

# Health Care Appropriations Committee

# **Meeting Packet**

March 26, 2010 8:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. 212 Knott



#### **AGENDA**

Health Care Appropriations Committee
March 26, 2010
8:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.
212 Knott

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks
- III. Consideration of the following bills:
  - CS/HB 91 Adult Protective Services by Elder & Family Services Policy Committee and Representative Wood
  - CS/HB 1337 Nursing by State Universities & Private Colleges Policy Committee and Grimsley
  - CS/HB 1143 Reduction and Simplification of Health Care Provider Regulation by Health Care Regulation Policy Committee and Hudson
  - HB 7183 Reorganization of the Department of Health by Health Care Regulation Policy Committee and N. Thompson
- IV. Closing Remarks/Adjournment

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

**CS/HB 91** 

Adult Protective Services

SPONSOR(S): Wood TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 336

ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
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#### **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

Committee Substitute for House Bill 91 amends several provisions in chapter 415, Florida Statutes, relating to adult protective services. The bill deletes terms "disabled adults" and "elderly persons" and replaces with the term "vulnerable adult." The bill also amends the definition of "vulnerable adult" by including the term "sensory."

The bill creates a definition for "activities of daily living" that conforms the phrase to the definition of "activities of daily living," relating to adult family-care homes.

The bill provides that the central abuse hotline must transfer to the appropriate county sheriff's office reports of known or suspected abuse of a vulnerable adult involving a person other than a relative, caregiver, or household member.

The bill specifies that the Department of Children and Family ("the DCF" or "department") may file a petition to determine incapacity in adult protective proceedings. Upon filing the petition, the department is prohibited from being appointed guardian or providing legal counsel to the guardian.

The bill provides the department with access to records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for use in conducting protective investigations.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME:

h0091d.HCA.doc 3/22/2010

DATE:

#### **HOUSE PRINCIPLES**

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

#### **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

# A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

# **Current Situation**

# **Background**

Section 415.101, Florida Statutes, relating to the Adult Protective Services Act, provides legislative intent for comprehensive protective services for Florida's elderly and abused adults. The Department of Children and Families ("the DCF" or "the department") has identified several methods to improve these services.

# Adult Protective Services Program<sup>1</sup>

The Adult Protective Services Program, authorized by chapter 415, Florida Statutes, and managed by the DCF, is a system of social services that protects disabled or elderly persons from occurrences of abuse, neglect or exploitation. Upon report of alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation, an assessment of an individual's need for protective services is initiated.

The program consists of four components:

- The on-site investigation;
- Emergency services if determined necessary;
- Referral to the local law enforcement, if appropriate; and
- Referral to local social service agencies for any identified needs.

#### Central Abuse Hotline

When the Florida Abuse Hotline began in the early 1970s, abuse reports were received in 181 state offices throughout Florida.<sup>2</sup> In 1988, the Legislature created the Adult Protective Services Act and centralized the abuse hotline at the DCF, where it currently operates and receives abuse, neglect, or exploitation reports—in writing or through a statewide toll-free telephone number.<sup>3</sup> Reports received by the hotline alleging child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a person who is not a family member,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Children and Families, CF Operating Procedure 140-2, see

http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/publications/policies.shtml#adult (last visited March 4, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Department of Children and Families, see <a href="http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/dcflash/apr07/hotline.shtml">http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/dcflash/apr07/hotline.shtml</a> (last visited March 4, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> Id

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Section 415.103(1), F.S.

household member, or caregiver<sup>5</sup> must be immediately transferred to the appropriate county Sheriff's office.<sup>6</sup> There is no such requirement for reports of adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

The hotline has 160 staff members, including 3 managers, 17 supervisors and 140 counselors. From 2007-2008, Florida's Abuse Hotline received approximately 367,000 calls, which resulted in approximately 230,000 filed reports. Specifically relating to adult abuse, the hotline received 77,641 calls, which resulted in 42,919 filed reports. The hotline also maintains a secure web-based reporting system that allows individuals to report suspicions of adult/child abuse, neglect and abandonment, or neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults.

The Florida Abuse Hotline accepts reports related to vulnerable adults who are residents of Florida or currently located in Florida, and are:9

- Believed to have been neglected or abused by a caregiver in Florida;
- Suffering from the ill effects of neglect and in need of services; or
- Being exploited by any person who stands in a position of trust or confidence, or any person
  who knows or should know that a vulnerable adult lacks capacity to consent and who obtains or
  uses, or endeavors to obtain or use their funds, assets or property.

When a report is determined by a hotline counselor to require an immediate onsite protective investigation, the hotline counselor must immediately notify the DCF's designated district staff responsible for protective investigations. A non-emergency report that is received by the hotline counselor is forwarded to the appropriate district staff in sufficient time so that an investigation occurs within 24 hours.<sup>10</sup>

#### Protective Service Interventions

When a report is called into the Florida Abuse hotline, it is then referred to the Protective Investigations Unit closest to the victim's location. A protective investigation is initiated that includes observation, interviews with the victim and witnesses, evidence gathering and collateral contacts. Sometimes during an investigation, abused, neglected, or exploited adults are identified, but lack the capacity to consent to protective services. Therefore, the DCF, under reasonable cause, is directed to petition the court for an order authorizing the provision of protective services.

There are also instances when vulnerable adults are identified and lack capacity to consent to emergency protective services. Emergency protective services are warranted when a vulnerable adult is suffering from abuse or neglect that presents a risk of death or serious physical injury. The DCF, under reasonable cause, may petition the court for an emergency protective services order.<sup>13</sup>

STORAGE NAME: DATE:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Section 415.102(4), F.S., defines "caregiver" as "a person who has been entrusted with or has assumed the responsibility for frequent and regular care of or services to a vulnerable adult on a temporary or permanent basis and who has a commitment, agreement, or understanding with that person or that person's guardian that a caregiver role exists. 'Caregiver' includes, but is not limited to, relatives, household members, guardians, neighbors, and employees and volunteers of facilities as defined in subsection (8). For the purpose of departmental investigative jurisdiction, the term 'caregiver' does not include law enforcement officers or employees of municipal or county detention facilities or the Department of Corrections while acting in any official capacity."
<sup>6</sup> Section 39.201(2)(b), F.S.

Department of Children and Families, see http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/dcflash/apr07/hotline.shtml (last visited March 4, 2010).

Department of Children and Families, Florida Abuse Hotline – Call Report Activity Fiscal Year 2008-2009 (on file with the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Department of Children and Families, *Reporting Abuse of Children and Vulnerable Adults*, see www.dcf.state.fl.us/abuse/publications/mandatedreporters.pdf (2007) (last visited March 4, 2010). <sup>10</sup> Section 415.103(2), F.S.

Department of Children and Families, Adult Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation, see http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/as/ (last visited March 4, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Section 415.1051(1), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Section 415.1051(2), F.S.

Emergency and non-emergency protective service orders are restricted to 60 days. At the conclusion of 60 days, the department must petition the court to determine whether:<sup>14</sup>

- Protective services will be continued with the consent of the vulnerable adult;
- Protective services will be continued for the vulnerable adult who lacks capacity;
- Protective services will be discontinued; or
- A petition for guardianship should be filed pursuant to chapter 744, Florida Statutes, regarding Florida guardianship.

