categories of equipment include:
 - 1. Respiratory modalities.

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- 1770 2. Ambulation aids.
 - 3. Mobility aids.
 - 4. Sickroom setup.
- 5. Disposables.

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- (b) A report, by category, of the services to be provided, indicating those offered either directly by the applicant or through contractual arrangements with existing providers.

 Categories of services include:
- 1778 1. Intake.
 - 2. Equipment selection.
 - 3. Delivery.
 - 4. Setup and installation.
 - 5. Patient training.
 - 6. Ongoing service and maintenance.
 - 7. Retrieval.
 - (c) A listing of those with whom the applicant contracts, both the providers the applicant uses to provide equipment or services to its consumers and the providers for whom the applicant provides services or equipment.
 - (2) As an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate as required in s. 408.810(8), the applicant may submit a \$50,000 surety bond to the agency.
 - (2)(3) As specified in part II of chapter 408, the home medical equipment provider must also obtain and maintain professional and commercial liability insurance. Proof of liability insurance, as defined in s. 624.605, must be submitted with the application. The agency shall set the required amounts of liability insurance by rule, but the required amount must not be less than \$250,000 per claim. In the case of contracted

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services, it is required that the contractor $\underline{\text{must}}$ have liability insurance not less than \$250,000 per claim.

- $\underline{(3)}$ (4) When a change of the general manager of a home medical equipment provider occurs, the licensee must notify the agency of the change within 45 days.
- (4) (5) In accordance with s. 408.805, an applicant or a 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 and may not exceed \$300 per biennium. The agency shall set the fees in an amount that is sufficient to cover its costs in carrying out its responsibilities under this part. However, state, county, or municipal governments applying for licenses under this part are exempt from the payment of license fees.
- (5) (6) An applicant for initial licensure, renewal, or change of ownership shall also pay an inspection fee not to exceed \$400, which shall be paid by all applicants except those not subject to licensure inspection by the agency as described in s. 400.933.
- Section 43. Subsection (2) of section 400.932, Florida 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 is 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

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materially affects the health or safety of a patient.

Section 44. Subsection (2) of section 400.933, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.933 Licensure inspections and investigations.-

- (2) The agency shall accept, in lieu of its own periodic inspections for licensure, submission of the following:
- (a) The survey or inspection of an accrediting organization, provided the accreditation of the licensed home medical equipment provider is not conditional or provisional and provided the licensed home medical equipment provider authorizes release of, and the agency receives the report of, the accrediting organization; or
- (b) A copy of a valid medical oxygen retail establishment permit issued by the Department of Health, pursuant to chapter 499.

Section 45. Subsection (2) of section 400.953, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 400.953 Background screening of home medical equipment provider personnel.—The agency shall require employment screening as provided in chapter 435, using the level 1 standards for screening set forth in that chapter, for home medical equipment provider personnel.
- (2) The general manager of each home medical equipment provider must sign an affidavit annually, under penalty of perjury, stating that all home medical equipment provider personnel hired on or after July 1, 1999, who enter the home of a patient in the capacity of their employment have been screened and that its remaining personnel have worked for the home medical equipment provider continuously since before July 1,

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1857 1999. This attestation must be submitted in accordance with s. 408.809(6).

Section 46. Section 400.967, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.967 Rules and classification of <u>violations</u> deficiencies.

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules adopted and enforced under this part and part II of chapter 408 include criteria by which a reasonable and consistent quality of resident care may be ensured, the results of such resident care can be demonstrated, and safe and sanitary facilities can be provided.
- (2) Pursuant to the intention of the Legislature, the agency, in consultation with the Agency for Persons with Disabilities and the Department of Elderly Affairs, shall adopt and enforce rules to administer this part and part II of chapter 408, which shall include reasonable and fair criteria governing:
- (a) The location and construction of the facility; including fire and life safety, plumbing, heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, and other housing conditions that will ensure the health, safety, and comfort of residents. The agency shall establish standards for facilities and equipment to increase the extent to which new facilities and a new wing or floor added to an existing facility after July 1, 2000, are structurally capable of serving as shelters only for residents, staff, and families of residents and staff, and equipped to be self-supporting during and immediately following disasters. The Agency for Health Care Administration shall work with facilities licensed under this part and report to the Governor and the