Access to Driver's License Images and Signatures

The DCF reports that during some adult services investigations, the subject of the investigation denies his or her identity, eluding the investigators. Section 322.142(4), Florida Statutes, authorizes the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, pursuant to interagency agreements, to share its database information, including digital images and signatures, in response to:

- Law enforcement agency requests;
- The Department of State to determine voter registration eligibility:
- The Department of Revenue to establish paternity and establish, modify, or enforce support obligations;
- The Department of Financial Services relating to unclaimed property; and
- The Department of Children and Families relating to protective investigations regarding children.<sup>15</sup>

Current law does not allow the DCF to access the database system relating to protective investigations regarding vulnerable adults.

# Effects of Bill

Committee Substitute for House Bill 91 amends several provisions in chapter 415, Florida Statutes, relating to adult protective services. The bill changes several definitions used in this chapter. Specifically, the bill deletes terms "disabled adults" and "elderly persons" provided in section 415.101(2), Florida Statutes, and replaces with the term "vulnerable adult." The bill amends the definition of "vulnerable adult" by adding the term "sensory," and creates a definition for "activities of daily living" that conforms the phrase to the definition of "activities of daily living," relating to adult family-care homes. The effect of these changes provides more consistent use of commonly used terms.

The bill amends section 415.103(2), Florida Statutes, and requires the central abuse hotline to transfer reports of known or suspected abuse of a vulnerable adult, where the alleged responsible party is someone other than the caregiver, household member, or family member, to the appropriate county sheriff's office. This provision aligns abuse of vulnerable adult reporting requirements with those for abuse of children and should ensure increased law enforcement notification.

The bill amends section 415.1051, Florida Statutes, and authorizes the DCF, upon a good faith belief that a vulnerable adult lacks capacity, to file a petition to determine capacity in emergency and nonemergency adult protective proceedings, under section 744.3201, Florida Statutes. A copy of a petition for appointment of guardian or emergency temporary guardian can be filed along with a petition to determine capacity. The bill prohibits the DCF from serving as a guardian or providing legal counsel to the guardian once such petition has been filed. The effect of these changes will allow the DCF to initiate guardianship petitions to protect vulnerable adults and should allow for ongoing protection once the department's involvement has ended. Additionally, the effect of prohibiting the DCF from being named as guardian to the vulnerable adult will avoid conflicts of interest for the department.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Id.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Section 322.142(4), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Section 429.65(1), F.S.

The bill provides the department with access to records of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles for use in conducting protective investigations. Access to this system should assist investigators in the positive identification of victims and responsible persons who are subjects in investigations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation and provide quick access to the location of such persons, including vulnerable adults.

Three sections of statute are amended to correct cross-references to section changes made by the bill.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

This bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

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

- Section 1. Amends s. 415.101, F.S., relating to the Adult Protective Services Acts; legislative intent.
- Section 2. Amends s. 415.102, F.S., relating to definitions.
- Section 3. Amends s. 415.103, F.S., relating to the central abuse hotline.
- Section 4. Amends s. 415.1051, F.S., relating to protective services interventions when capacity to consent is lacking; nonemergencies; emergencies; orders; limitations.
- Section 5. Amends s. 322.142, F.S., relating to color photographic or digital imaged licenses.
- Section 6: Amends s. 435.04, F.S., relating to level 2 screening standards.
- Section 7. Amends s. 943.0585, F.S., relating to court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.
- Section 8. Amends s. 943.059, F.S., relating to court-ordered sealing of criminal history records.
- Section 9. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

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

# A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

## B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

STORAGE NAME: DATE: h0091d.HCA.doc 3/22/2010 According to the Department of Children and Families, section 4 of the bill, which authorizes the department to file a petition for guardianship, will have no fiscal impact on the department since the petition filing fees will be waived per section 28.345, Florida Statutes.

#### III. COMMENTS

#### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take any action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenue in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:** 

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

# IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 21, 2009, the Elder and Family Services Policy Committee adopted two amendments to House Bill 91. The first amendment provides of a definition of "activities of daily living" that conforms the phrase to the same definition provided in chapter 429, Florida Statutes, for adult family-care homes. The second amendment is technical and corrects a cross-reference in the bill.

The bill was reported favorably as a Committee Substitute. This analysis reflects the committee substitute.

STORAGE NAME: DATE:

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to adult protective services; amending s. 3 415.101, F.S.; revising legislative intent with respect to 4 adult protective services; providing for care and 5 protection of all vulnerable adults; amending s. 415.102, 6 F.S.; defining the term "activities of daily living"; 7 revising the definition of the term "vulnerable adult"; 8 conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 415.103, F.S.; 9 providing for certain suspected abuse cases to be 10 transferred to the local county sheriff's office; amending 11 s. 415.1051, F.S.; providing for the Department of 12 Children and Family Services to file a petition to 13 determine incapacity and guardianship under certain 14 circumstances; amending s. 322.142, F.S.; authorizing the 15 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to provide 16 copies of drivers' license files to the Department of 17 Children and Family Services to conduct protective investigations; amending ss. 435.04, 943.0585, and 18 19 943.059, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an 20 effective date. 21 22 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 23 24 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 415.101, Florida 25 Statutes, is amended to read: 26 415.101 Adult Protective Services Act; legislative

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intent.-

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The Legislature recognizes that there are many persons in this state who, because of age or disability, are in need of protective services. Such services should allow such an individual the same rights as other citizens and, at the same time, protect the individual from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the detection and correction of abuse, neglect, and exploitation through social services and criminal investigations and to establish a program of protective services for all vulnerable disabled adults or elderly persons in need of them. It is intended that the mandatory reporting of such cases will cause the protective services of the state to be brought to bear in an effort to prevent further abuse, neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable disabled adults or elderly persons. In taking this action, the Legislature intends to place the fewest possible restrictions on personal liberty and the exercise of constitutional rights, consistent with due process and protection from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Further, the Legislature intends to encourage the constructive involvement of families in the care and protection of vulnerable disabled adults or elderly persons.

Section 2. Subsections (2) through (27) of section 415.102, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (28), respectively, current subsections (4) and (26) are amended, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:

415.102 Definitions of terms used in ss. 415.101-415.113.— As used in ss. 415.101-415.113, the term:

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(2) "Activities of daily living" means functions and tasks for self-care, including ambulation, bathing, dressing, eating, grooming, toileting, and other similar tasks.

- (5)(4) "Caregiver" means a person who has been entrusted with or has assumed the responsibility for frequent and regular care of or services to a vulnerable adult on a temporary or permanent basis and who has a commitment, agreement, or understanding with that person or that person's guardian that a caregiver role exists. "Caregiver" includes, but is not limited to, relatives, household members, guardians, neighbors, and employees and volunteers of facilities as defined in subsection (9) (8). For the purpose of departmental investigative jurisdiction, the term "caregiver" does not include law enforcement officers or employees of municipal or county detention facilities or the Department of Corrections while acting in an official capacity.
- (27)(26) "Vulnerable adult" means a person 18 years of age or older whose ability to perform the normal activities of daily living or to provide for his or her own care or protection is impaired due to a mental, emotional, sensory, long-term physical, or developmental disability or dysfunction dysfunctioning, or brain damage, or the infirmities of aging.
- Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 415.103, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 415.103 Central abuse hotline.-
- (2) Upon receiving an oral or written report of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, the central abuse hotline must determine if the report requires

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an immediate onsite protective investigation. For reports requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline must immediately notify the department's designated protective investigative district staff responsible for protective investigations to ensure prompt initiation of an onsite investigation. For reports not requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline must notify the department's designated protective investigative district staff responsible for protective investigations in sufficient time to allow for an investigation to be commenced within 24 hours. At the time of notification of district staff with respect to the report, the central abuse hotline must also provide any known information on any previous report concerning a subject of the present report or any pertinent information relative to the present report or any noted earlier reports. If the report is of known or suspected abuse of a vulnerable adult by someone other than a relative, caregiver, or household member, the report shall be immediately transferred to the appropriate county sheriff's office.