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Legislature by April 1, 2000, its recommendations for costeffective renovation standards to be applied to existing facilities. In making such rules, the agency shall be guided by criteria recommended by nationally recognized, reputable professional groups and associations having knowledge concerning such subject matters. The agency shall update or revise such criteria as the need arises. All facilities must comply with those lifesafety code requirements and building code standards applicable at the time of approval of their construction plans. The agency may require alterations to a building if it determines that an existing condition constitutes a distinct hazard to life, health, or safety. The agency shall adopt fair and reasonable rules setting forth conditions under which existing facilities undergoing additions, alterations, conversions, renovations, or repairs are required to comply with the most recent updated or revised standards.

- (b) The number and qualifications of all personnel, including management, medical nursing, and other personnel, having responsibility for any part of the care given to residents.
- (c) All sanitary conditions within the facility and its surroundings, including water supply, sewage disposal, food handling, and general hygiene, which will ensure the health and comfort of residents.
- (d) The equipment essential to the health and welfare of the residents.
 - (e) A uniform accounting system.
- (f) The care, treatment, and maintenance of residents and measurement of the quality and adequacy thereof.

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(q) The preparation and annual update of a comprehensive emergency management plan. The agency shall adopt rules establishing minimum criteria for the plan after consultation with the Department of Community Affairs. At a minimum, the rules must provide for plan components that address emergency evacuation transportation; adequate sheltering arrangements; postdisaster activities, including emergency power, food, and water; postdisaster transportation; supplies; staffing; emergency equipment; individual identification of residents and transfer of records; and responding to family inquiries. The comprehensive emergency management plan is subject to review and approval by the local emergency management agency. During its review, the local emergency management agency shall ensure that the following agencies, at a minimum, are given the opportunity to review the plan: the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Department of Community Affairs. Also, appropriate volunteer organizations must be given the opportunity to review the plan. The local emergency management agency shall complete its review within 60 days and either approve the plan or advise the facility of necessary revisions.

(h) The use of restraint and seclusion. Such rules must be consistent with recognized best practices; prohibit inherently dangerous restraint or seclusion procedures; establish limitations on the use and duration of restraint and seclusion; establish measures to ensure the safety of clients and staff during an incident of restraint or seclusion; establish procedures for staff to follow before, during, and after incidents of restraint or seclusion, including individualized

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plans for the use of restraints or seclusion in emergency situations; establish professional qualifications of and training for staff who may order or be engaged in the use of restraint or seclusion; establish requirements for facility data collection and reporting relating to the use of restraint and seclusion; and establish procedures relating to the documentation of the use of restraint or seclusion in the client's facility or program record.

- (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 violations deficiencies shall be classified according to the nature of the violation deficiency. The agency shall indicate the classification on the face of the notice of violations deficiencies as follows:
- (a) Class I violations deficiencies are defined in s.

 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 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 <u>violations</u> <u>deficiencies</u> are <u>defined in s.</u>

 408.813. those which the agency determines have a direct or immediate relationship to the health, safety, or security of the

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<u>violation</u> deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000 for each deficiency. A citation for a class II <u>violation</u> deficiency shall specify the time within which the <u>violation</u> deficiency must be corrected. If a class II <u>violation</u> 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 violation deficiency. A citation for a class III violation deficiency shall specify the time within which the violation deficiency must be corrected. If a class III violation deficiency 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.
- (4) The agency shall approve or disapprove the plans and specifications within 60 days after receipt of the final plans and specifications. The agency may be granted one 15-day extension for the review period, if the secretary of the agency so approves. If the agency fails to act within the specified time, it is deemed to have approved the plans and specifications. When the agency disapproves plans and specifications, it must set forth in writing the reasons for disapproval. Conferences and consultations may be provided as

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2002 necessary.

(5) The agency may charge an initial fee of \$2,000 for review of plans and construction on all projects, no part of which is refundable. The agency may also collect a fee, not to exceed 1 percent of the estimated construction cost or the actual cost of review, whichever is less, for the portion of the review that which encompasses initial review through the initial revised construction document review. The agency may collect its actual costs on all subsequent portions of the review and construction inspections. Initial fee payment must accompany the initial submission of plans and specifications. Any subsequent payment that is due is payable upon receipt of the invoice from the agency. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all money received by the agency under this section shall be deemed to be trust funds, to be held and applied solely for the operations required under this section.