Section 4. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) and paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 415.1051, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

415.1051 Protective services interventions when capacity to consent is lacking; nonemergencies; emergencies; orders; limitations.—

(1) NONEMERGENCY PROTECTIVE SERVICES INTERVENTIONS.—If the department has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult or a vulnerable adult in need of services is being abused,

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neglected, or exploited and is in need of protective services but lacks the capacity to consent to protective services, the department shall petition the court for an order authorizing the provision of protective services.

(e) Continued protective services.-

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- 1. No more than 60 days after the date of the order authorizing the provision of protective services, the department shall petition the court to determine whether:
- a. Protective services will be continued with the consent of the vulnerable adult pursuant to this subsection;
- b. Protective services will be continued for the vulnerable adult who lacks capacity;
  - c. Protective services will be discontinued; or
- d. A petition for guardianship should be filed pursuant to chapter 744.
- 2. If the court determines that a petition for guardianship should be filed pursuant to chapter 744, the court, for good cause shown, may order continued protective services until it makes a determination regarding capacity.
- 3. If the department has a good faith belief that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to protective services, the petition to determine incapacity under s. 744.3201 may be filed by the department. Once the petition is filed, the department may not be appointed guardian and may not provide legal counsel for the guardian.
- (2) EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE SERVICES INTERVENTION.—If the department has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult is suffering from abuse or neglect that presents a risk of

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death or serious physical injury to the vulnerable adult and that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to emergency protective services, the department may take action under this subsection. If the vulnerable adult has the capacity to consent and refuses consent to emergency protective services, emergency protective services may not be provided.

(g) Continued emergency protective services.-

- 1. Not more than 60 days after the date of the order authorizing the provision of emergency protective services, the department shall petition the court to determine whether:
- a. Emergency protective services will be continued with the consent of the vulnerable adult;
- b. Emergency protective services will be continued for the vulnerable adult who lacks capacity;
  - c. Emergency protective services will be discontinued; or
  - d. A petition should be filed under chapter 744.
- 2. If it is decided to file a petition under chapter 744, for good cause shown, the court may order continued emergency protective services until a determination is made by the court.
- 3. If the department has a good faith belief that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to protective services, the petition to determine incapacity under s. 744.3201 may be filed by the department. Once the petition is filed, the department may not be appointed guardian and may not provide legal counsel for the guardian.
- Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 322.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 322.142 Color photographic or digital imaged licenses.-

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The department may maintain a film negative or print file. The department shall maintain a record of the digital image and signature of the licensees, together with other data required by the department for identification and retrieval. Reproductions from the file or digital record are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and shall be made and issued only for departmental administrative purposes; for the issuance of duplicate licenses; in response to law enforcement agency requests; to the Department of State pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate determinations of eliqibility of voter registration applicants and registered voters in accordance with ss. 98.045 and 98.075; to the Department of Revenue pursuant to an interagency agreement for use in establishing paternity and establishing, modifying, or enforcing support obligations in Title IV-D cases; to the Department of Children and Family Services pursuant to an interagency agreement to conduct protective investigations under part III of chapter 39 and chapter 415; or to the Department of Financial Services pursuant to an interagency agreement to facilitate the location of owners of unclaimed property, the validation of unclaimed property claims, and the identification of fraudulent or false claims.

Section 6. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 435.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

435.04 Level 2 screening standards.-

- (4) Standards must also ensure that the person:
- (a) For employees or employers licensed or registered pursuant to chapter 400 or chapter 429, does not have a confirmed report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation as defined

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in s.  $415.102 \frac{(6)}{(6)}$ , which has been uncontested or upheld under s. 415.103.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.-The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be expunged, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of

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or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled quilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

(4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION.—Any criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered

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expunged by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any criminal justice agency having custody of such record; except that any criminal history record in the custody of the department must be retained in all cases. A criminal history record ordered expunged that is retained by the department is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and not available to any person or entity except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A criminal justice agency may retain a notation indicating compliance with an order to expunge.

- (a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history record that is expunged under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the expunged record, except when the subject of the record:
- 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
  - 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.059;
  - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive

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position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063, s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(5)(4), chapter 916, s. 985.644, chapter 400, or chapter 429;

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- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities; or
- 7. Is seeking authorization from a seaport listed in s. 311.09 for employment within or access to one or more of such seaports pursuant to s. 311.12.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 943.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records.—The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal a criminal history record has applied for and received a

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certificate of eligibility for sealing pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or

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one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

- history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and is available only to the person who is the subject of the record, to the subject's attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, which include conducting a criminal history background check for approval of firearms purchases or transfers as authorized by state or federal law, to judges in the state courts system for the purpose of assisting them in their case-related decisionmaking responsibilities, as set forth in s. 943.053(5), or to those entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., 6., and 8. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes.
- (a) The subject of a criminal history record sealed under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the sealed record, except when the subject of the record:

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364 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice 365 agency;

2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;

- 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section or s. 943.0585;
  - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
- 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Family Services, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the developmentally disabled, the aged, or the elderly as provided in s. 110.1127(3), s. 393.063, s. 394.4572(1), s. 397.451, s. 402.302(3), s. 402.313(3), s. 409.175(2)(i), s. 415.102(5)(4), s. 415.103, chapter 916, s. 985.644, chapter 400, or chapter 429;
- 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities;
- 7. Is attempting to purchase a firearm from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer and is subject to a criminal history check under state or federal law; or

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8. Is seeking authorization from a Florida seaport identified in s. 311.09 for employment within or access to one or more of such seaports pursuant to s. 311.12.

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Section 9. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

CS/HB 1337

Nursing

SPONSOR(S): State Universities & Private Colleges Policy Committee and Grimsley

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 2530

	REFERENCE	ACTION	<b>ANALYST</b>	STAFF DIRECTOR
	te Universities & Private Colleges Policy nmittee	12 Y, 0 N, As CS	White	Tilton
2) <u>Hea</u>	alth Care Regulation Policy Committee	11 Y, 0 N	Holt	Calamas AP
3) <u>Hea</u>	alth Care Appropriations Committee	·····	Massengale	Massengale
4) <u>Edu</u>	ıcation Policy Council	·		
5)				

#### **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

To address the state's lack of nursing education program capacity, the 2009 Legislature took action to expedite and streamline the nursing education program approval and regulatory processes in Florida with the passage of House Bill 1209 (2009). This legislation repealed the Florida Board of Nursing's (BON's) authority to prescribe the nursing education program approval and regulation processes by rule and, instead, set forth these processes in statute.

Committee Substitute for House Bill 1337 builds upon the 2009 legislation by further streamlining these processes. Under the bill, a nursing education program that is accredited by one of the two specialized accrediting agencies that are nationally recognized by the United States Secretary of Education to accredit nursing education programs is no longer subject to BON regulation for as long as the program maintains its accreditation. The BON approval process for non-accredited programs, as adopted in last year's bill, is largely retained, but implementation issues identified by the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability, Florida Center for Nursing, and stakeholders are addressed. The bill's changes include:

- Specifying that the BON must approve or deny a nursing education program application within 90 days after receipt of a complete application.
- Specifying that faculty education requirements for a nursing program may be documented by an official transcript or a written statement from an educational institution verifying that it conferred a degree.
- Specifying that the graduate passage rate on the National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX), which must be achieved by approved programs, is 10 percentage points, rather than 10 percent below, the national average passage rate.
- Specifying that the requirements for NCLEX graduate passage rates, as adopted in last year's legislation for approved programs, should only be applied prospectively beginning with the 2010 calendar year.
- Specifying that approved programs placed on probation for inadequate NCLEX graduate passage rates shall be removed from probation after attaining the required passage rate for one calendar year.
- Eliminating probation as a penalty for an approved program's failure to submit an annual report and, instead, requiring the program's director to appear before the BON to explain the delay.
- Authorizing nursing program directors to receive information on the NCLEX exam date and pass/fail score for program graduates included in the program's graduate passage rate.

Although the Department of Health requires a one-time expenditure for setting up a website, this should be offset by a reduction in expenditures as a result of having less programs to accredit. Please see "Fiscal Analysis & Economic Impact Statement."

The bill takes effect July 1, 2010.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

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#### **HOUSE PRINCIPLES**

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives:

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.

#### **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

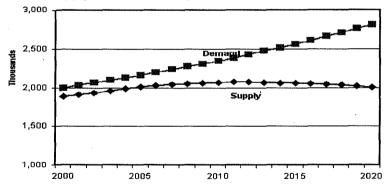
#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

# **Present Situation**

# **National Nursing Shortage**

In 2007, the National Center for Health Workforce Analysis at Heath Resource and Service Administration projected a growing shortage of Registered Nurses (RNs) over the next 15 years, with a 12 percent shortage by 2010 and a 20 percent shortage by 2015.1





Since 2007, the economic recession has forced many nurses to return to the workforce and, as a result, the current demand for RNs has decreased somewhat. A national nursing shortage, however, remains on the horizon. According to a study published in the June 2009 edition of Health Matters, a peerreviewed health policy journal, the shortage is projected to grow to 260,000 RNs by 2025. The primary cause is the aging nursing workforce.<sup>2</sup> By 2014, nearly 40 percent of the nation's RN population will be between the ages of 55 to 64 years and expected to retire from active nursing practice.

Buerhaus, P., Auerbach. D., & Staiger, D., (2009), The Recent Surge In Nurse Employment: Causes And Implications, Health Matters, 28, no. 4 (2009): w657-w668. Available online at: http://content.healthaffairs.org/cgi/content/abstract/hlthaff.28.4.w657 (last viewed March 6, 2010). See supra note 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Professions, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis, Nursing Workforce Data Analysis: Methods for Identifying Facilities and Communities with Shortages of Nurses, Technical Report. (February 2007). Available online at: http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/nursingshortage/tech\_report/default.htm (last viewed March 6, 2010).

# Florida Nursing Shortage

As of June 30, 2009, there were 62,254 active in-state licensed practical nurses (LPNs), 178,214 active in-state licensed RNs, and 11,829 active in-state licensed advanced registered nurse practitioners.<sup>4</sup>

According to reports prepared by the Florida Center for Nursing (FCN), there is a current shortage of RNs and LPNs in Florida, and this shortage is expected to grow significantly in the long-term. As of June 30, 2009, demand for RNs in Florida exceeded supply by 6,807 RNs and demand for LPNs exceeded supply by 1,417 LPNs.<sup>5</sup> The FCN has projected that by 2020 the shortage of RNs will increase to 52,209 and the shortage of LPNs will increase to 7,018.<sup>6,7</sup>

There is, however, no shortage of potential nurses in Florida. While Florida nursing programs produced 7,671 new RN graduates and 4,047 new LPN graduates in academic year 2008-2009, these programs also turned away 10,876 qualified RN program applicants and 2,755 qualified LPN program applicants in that same year because the programs were at capacity.<sup>8</sup>

To address the lack of nursing education program capacity, the 2009 Legislature took action to expedite and streamline the nursing education program approval and regulatory processes in Florida with the passage of House Bill 1209. As discussed in the section below, this legislation repealed the Florida Board of Nursing's (BON's) broad authority to prescribe the nursing education program approval and regulation processes by rule and, instead, set forth these processes in statute.

# Nursing Education Program Approval and Regulation by the Florida Board of Nursing

Background: Part I, chapter 464, F.S., entitled the "Nurse Practice Act," (Act), provides for the regulation of the practice of nursing in Florida by the BON, which is established within the Department of Health (Department). The BON comprises 13 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who serve four year terms. Seven members must be RNs and three members must be LPNs. The remaining three members must be Florida residents who have never been licensed as nurses and who are in no way connected to the practice of nursing or to any health care facility, agency, or insurer.<sup>10</sup> The BON meets six times per year and is staffed with 43 full-time positions.<sup>11</sup>

Under the Act, an "approved program" means a nursing program conducted in a school, college, or university which is approved under section 464.019, Florida Statutes, for the education of nurses. <sup>12</sup> Currently, there are 181 nursing education programs approved to operate in Florida. Of this number, 98 programs offer a LPN certificate, 58 programs offer an associate degree in nursing, and 25 programs offer a bachelor's degree in nursing. <sup>13</sup> The Act requires individuals who seek licensure as a RN or LPN in Florida to, in relevant part, have graduated from an "approved program" or its equivalent, as determined by the BON, and to pass the Department's licensure exam. <sup>14</sup> The exam used is the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance, Annual Report: July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Florida Center for Nursing, *Workforce Demand in Nursing-Intensive Healthcare Settings, 2009 Vacancies and 2011 Growth Projections*, p. 8 (January 2010). Available at: <a href="http://www.flcenterfornursing.org/workforce/researchreports.cfm">http://www.flcenterfornursing.org/workforce/researchreports.cfm</a> (last viewed March 6, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Florida Center for Nursing, Forecasting Supply, Demand, and Shortage of RNs and LPNs in Florida, 2007-2020, p. 5 (July 2008). Available at: <a href="http://www.flcenterfornursing.org/workforce/researchreports.cfm">http://www.flcenterfornursing.org/workforce/researchreports.cfm</a> (last viewed March 6, 2010).

The projections were based on 2007 survey data. In a January 2010, report, the FCN noted that although the nationally economy has changed dramatically since the 2007 survey, the nursing shortage in Florida remains a critical issue. According to the FCN, "The nursing shortage, though perhaps temporarily eased by the increase in recession-related nursing employment, continues to be a looming problem for Florida. Drivers of the nursing shortage remain the same: older nurses who have returned to work will eventually retire, and an aging population will demand more healthcare. Once the recession eases, we will see the nursing shortage re-emerge. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projects that demand for RNs will increase more than any other type of worker through 2016, with more than 587,000 new RN positions projected during this time in the United States. Hence, we expect long-term demand for nurses to increase in response to population trends." Workforce Demand in Nursing-Intensive Healthcare Settings, 2009 Vacancies and 2011 Growth Projections, supra note 5, at 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Florida Center for Nursing, *Florida Nursing Education Capacity and Nursing Faculty Supply/Demand 2007-2009 Trends*, pp. 8-9 (January 2010). Available at: <a href="http://www.flcenterfornursing.org/nurseeducation/data.cfm">http://www.flcenterfornursing.org/nurseeducation/data.cfm</a> (last viewed March 6, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Chapter 2009-158, L.O.F.