Section 47. Subsections (4) and (7) of section 400.9905, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.9905 Definitions.

- (4) "Clinic" means an entity where 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 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.

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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.
- (c) Entities that are owned, directly or indirectly, by an 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-

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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 under chapter 395.

- (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

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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.

- (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)

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2118 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, 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.
 - (7) "Portable service or equipment provider" means an

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entity that contracts with or employs persons to provide portable <u>health care services or</u> equipment to multiple locations <u>which performing treatment or diagnostic testing of individuals, that</u> bills third-party payors for those services, and <u>which that</u> otherwise meets the definition of a clinic in subsection (4).

Section 48. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 400.991, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.991 License requirements; background screenings; prohibitions.—

- (1) (a) The requirements of part II of chapter 408 apply to the provision of services that require licensure pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 408 and to entities licensed by or applying for such licensure from the agency pursuant to this part. A license issued by the agency is required in order to operate a clinic in this state. Each clinic location shall be licensed separately regardless of whether the clinic is operated under the same business name or management as another clinic.
- (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 service or equipment provider must obtain a health care clinic license for 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:
 - (a) A listing of services to be provided either directly by

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the applicant or through contractual arrangements with existing providers;

- (b) The number and discipline of each professional staff member to be employed; and
- (c) Proof of financial ability to operate as required under ss. 408.8065 and s. 408.810(8). 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 49. 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 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

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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

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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 50. 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 51. 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 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 52. Subsection (2) of section 408.043, Florida

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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 that 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 53. 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

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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 submit the initial plan to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2006, and shall update the plan and report on the status of its implementation annually thereafter. 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

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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

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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. The data specified in subparagraph 1. shall be released no later than January 1, 2006, for the reporting of infection rates, and no later than October 1, 2005, for mortality rates and complication rates. The data specified in subparagraph 2. shall be released no later than October 1, 2006.
- 4. Publish on its website undiscounted charges for no fewer than 150 of the most commonly performed adult and pediatric

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procedures, including outpatient, inpatient, diagnostic, and preventative procedures.

Section 54. 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 that 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

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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 55. Subsection (1) of 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. The agency may provide staffing for this toll-free number through agency staff or other arrangements.

Section 56. <u>Subsection (11) of section 408.802, Florida</u> Statutes, is repealed.

Section 57. Effective October 1, 2010, subsection (3) is added to section 408.804, Florida Statutes, to read:

408.804 License required; display.-

(3) A person who knowingly alters, defaces, or falsifies

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any license certificate issued by the agency, or causes or procures another 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 58. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 408.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.806 License application process.-

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(d) The agency shall notify the licensee by mail or electronically at least 90 days before the expiration of a license that a renewal license is necessary to continue operation. The failure of the licensee to timely 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 at least 90 days before the expiration of a license informing the licensee of the expiration of the license. Any failure of the agency to provide the courtesy notice or any failure of the licensee to receive the courtesy notice does not excuse the licensee from the legal obligation to timely file the renewal application and license application fee with the agency and does not mitigate the late fee. Payment of the late fee is required in order for any late application to be

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complete, and failure to pay the late fee is an omission from the application. 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.

Section 59. 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) If the property is encumbered by a mortgage or is leased, an applicant must provide the agency with proof that the mortgagor or landlord has received written notice of the applicant's intent, as mortgagee or tenant, to provide services that require licensure and with instructions that the agency must be served by certified mail with copies of any actions initiated by the mortgagor or landlord against the applicant.
- (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

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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 which that is under the control of the controlling interest. A controlling interest shall notify the agency within 10 days after a court action, including, but not limited to, the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, foreclosure, or eviction proceedings 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 60. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (2) of 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.

(2) Violations of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules shall be classified according to the nature of the violation and the gravity of its probable effect on clients. The scope of a violation may be cited as an isolated, patterned, or widespread deficiency. An isolated deficiency is a deficiency affecting one or a very limited number of clients, or involving one or a very limited number of staff, or a situation that occurred only occasionally or in a very limited number of locations. A patterned deficiency is a deficiency in which more than a very limited number of clients are affected, or more than a very limited number of staff are involved, or the situation has occurred in several locations, or the same client or clients have been affected by repeated occurrences of the same deficient

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practice but the effect of the deficient practice is not found to be pervasive throughout the provider. A widespread deficiency is a deficiency in which the problems causing the deficiency are pervasive in the provider or represent systemic failure that has affected or has the potential to affect a large portion of the provider's clients. This subsection does not affect the legislative determination of the amount of a fine imposed under authorizing statutes. Violations shall be classified on the written notice as follows:

- (e) The agency may impose an administrative fine for violations that do not qualify as class I, class II, class III, or class IV violations. The amount of the fine may not exceed \$500 for each violation. Unclassified violations may include:
 - 1. Violating any term or condition of a license.
- 2. Violating any provision of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules.
 - 3. Exceeding licensed capacity without authorization.
 - 4. Providing services beyond the scope of the license.
 - 5. Violating a moratorium.
- Section 61. Subsection (5) is added to section 408.815, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 408.815 License or application denial; revocation.-
- (5) In order to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of clients when a license has been denied or revoked or is set to terminate, the agency may extend the license expiration date for up to 60 days after denial, revocation, or termination 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

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admissions, expediting discharge planning, submitting required status reports, and mandatory monitoring by the agency or third parties. The agency may terminate the extension or modify the conditions at any time at its discretion. Upon the discharge of the final client, the extension shall immediately terminate and the provider shall cease operation and promptly surrender its license certificate to the agency. During the extension, the provider must continue to meet all other requirements of this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules. This authority is in addition to any other authority granted to the agency under chapter 120, this part, and the authorizing statutes, but does not create any right or entitlement to an extension of a license expiration date.

Section 62. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (13) of section 409.906, Florida Statutes, to read:

409.906 Optional Medicaid services.—Subject to specific appropriations, the agency may make payments for services which are optional to the state under Title XIX of the Social Security Act and are furnished by Medicaid providers to recipients who are determined to be eligible on the dates on which the services were provided. Any optional service that is provided shall be provided only when medically necessary and in accordance with state and federal law. Optional services rendered by providers in mobile units to Medicaid recipients may be restricted or prohibited by the agency. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or limit the agency from adjusting fees, reimbursement rates, lengths of stay, number of visits, or number of services, or making any other adjustments necessary to comply with the availability of moneys and any limitations or

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directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act or chapter 216. If necessary to safeguard the state's systems of providing services to elderly and disabled persons and subject to the notice and review provisions of s. 216.177, the Governor may direct the Agency for Health Care Administration to amend the Medicaid state plan to delete the optional Medicaid service known as "Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled." Optional services may include:

- (13) HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES.-
- (d) The agency, in consultation with the Department of Elderly Affairs, shall phase out the adult day health care waiver program and transfer existing waiver enrollees to other appropriate home and community-based service programs. Effective July 1, 2010, the adult day health care waiver program shall cease to enroll new members. Existing enrollees in the adult day health care program shall receive counseling regarding available options and shall be offered an alternative home and communitybased services program based on eligibility and personal choice. Each enrollee in the waiver program shall continue to receive home and community-based services without interruption in the enrollee's program of choice. The providers of the adult day health care waiver program, in consultation with resource centers for the aged, shall assist in the transition of enrollees and cease provision of adult day health care waiver services by December 31, 2010. The agency may seek federal waiver approval to administer this change.

Section 63. <u>Paragraph (k) of subsection (4) of section</u> 409.221, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 64. Paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (15)

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of section 409.912, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 65. Section 429.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.07 License required; fee; and inspections.-

- (1) The requirements of part II of chapter 408 apply to the provision of services that require licensure pursuant to this part and part II of chapter 408 and to entities licensed by or applying for such licensure from the agency pursuant to this part. A license issued by the agency is required in order to operate an assisted living facility in this state.
- (2) Separate licenses shall be required for facilities maintained in separate premises, even though operated under the same management. A separate license shall not be required for separate buildings on the same grounds.
- (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 that provides</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 licensed under part I of chapter 464 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 that provides facilities providing, directly or through contract, services beyond those authorized in paragraph

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

- 1. In order for extended congregate care 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 and whether the designation applies to all or part of a 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. Notification of approval or denial of such 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 as specified in rule 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 resulting in a

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requirement to employ the services of a consultant pharmacist or consultant dietitian;

- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for another facility 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 licensee Facilities that is are licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall maintain a written progress report for on each person who receives such services, and the which report must describe 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 such facilities at least quarterly to monitor residents who are receiving extended congregate care services and to determine the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and rules that relate to extended congregate care. One of these 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 such 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

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violations and no uncorrected class III violations. Before such decision is made, the agency shall 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. <u>Licensees</u> Facilities that are licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall:
- 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, as necessary.
- d. Adopt and follow policies and procedures that maximize resident independence, dignity, choice, and decisionmaking to permit residents to age in place to the extent possible, 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.