Section 464.004, F.S.
 Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, Since Implementing Statutory Changes, the State Board of Nursing Has Approved More Nursing Programs; the Legislature Should Address Implementation Issues, Report No. 10-14 at p. 2 (January 2010). Available at: <a href="http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/Summary.aspx?reportNum=10-14">http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/Summary.aspx?reportNum=10-14</a> (last viewed March 6, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Section 464.003(8), F.S. <sup>13</sup> See supra note 11.

<sup>14</sup> Section 464.008, F.S.

National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX), developed by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN).

Prior to July 1, 2009, the BON had extensive authority to establish the requirements applicable to nursing education program approval and regulation in Florida under section 464.019, Florida Statutes (2008). This section required the BON to adopt rules necessary to ensure that approved nursing programs graduated nurses capable of competent practice, including rules that addressed: program approval and oversight; site visits; requirements for educational objectives, faculty, curriculum, administrative procedures, and clinical training; and procedures for program probation, suspension, and termination.

During the 2009 Regular Session, the Legislature repealed the BON's rulemaking authority and. instead, prescribed the nursing education program approval and regulatory process in statute. 15 This legislation specifically prohibited the BON from imposing any condition or requirement on an institution submitting a program application, an approved program, or a program on probationary status, except as expressly provided in section 464.019, Florida Statutes. It further stated that the BON has no rulemaking authority to implement the section, except that the BON must adopt a rule that prescribes the format for submitting program applications and summary descriptions of program compliance, and it expressly directed the BON to repeal all rules in existence on July 1, 2009, that were inconsistent with the subsection. 16

Existing Nursing Education Programs: Under the 2009 legislation, Florida nursing education programs in existence on June 30, 2009, were made subject to a "grandfathering clause" set forth in section 464.019(2), Florida Statutes. This clause provides that a program approved by the BON as of June 30, 2009, notwithstanding whether that approval was full or provisional or whether the program was on probation, became an "approved program" on July 1, 2009, except for a program on probation due to inadequate graduate passage rates on the NCLEX. A program on such probation remains on probation until it achieves an average graduate passage rate for its first-time test takers on the NCLEX that is no more than 10 percent below the national average passage rate for first-time, U.S. educated test takers. This average graduate passage rate must be achieved by July 1, 2011, and, if not, the program must be terminated.<sup>17</sup> As of June 30, 2009, six practical nursing programs and one professional associate degree nursing program were on probation for inadequate student performance on the NCLEX.18

New Program Approval: For an educational institution applying for approval of a prelicensure practical or professional nursing education program on or after July 1, 2009, the 2009 legislation amended section 464.019(1), Florida Statutes, to require each program application to document that:

- At least 50 percent of the faculty and the program director are registered nurses in Florida who have, at a minimum, a bachelor's degree for a practical nursing program. For a professional nursing program, such faculty and program director must also have a master's degree in nursing or a related field.
- At least 50 percent of the curriculum consists of clinical training for a practical nursing program, professional associate's degree program, and professional diploma nursing program. For a bachelor's degree professional nursing program, at least 40 percent of the curriculum must consist of clinical training.
- No more than 25 percent of the program's clinical training consists of clinical simulation.
- The program has a signed agreement with each entity included in the curriculum plan as clinical training sites and community-based clinical experience sites.
- The program has written policies for direct supervision by faculty or clinical preceptors 19 for students in clinical training consistent with specified standards.
- The curriculum plan documents clinical experience and theoretical instruction in specified subjects.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Ch. 2009-168, L.O.F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Section 464.019(7), F.S.

Ch. 2009-168, s. 2, L.O.F., codified at s. 464.019(2) and (5)(a), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> Florida Center for Nursing, Report of Findings and Recommendations – Ch. 2009-168, L.O.F., Florida Board of Nursing Education Program Approval & Oversight, p. 2 (January 2010). Available at: http://www.ficenterfornursing.org/nurseeducation/data.cfm (last viewed March 6, 2010).

The term "clinical preceptor" is defined to mean, "a registered nurse employed by a clinical training facility who serves as a role model and clinical resource person for a specified period to an individual enrolled in an approved program." Section 464.003(10), F.S. STORAGE NAME: h1337e.HCA.doc

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Within 90 days after receipt of a program application, section 464.019(1), Florida Statutes, requires the BON to approve the application if it documents compliance with the standards above. If the program application is incomplete or does not document compliance, the BON is required to do the following:

- For an incomplete application, the BON must notify the educational institution of any errors or
  omissions within 30 days after receipt and follow the procedures specified in section 120.60, Florida
  Statutes, of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). This section provides that an application is
  deemed complete upon receipt of an application that has corrected each identified error or omission
  and that the completed application must be approved or denied within 90 days after its receipt.<sup>20</sup>
- For an application that does not document compliance, the BON must, within 90 days after receipt
  of the application, provide the educational institution with a notice of intent to deny that sets forth
  written reasons for the denial. The institution may request a hearing on such a notice pursuant to
  chapter 120, Florida Statutes, the APA.<sup>21</sup>

If the BON does not act on an application within the timeframes specified above, the application is deemed approved and the program becomes an approved program under section 464.019, Florida Statutes.<sup>22</sup>

BON Regulation of Approved Programs: In order to continue as an approved program, section 464.019, Florida Statutes, as amended by the 2009 legislation, sets forth two requirements. First, all approved programs, including programs on probation, must submit a report to the BON by November 1 of each year. The annual report must include an affidavit certifying continued compliance with the requirements that must be documented in a new program application and provide a summary description of that compliance. The report must also document for the previous academic year: the number of student applications, qualified applicants, students accepted, and program graduates; the program's graduate passage rate on the NCLEX; the program's retention rates for students tracked from program entry to graduation; and the program's accreditation status, including identification of the accrediting body.<sup>23</sup> If a program fails to timely submit its annual report, the BON must place the program on probation. If the report is not submitted within six months following its due date, the BON must terminate the program.<sup>24</sup>

Second, the BON is required to place an approved program on probation if the program's average graduate passage for first-time test takers on the NCLEX falls 10 percent or more below the national average passage rate for first-time NCLEX test takers educated in the United States, as annually published by the contract testing service of the NCSBN, for two consecutive years.<sup>25</sup> The program must remain on probationary status until it achieves compliance with the required passage rate and must be terminated by the BON if it does not achieve compliance within two calendar years.<sup>26</sup>

A program placed on probation must disclose this status in writing to its students and applicants.<sup>27</sup>

Data on Nursing Education Programs: To provide prospective students with greater access to information about nursing programs in Florida, the 2009 legislation requires the BON to have published the following information about Florida nursing programs on its website by December 31, 2009:

- The program application for each program approved on or after July 1, 2009.
- The summary description required to be submitted by each program in its annual report.