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- f. Implement the concept of managed risk.
- g. Provide, either directly or through contract, the services of a person licensed pursuant to 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. <u>Licensees</u> Facilities licensed to provide extended congregate care services are exempt from the criteria for continued residency as set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. <u>Licensees</u> Facilities so licensed shall adopt their own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, such <u>licensees</u> facilities may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. <u>Licensees</u> Facilities licensed to provide extended congregate care services shall 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 <u>licensee facility</u> 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 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

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2756 individual.

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- 7. When a <u>licensee</u> <u>facility</u> can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service plan and needs and the <u>licensee</u> <u>facility's</u> policy, the <u>licensee</u> <u>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.
- 9. No later than January 1 of each year, the department, in consultation with the agency, shall prepare and submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of appropriate legislative committees, a report on the status of, and recommendations related to, extended congregate care services. The status report must include, but need not be limited to, the following information:
- a. A description of the facilities licensed to provide such services, including total number of beds licensed under this part.
- b. The number and characteristics of residents receiving such services.
- c. The types of services rendered that could not be provided through a standard license.
- d. An analysis of deficiencies cited during licensure inspections.
- e. The number of residents who required extended congregate care services at admission and the source of admission.
 - f. Recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes.
 - g. The availability of extended congregate care to state

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clients residing in facilities licensed under this part and in need of additional services, and recommendations for appropriations to subsidize extended congregate care services for such persons.

h. Such other information as the department considers appropriate.

(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

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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 \$356 \$300 per license, with an additional fee of \$67.50 \$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 \$18,500 \$10,000.
- (b) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph(a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed toprovide extended congregate care services under this part to pay

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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.
- (5) Counties or municipalities applying for licenses under this part are exempt from the payment of license fees.
- dequately protecting residents' rights as provided in s.

 429.28, the biennial survey must include private, informal conversations with a sample of the 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 violation or a 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 onsite. If a cited violation relates to providing or failing to provide nursing care, a registered nurse must participate in at least two onsite

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2872 monitoring visits within a 12-month period.

Section 66. Section 429.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.11 Initial application for license; provisional license.

- (1) Each applicant for licensure must comply with all provisions of part II of chapter 408 and must:
- (a) Identify all other homes or facilities, including the addresses and the license or licenses under which they operate, if applicable, which are currently operated by the applicant or administrator and which provide housing, meals, and personal services to residents.
- (b) Provide the location of the facility for which a license is sought and documentation, signed by the appropriate local government official, which states that the applicant has met local zoning requirements.
- (c) Provide the name, address, date of birth, social security number, education, and experience of the administrator, if different from the applicant.
- (2) The applicant shall provide proof of liability insurance as defined in s. 624.605.
- (3) If the applicant is a community residential home, the applicant must provide proof that it has met the requirements specified in chapter 419.
- (4) The applicant must furnish proof that the facility has received a satisfactory firesafety inspection. The local authority having jurisdiction or the State Fire Marshal must conduct the inspection within 30 days after written request by the applicant.

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(5) The applicant must furnish documentation of a satisfactory sanitation inspection of the facility by the county health department.

- (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.
- (6) (7) A county or municipality may not issue an occupational license that is being obtained for the purpose of operating a facility regulated under this part without first ascertaining that the applicant has been licensed to operate such facility at the specified location or locations by the agency. The agency shall furnish to local agencies responsible for issuing occupational licenses sufficient instruction for making such determinations.
- Section 67. <u>Subsection (2) of section 429.12</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 68. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 429.14, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

429.14 Administrative penalties.-

(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

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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.
- (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 limited nursing license is requested during a facility's biennial license

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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 monitoring visits conducted under s. 429.28(3)(c) to verify the correction of the violations, or to monitor the health, safety, or security of residents under s. 429.07(7).

Section 71. <u>Subsection (5) of section 429.23</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 72. Section 429.255, Florida Statutes, is 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

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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 licensee 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.

- (b) All staff in facilities licensed under this part shall exercise their professional responsibility to observe residents, to document observations on the appropriate resident's record, and to report the observations to the resident's physician. However, the owner or administrator of the facility shall be responsible for determining that the resident receiving services is appropriate for residence in the facility.
- (c) In an emergency situation, licensed personnel may carry out their professional duties pursuant to part I of chapter 464 until emergency medical personnel assume responsibility for care.
- (2) In facilities licensed to provide extended congregate care, persons under contract to the facility $\underline{\text{or}}_{\tau}$ facility staff $_{\tau}$ or volunteers, who are licensed according to part I of chapter

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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.

(3) Facility staff may withhold or withdraw cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. The department 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 department. The absence of an order 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 73. <u>Subsection (3) of section 429.28</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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 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

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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 site.

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

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 \underline{an} a limited nursing, extended congregate care, or limited mental health license.
- (j) The establishment of specific criteria to define appropriateness of resident admission and continued residency in

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3075 a facility holding a standard, limited nursing, extended 3076 congregate care, and limited mental health license.

Section 76. Section 429.53, Florida Statutes, is 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.
- (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.
- (3) The agency may charge a fee commensurate with the cost of providing consultation under this section.

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Section 77. Section 429.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.54 Collection of information; local subsidy.-

(1) Facilities that are licensed under this part must report electronically to the agency semiannually, or more frequently as determined by rule, data related to the facility, including, but not limited to: the total number of residents, the number of residents who are receiving limited mental health services, the number of residents who are receiving extended congregate care services, the number of residents who are receiving limited nursing services, funding sources of the residents, and professional staffing employed by or under contract with the licensee to provide resident services. The department, in consultation with the agency, shall adopt rules to administer this subsection.

(2)(1) To enable the department to collect the information requested by the Legislature regarding the actual cost of providing room, board, and personal care in facilities, the department is authorized to conduct field visits and audits of facilities as may be necessary. The owners of randomly sampled facilities shall submit such reports, audits, and accountings of cost as the department may require by rule; provided that such reports, audits, and accountings shall be the minimum necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Any facility selected to participate in the study shall cooperate with the department by providing cost of operation information to interviewers.

 $\underline{(3)}$ Local governments or organizations may contribute to the cost of care of local facility residents by further

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subsidizing the rate of state-authorized payment to such facilities. Implementation of local subsidy shall require departmental approval and shall not result in reductions in the state supplement.

Section 78. Subsections (2) and (11) of section 429.65, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

429.65 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

- (2) "Adult family-care home" means a full-time, family-type living arrangement, in a private home, under which <u>up to two individuals a person</u> who <u>reside in the home and own or rent owns or rents</u> the home <u>provide</u> <u>provides</u> room, board, and personal care, on a 24-hour basis, for no more than five disabled adults or frail elders who are not relatives. The following family-type living arrangements are not required to be licensed as an adult family-care home:
- (a) An arrangement whereby the person who <u>resides in the home and</u> owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal services for not more than two adults who do not receive optional state supplementation under s. 409.212. The person who provides the housing, meals, and personal care must own or rent the home and reside therein.
- (b) An arrangement whereby the person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal services only to his or her relatives.
- (c) An establishment that is licensed as an assisted living facility under this chapter.
- (11) "Provider" means <u>up to two individuals</u> a person who <u>are</u> is licensed to operate an adult family-care home.
 - Section 79. Section 429.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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3162 read:

 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 violation 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

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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 offense.
- (d) Class IV violations are <u>defined in s. 408.813.</u> 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.
- (2) The agency may impose an administrative fine for violations that which do not qualify as class I, class II, class III, or class IV violations. The amount of the fine $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall

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not exceed \$250 for each violation or \$2,000 in the aggregate.