<sup>27</sup> Section 464.019(5)(c), F.S.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Section 120.60(1), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Section 464.019(1) and (3), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Section 464.019(1), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Section 464.019(2)(b) and (c), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Section 464.019(5)(b), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Currently, s. 456.014, F.S., provides that all information required by the Department of any applicant for licensure is a public record with the exception of specified information that includes medical information, school transcripts, examination questions, answers, and grades. This information is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and may not be discussed with or made accessible to anyone except members of the relevant board, the department, and staff thereof. The Department has interpreted this section of law to mean that the NCLEX pass/fail results of an applicant for RN or LPN licensure may not be disclosed to the nursing education program from which the student graduated. Department of Health Bill Analysis for HB 1337, p. 2, March 4, 2010. Nursing education program stakeholders have expressed concerns that the non-disclosure of such data results in the program being unable to confirm whether the graduate passage rates are accurate.

- A comprehensive list of nursing programs in the state.
- The accreditation status of each program, including identification of the accrediting body.
- Each program's approval or probationary status.
- Each program's graduate passage rate for the NCLEX.
- The national average passage rate for the NCLEX.
- Each program's student retention rates tracked from program entry to graduation.

The website must allow interactive searches and comparisons of specific nursing programs and must be updated at least quarterly.

Implementation Monitoring and Study: The 2009 legislation established a six-year monitoring process to evaluate the effectiveness of the changes made by the legislation in achieving quality nursing programs with a higher production of quality nursing graduates. To this end, the legislation required the Florida Center for Nursing (FCN) and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to monitor the administration of the new nursing program approval process during its first year of implementation and to report their findings to the Governor and presiding officers of the Legislature by February 1, 2010.<sup>28</sup> These reports were submitted in January 2010 and are discussed below in the section entitled. "Implementation Monitoring."

The legislation also created section 464.019(9), Florida Statutes, to require the FCN and OPPAGA to jointly study the bill's five-year implementation and to submit a report to the Governor and presiding officers of the Legislature on January 30, 2011, and annually thereafter through January 30, 2015. For this report, the OPPAGA is required to evaluate: the number of nursing education programs and student slots available; the number of applications submitted, qualified applicants, students accepted, and program graduates; program retention rates; graduate passage rates on the NCLEX; and the number of graduates who become employed in Florida as RNs or LPNs. The FCN is required to evaluate the BON's implementation of the program application approval process and program probation and termination processes.29

# Nursing Education Program State Regulation, Licensure, and Programmatic Accreditation

As discussed above, there are currently 181 nursing education programs approved under section 464.019, Florida Statutes, to operate in Florida. These programs are offered by: state-regulated public school districts, Florida colleges, and state universities; private institutions that must be licensed and regulated by the state Commission for Independent Education (CIE);30 and private institutions that are not under the CIE pursuant to section 1005.06(1)(c) and (e), Florida Statutes. 31,32

Some of Florida's nursing education programs are also accredited by specialized accrediting agencies that are nationally recognized by the United States (US) Secretary of Education to accredit nursing programs.<sup>33</sup> Accreditation is a private, nongovernmental review of the quality of educational programs. Approved programs in Florida are not required to be accredited.

The Secretary recognizes two agencies that provide specialized accreditation for prelicensure nursing education programs, the National League for Nursing Accreditation Commission (NLNAC) and the

<sup>28</sup> Section 464.019(8), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Section 464.019(9), F.S.

<sup>30</sup> Chapter 1005, F.S., establishes the CIE to regulate independent postsecondary educational institutions, which are defined as, "any postsecondary educational institution that operates in this state or makes application to operate in this state, and is not provided, operated, and supported by the State of Florida, its political subdivisions, or the Federal Government." Section 1005.02(11), F.S.

Section 1005.06(1)(c), F.S., exempts a school from the CIE's licensure requirements if the institution: is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, eligible to participate in the William L. Boyd, IV, Florida Resident Access Grant Program and is a nonprofit independent college or university located and chartered in this state and accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to grant baccalaureate degrees. Twenty-eight institutions in Florida are subject to this exemption.

Section 1005.06(1)(e), F.S., exempts a school from the CIE's licensure requirements if the institution: had been exempted prior to 2001; is incorporated in this state; the institution's credits or degrees are accepted for credit by at least three colleges that are accredited by an agency recognized by the USDOE; and the institution does not enroll any students who receive state or federal financial aid. Only two institutions in Florida, Pensacola Christian College and Landmark Baptist College, are subject to this exemption. Landmark Baptist College does not offer a nursing program. 33 See supra note 18 at p. 3.

Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE).<sup>34</sup> With regard to prelicensure nursing education programs, the NLNAC accredits certificate LPN programs and diploma, associate degree, and bachelor degree RN programs and the CCNE accredits bachelor degree RN programs.

Both accrediting agencies have extensive standards for the programs they accredit in order to ensure the quality of the education offered. These standards specify requirements that accredited programs must meet in areas that include the following: program administrator and faculty education qualifications; curriculum content and clinical experience requirements, which provide for periodic review of such content and experience to ensure rigor and currency; expectations for the use of best teaching practices; demonstration of sufficient fiscal, physical facility, and academic support services for the program; review of individual and aggregate student outcome data and graduate passage rates on the NCLEX; and review of student, alumni, and employer satisfaction.<sup>35,36</sup>

According to NLNAC, initial and continuing accreditation is granted when the nursing program demonstrates compliance with all NLNAC Accreditation Standards. Initial accreditation is for a period of five years and continuing accreditation is for a period of eight years.<sup>37</sup> The NLNAC requires accredited programs to file annual reports containing specified data that is reviewed to determine whether the program is continuing to comply with accreditation standards. Additionally, site visits are conducted for the initial and continuing accreditation determinations.<sup>38</sup> The NLNAC may place conditions on a program's accreditation if it finds that a program is in non-compliance with one or two of the accrediting standards and may place an accredited program on warning status is if it is in non-compliance with three or more standards. In both cases, the NLNAC requires the accredited program within a specified period of time to report on its efforts to attain compliance and the NLNAC conducts a follow-up site visit. If the program fails to achieve compliance with the standards, the NLNAC will deny continuing accreditation. Achievement of compliance for a LPN program must occur within 18 months and for a RN program must occur within two years.<sup>39</sup> A program may appeal the NLNAC's denial of initial or continuing accreditation status within 30 days of receipt of notice of denial. The appeal process must be completed within 90 days.<sup>40</sup>

Similarly, initial and reaffirmed accreditation by the CCNE is granted to programs that demonstrate compliance with CCNE's standards. Initial accreditation may be for a period up to five years. Thereafter, the accreditation may be reaffirmed for a period up to 10 years. The CCNE requires accredited programs to file annual reports containing specified data that are reviewed to determine whether the program is continuing to comply with accreditation standards. Additionally, site visits are conducted for the initial and reaffirmed accreditation determinations. Accreditation will be withdrawn by the CCNE when a program pursuing reaffirmed accreditation fails to demonstrate its ability to meet the accreditation standards or if the program fails to submit reports or payment of fees as requested by the CCNE. A program may challenge an adverse action by the CCNE with regard to its accreditation by filing a notice of appeal within 10 business days of the adverse action. If the program fails to file a notice of appeal within 10 business days, the CCNE's decision becomes final.

Of the 181 nursing education programs approved in Florida, data from the FCN indicates that: eight of the 98 LPN programs (8.2 percent) are accredited by the NLNAC; 31 of the 58 associate degree RN programs (53.4 percent) are accredited by the NLNAC or CCNE; and 22 of the 25 bachelor degree RN programs (88 percent) are accredited by the NLNAC or CCNE.<sup>43</sup>

# Implementation Monitoring

<sup>35</sup> National League for Nursing Accrediting Commission, Inc., *Accreditation Manual*, pp. 76-98, (2008). Available at: <a href="http://www.nlnac.org/manuals/Manual2008.htm">http://www.nlnac.org/manuals/Manual2008.htm</a> (last viewed March 7, 2010).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> United States Department of Education, Specialized Accrediting Agencies. Available at: <a href="http://www.ed.gov/admins/finaid/accred/accreditation\_pg8.html#health">http://www.ed.gov/admins/finaid/accred/accreditation\_pg8.html#health</a> (last viewed March 6, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education, *Standards for Accreditation of Baccalaureate and Graduate Degree Nursing Programs*, pp. 7-18 (April 2009). Available at: <a href="http://www.aacn.nche.edu/accreditation/PubsBaccGrad.htm">http://www.aacn.nche.edu/accreditation/PubsBaccGrad.htm</a> (last viewed March 7, 2010).

<sup>37</sup> See supra note 35 at p. 32.

<sup>38</sup> See supra note 35 at p. 12, 61-62.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> See supra note 35 at pp. 32-34.

<sup>40</sup> See supra note 35 at pp. 42-44.

<sup>41</sup> See supra note 36 at pp. 7-8 & 17.

<sup>42</sup> See supra note 36 at pp. 13-14 & 21-24.

<sup>43</sup> See supra note 18 at p. 3

As discussed above, the 2009 legislation required the FCN and OPPAGA to monitor the administration of the new nursing program approval process during its first year of implementation and to report their findings by February 1, 2010. Additionally, staff of the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC) monitored the BON's implementation of the legislation's requirements relating to rulemaking.

With regard to the new legislation's impact on increasing nursing education program capacity, the OPPAGA indicated in its report that:

New program applications submitted to the board have more than doubled in the six months since Ch. 2009-168, Florida Statutes, [sic] became effective compared to the previous year. As shown by Exhibit 3, since the new law went into effect, the board has considered 25 new applications for nursing programs, compared to 10 new applications considered in all of 2008. The board has approved 20 new nursing programs during this timeframe, compared to 9 new programs approved in 2008. In addition, the board has received seven new applications that will be considered at its February meeting.44

The OPPAGA and FCN also identified a number of issues related to implementation. These included:

Program Application Timeframe: The OPPAGA and FCN found that the program application timeframe implemented by the BON is inconsistent with the timeframe established in the Administrative Procedure Act. 45 The BON begins the 90-day time frame for approval or denial of a program application on the day the application is received notwithstanding whether the application is complete or incomplete. Section 464.019(3), Florida Statutes, however, with regard to incomplete applications, directs the BON to notify the educational institution of any errors or omissions within 30 days after receipt of the application and to follow the procedures specified in section 120.60. Florida Statutes, of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), which specifies that the 90-day time frame for approval or denial of an application does not begin until the application is complete. The OPPAGA stated:

As a result of this practice and the timing of board meetings, [department] staff must quickly review applications and notify programs to appear at the next board meeting, even when applications are incomplete. Since the board meets every other month, a program may only have one opportunity during the 90-day period to have their application go before the board; if all required documents are not yet filed the application will be denied unless the program waives the timeframe. If the applicant is denied, programs must submit a new application and begin the process anew.<sup>46</sup>

The FCN and OPPAGA both recommended that the Legislature clarify the timeframe the BON should follow when it considers applications for nursing programs to ensure that the BON's practice is consistent with section 120.60, Florida Statutes.47

- Program Application: The OPPAGA found, and the FCN concurred in the finding, that the BON's application for new nursing programs is not yet finalized. 48 The OPPAGA also indicated that the application includes requirements beyond those specified in statute, such as curriculum vitae of faculty members, course descriptions, approval dates by the Department of Education, and nursing program length. The OPPAGA recommended that the BON finalize and publish a program application consistent with statute. 49 This issue, as discussed below, is currently being addressed by the JAPC and will be discussed by the BON at its March 12, 2010 teleconference.
- Probation: The OPPAGA found that the BON's method for placing programs on probation is not yet finalized. According to OPPAGA, the BON determined at its October meeting to use graduate

See supra note 11 at pp. 4-5.

<sup>45</sup> See supra note 11 at p. 5 and note 18 at p. 1.

<sup>47</sup> See supra note 11 at p. 10 and note 18 at pp. 2 & 4.

See supra note 11 at pp. 6-7 and note 18 at p. 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> See supra note 11 at pp. 6-7.

passage rates beginning in January 2009 for purposes of determining whether a program has had two consecutive years of inadequate passage rates. OPPAGA indicated that stakeholders expressed concern that this decision resulted in utilizing data that predated the July 1, 2009 effective date of the law, i.e., retroactive application of the law.<sup>50</sup>

Additionally, OPPAGA found that the BON has not yet determined how programs will be placed on probation for failure to submit an annual report and affidavit or determined how programs will be removed from probationary status. The OPPAGA stated, "Statutory language states that programs shall remain on probation until they achieve compliance with the examination score requirement or submit their annual report. However, statutes do not specify the number of quarters that programs must maintain compliant scores before being removed from probation and the board has not yet addressed this issue." <sup>51</sup>

The OPPAGA recommended that the Legislature, "delineate the criteria and timeframe the board should use to place nursing education programs on probation and remove programs from probation."<sup>52</sup>

- Annual report: The OPPAGA found that the BON's instructions for the 2009 Annual Report and Workforce Survey did not specify which items programs had to complete in order to comply with the statute. According to OPPAGA, the BON worked with the FCN to include the data elements required to be submitted to the BON by approved programs under section 464.019(3)(c), Florida Statutes, in the FCN's annual electronic workforce survey. The instructions for the survey notified programs that they would be placed on probation if they failed to submit completed surveys by November 1, 2009. The survey, however, included items that were not required section 464.019(3)(c), Florida Statutes, such as data on student demographics, changes to programs, and faculty information, which are used by the FCN to complete research reports. The OPPAGA indicated that the BON's survey instructions did not clearly indicate that these data were not statutorily mandated, creating the impression that programs could be placed on probation if they failed to include these additional data elements in their responses. The OPPAGA recommended that the BON clarify future directions for submitting the report.<sup>53</sup>
- BON Website: The OPPAGA found, and the FCN concurred with the finding, that the BON's interactive website does not include all elements required by law.<sup>54</sup> OPPAGA indicated that the 2009 legislation required the BON to create an interactive website that enables the public to compare nursing programs using data points such as the program's approval status, retention, and examination scores; however, the website does not provide the accreditation status for all programs or retention rates for any programs. Additionally, the website does not allow users to readily compare all required data elements across programs.<sup>55</sup>

The JAPC also monitored the BON's implementation of the 2009 legislation's rulemaking requirements. Since the bill took effect, JAPC staff notified BON legal counsel in writing of numerous concerns with the lack of rulemaking, but these issues were not addressed by the BON. As a result, JAPC staff presented a report on the BON's inaction at the committee's meeting held February 15, 2010. Two of the issues presented to the JAPC member related to section 464.019(7), Florida Statutes, which directs BON to:

 Prescribe by rule the format for submitting program applications for new nursing programs. JAPC staff indicated that the BON has been using an "Application for New Nursing Program" without adopting it as a rule. JAPC staff also indicated that the application requires information that is not authorized by statute, and imposes a timeframe for granting or denying applications that is inconsistent with the APA.