3221 Unclassified violations may include:

- (a) Violating any term or condition of a license.
- (b) Violating any provision of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules.
- (c) Failure to follow the criteria and procedures provided under part I of chapter 394 relating to the transportation, voluntary admission, and involuntary examination of adult family-care home residents.
 - (d) Exceeding licensed capacity.
 - (e) Providing services beyond the scope of the license.
 - (f) Violating a moratorium.
- (3) Each day during which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
- (4) In determining whether a penalty is to be imposed, and in fixing the amount of any penalty to be imposed, the agency must consider:
 - (a) The gravity of the violation.
 - (b) Actions taken by the provider to correct a violation.
 - (c) Any previous violation by the provider.
- (d) The financial benefit to the provider of committing or continuing the 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.
- (5) (6) The department shall set forth, by rule, notice requirements and procedures for correction of deficiencies.

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3249 Section 80. <u>Subsection (5) of section 429.901, Florida</u> 3250 Statutes, is repealed.

Section 81. <u>Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section</u> 429.911, Florida Statutes is repealed.

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. Subsection (3) of section 430.80, Florida Statutes, is 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:
- (a) Provide a comprehensive program of integrated senior services that include institutional services and community-based services;
- (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;
- (c) Have been in business in this state for a minimum of 10 consecutive years;

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(d) Demonstrate an active program in multidisciplinary education and research that relates to gerontology;

- (e) Have a formalized contractual relationship with at least one accredited health profession education program located in this state;
- (f) Have a formalized contractual relationship with an accredited hospital that is designated by law as a teaching hospital; and
- (g) Have senior staff members who hold formal faculty appointments at universities, which must include at least one accredited health profession education program.
- (h) Maintain insurance coverage pursuant to \underline{s} . $\underline{400.141(1)(q)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{400.141(1)(s)}$ 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 which that has its principal place of business in this state or which has a branch office that 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

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

Section 84. 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.-
- (a) 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 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.

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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 85. Subsection (11) is added to section 483.201, Florida Statutes, to read:

483.201 Grounds for disciplinary action against clinical laboratories.—In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the following acts constitute grounds for which a disciplinary action specified in s. 483.221 may be taken against a clinical laboratory:

components from volunteer donors failing to disclose information concerning its activities as required by s. 381.06014. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation and each separate violation is subject to a separate fine. If multiple licensed establishments operated by a single business entity fail to meet such disclosure requirements, the agency may assess fines against only one of the business entity's clinical laboratory licenses. The total administrative fine may not exceed \$10,000 for each annual reporting period.

Section 86. Section 483.294, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

483.294 Inspection of centers.—In accordance with s. 408.811, the agency shall biennially, at least once annually, inspect the premises and operations of all centers subject to licensure under this part.

Section 87. Subsection (23) of section 499.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read

499.003 Definitions of terms used in this part.—As used in

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3365 this part, the term:

(23) "Health care entity" means a closed pharmacy or any person, organization, or business entity that provides diagnostic, medical, surgical, or dental treatment or care, or chronic or rehabilitative care, but does not include any wholesale distributor or retail pharmacy licensed under state law to deal in prescription drugs. However, a blood establishment may be a health care entity and engage in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs under s. 499.01(2)(g)1.c.

Section 88. Subsection (21) of section 499.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

499.005 Prohibited acts.—It is unlawful for a person to perform or cause the performance of any of the following acts in this state:

- (21) The wholesale distribution of any prescription drug that was:
- (a) Purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity, except as authorized in s. 499.01(2)(g)1.c.; or
- (b) Donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization.

Section 89. Paragraphs (a) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 499.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

499.01 Permits.-

- (2) The following permits are established:
- (a) Prescription drug manufacturer permit.—A prescription drug manufacturer permit is required for any person that is a manufacturer of a prescription drug and that manufactures or

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3394 distributes such prescription drugs in this state.

- 1. A person that operates an establishment permitted as a prescription drug manufacturer may engage in wholesale distribution of prescription drugs manufactured at that establishment and must comply with all of the provisions of this part, except s. 499.01212, and the rules adopted under this part, except s. 499.01212, that apply to a wholesale distributor.
- 2. A prescription drug manufacturer must comply with all appropriate state and federal good manufacturing practices.
- 3. A blood establishment as defined in s. 381.06014, operating in a manner consistent with the provisions of Title 21 C.F.R. Parts 211 and 600-640, and manufacturing only the prescription drugs described in s. 499.003(53)(d) is not required to be permitted as a prescription drug manufacturer under this paragraph or register products under s. 499.015.
 - (g) Restricted prescription drug distributor permit.-
- $\underline{\textbf{1.}}$ A restricted prescription drug distributor permit is required for $\underline{\textbf{:}}$
- \underline{a} . Any person that engages in the distribution of a prescription drug, which distribution is not considered "wholesale distribution" under s. 499.003(53)(a).
- $\underline{\text{b.1.}}$ Any A person who engages in the receipt or distribution of a prescription drug in this state for the purpose of processing its return or its destruction $\underline{\text{must obtain}}$ a permit as a restricted prescription drug distributor if such person is not the person initiating the return, the prescription drug wholesale supplier of the person initiating the return, or the manufacturer of the drug.

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c. A blood establishment located in this state which collects blood and blood components only from volunteer donors as defined in s. 381.06014 or pursuant to an authorized practitioner's order for medical treatment or therapy and engages in the wholesale distribution of a prescription drug not described in s. 499.003(53)(d) to a health care entity. The health care entity receiving a prescription drug distributed under this sub-subparagraph must be licensed as a closed pharmacy or provide health care services at that establishment. The blood establishment must operate in accordance with s. 381.06014 and may distribute only:

- (I) Prescription drugs indicated for a bleeding or clotting disorder or anemia;
- (II) Blood-collection containers approved under s. 505 of the federal act;
- (III) Drugs that are blood derivatives, or a recombinant or synthetic form of a blood derivative; or
- (IV) Prescription drugs identified in rules adopted by the department which are essential to services performed or provided by blood establishments and authorized for distribution by blood establishments under federal law,

as long as all of the health care services provided by the blood 3445 3446 establishment are related to its activities as a registered 3447 blood establishment or the health care services consist of 3448 collecting, processing, storing, or administering human 3449 hematopoietic stem cells or progenitor cells or performing

diagnostic testing of specimens if such specimens are tested

3451 together with specimens undergoing routine donor testing.

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2. Storage, handling, and recordkeeping of these distributions by a person permitted as a restricted prescription drug distributor must comply with the requirements for wholesale distributors under s. 499.0121, but not those set forth in s. 499.01212 if the distribution occurs pursuant to subsubparagraph 1.a. or sub-subparagraph 1.b.

- 3. A person who applies for a permit as a restricted prescription drug distributor, or for the renewal of such a permit, must provide to the department the information required under s. 499.012.
- 4. The department may adopt rules regarding the distribution of prescription drugs by hospitals, health care entities, charitable organizations, or other persons not involved in wholesale distribution, and blood establishments, which rules are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare. The department may adopt rules related to the transportation, storage, and recordkeeping of prescription drugs which are essential to services performed or provided by a blood establishment, including requirements for the use of prescription drugs in mobile blood-collection vehicles.

Section 90. Subsection (1) of section 627.645, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.645 Denial of health insurance claims restricted.-

(1) \underline{A} 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 \underline{that} which is accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals, the American Osteopathic Association, or the Commission on the

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Accreditation of Rehabilitative Facilities <u>may not shall</u> be denied because <u>the such</u> 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, deductibles, and coinsurance factors shall not be less favorable than for physical illness generally, except that:
- (c) 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

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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. 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

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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 which 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 which that is:
- a. Accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association,

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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.
 - (D) Physical medicine.
 - (E) Physical therapy.
 - (F) Physical rehabilitation.
- (G) Prescribing or dispensing outpatient prescription 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. This, which rule must include a requirement for a sworn statement or affidavit.

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(b) Disability benefits.—Sixty percent of any loss of gross income and loss of earning capacity per individual from inability to work proximately caused by the injury sustained by the injured person, plus all expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining from others ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those that, but for the injury, the injured person would have performed without income for the benefit of his or her household. All disability benefits payable under this provision shall be paid not less than every 2 weeks.

(c) Death benefits.—Death benefits equal to the lesser of \$5,000 or the remainder of unused personal injury protection benefits per individual. The insurer may pay such benefits to the executor or administrator of the deceased, to any of the deceased's relatives by blood or legal adoption or connection by marriage, or to any person appearing to the insurer to be equitably entitled thereto.

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

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

Section 95. Subsection (2) of section 766.1015, Florida 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

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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 96. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2010.