<sup>52</sup> See supra note 11 at p. 10.

<sup>50</sup> See supra note 11 at pp. 7-8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Id.

<sup>53</sup> See supra note 11 at pp. 8, 10, & 14.

See supra note 11 at p. 9 and note 18 at p. 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> See supra note 11 at pp. 9, 14, & 17.

 Prescribe by rule the format for submitting summary descriptions of program compliance for the annual report. JAPC staff indicated that the BON has not adopted this rule. According to JAPC staff, an "Affidavit" on the Board's website includes a section entitled "Summary Description." This affidavit is included in an annual report to be completed by programs, which appears to require information not authorized by statute.<sup>56</sup>

Since the JAPC hearing, the BON has noticed a teleconference meeting for March 12, 2010, which indicates that the BON will discuss the nursing education program application.<sup>57</sup>

# Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill builds upon the 2009 legislation's streamlining of the nursing education program regulation process by specifying that a nursing education program that is accredited by one of the two specialized accrediting agencies that are nationally recognized by the US Secretary of Education to accredit nursing education programs is no longer subject to BON regulation for as long as the program maintains its accreditation. The BON approval process for non-accredited programs, as adopted in last year's bill, is retained, but implementation issues identified by the OPPAGA, FCN, and stakeholders are clarified. The following details the bill's proposed changes.

#### **Nurse Practice Act**

Definition Section: The bill makes technical amendments to section 464.003, Florida Statutes, which sets forth definitions for the Act, to alphabetize section. It also amends existing definitions for two terms as follows:

- The definition for "approved program" is clarified to mean, "a program for the prelicensure education of practical or professional nurses that is conducted in the state at an educational institution and that is approved under s. 464.019." The definition also provides that, "the term includes a program placed on probationary status" so that the terms "approved program" and "program on probationary status" do not have to be separately and repeatedly stated throughout section 464.019, Florida Statutes.
- The definition for "clinical preceptor" is amended to also authorize a LPN to act as a clinical
  preceptor. Current law only authorizes RNs to act as clinical preceptors. The bill also amends
  section 464.019(1)(e), Florida Statutes, to specify that a clinical preceptor who supervises students
  in a professional nursing program must be a RN and that a clinical preceptor who supervises
  students in a practical nursing program must be a LPN.

The bill adds definitions for the following four new terms:

- "Accredited program" is defined to mean, "a program for the prelicensure education of professional or practical nurses that is conducted in the United States at an educational institution, whether in this state, another state, or the District of Columbia, and that is accredited by a specialized accrediting agency that is nationally recognized by the United States Secretary of Education to accredit nursing education programs." The NLNAC and CCNE are the only such accrediting agencies currently recognized by the Secretary.
- "Educational institution" is defined to mean, "a school, college, or university."
- "Graduate passage rate" is defined to mean, "the percentage of a program's graduates who, as
  first-time test takers, pass the National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination
  during a calendar year, as calculated by the contract testing service of the National Council of State
  Boards of Nursing."
- "Required passage rate" is defined to mean, "the graduate passage rate required for an approved program pursuant to s. 464.019(6)(a)1., F.S." This subparagraph provides that the required passage rate is 10 percentage points, rather that 10 percent as in current law, below the national average passage rate on the NCLEX for U.S. educated, first-time test takers. It further specifies that

Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, Meeting Packet for February 15, 2010. Available at: <a href="http://www.leg.state.fl.us/cgi-bin/View Page.pl?File=index css.html&Directory=committees/joint/Japc/&Tab=committees">http://www.leg.state.fl.us/cgi-bin/View Page.pl?File=index css.html&Directory=committees/joint/Japc/&Tab=committees</a> (last viewed March 7, 2010).

For Florida Administrative Weekly, Board of Nursing Telephone Conference Meeting Notice for March 12, 2010, published February 26, 2010.

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the applicable national average passage rate is based on the type of program, i.e., an associate degree, a bachelor's degree, or a diploma professional nursing program or a practical nursing program.

Reorganization of section. 464.019, Florida Statutes: The bill amends section 464.019, Florida Statutes to better organize the section by reordering and renumbering the existing subsections (1) through (9) to achieve the following order: (1) Program Applications; (2) Program Approval; (3) Status of Certain Programs; (4) Annual Report; (5) Internet Website; (6) Accountability; (7) Disclosure of Graduate Passage Rate Data; (8) Program Closure; (9) Rulemaking; (10) Applicability; and (11) Implementation Study.

#### **Accredited Programs**

The bill amends section 464.019(10), Florida Statutes, to provide that "accredited programs" conducted in this state are no longer subject to regulation by the BON for as long as the program maintains its accreditation. The only requirements an accredited program must comply with are those requiring a program that closes to notify the BON in writing of its arrangements for storage of permanent records and a program to respond to FCN and OPPAGA data requests. The BON is specifically prohibited in section 464.019(9), Florida Statutes, (formerly s. 464.019(7), F.S.) from imposing any condition or requirement on an accredited program except as expressly authorized in section 464.019, Florida Statutes.

If an accredited program conducted in this state ceases to be accredited, it may apply to the BON to become an approved program.<sup>59</sup>

Because of the bill's recognition of accredited programs, the bill amends section 464.008(1)(c), Florida Statutes, which sets forth the requirements an individual must meet to be eligible for licensure as a RN or LPN. Currently, this law specifies, in relevant part, that an individual must have graduated from an approved program, or its equivalent as determined by the BON. The bill retains these provisions, but adds that graduates of an accredited program on or after July 1, 2009, are also eligible, and further clarifies that persons who graduated from a prelicensure nursing education program before July 1, 2009, remain eligible for licensure if the program's graduates were eligible to sit for the exam at the time they graduated.<sup>60</sup>

# **Approved Programs**

The bill substantially retains the BON approval process for non-accredited programs as established by the 2009 legislation, but makes changes, as described below, to address implementation issues identified by the OPPAGA, FCN, and stakeholders.

Program Applications: The bill amends section 464.019(1), Florida Statutes, to:

- Reflect current practice that requires a program application and fee to be submitted for each
  prelicensure nursing education program to be offered at a main campus, branch campus, or other
  instructional site.
- Amend the faculty educational requirements that must be documented in a program application.
  Current law requires the program director and 50 percent of the faculty to have "a minimum" of a
  bachelor's degree in nursing; however, some individuals may have a master's or higher degree in
  nursing, but not a bachelor's degree in nursing. Accordingly, the bill provides that the program

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Section 464.019(8) and (11), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> Section 464.019(10), F.S.

Prior to the July 1, 2009, effective date of ch. 2009-158, L.O.F., the BON recognized certain nursing education program graduates of Excelsior College (formerly Regents College) in New York as eligible for Florida RN licensure pursuant to a 1994 settlement agreement between the BON and the college. See Regents College v. Florida Board of Nursing, 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit in Leon Co., Case No. 94-4314, Stipulation and Agreed Upon Order (1994). Subsequent to the 2009 legislation, the BON indicated that it would no longer automatically recognize these graduates as eligible for licensure; instead, the BON now individually determines whether each graduate is eligible by conducting a review of the individual's professional medical experience and education. Currently, there are almost 1,200 Florida residents enrolled in the college's nursing program. See Letter from Excelsior College dated November 4, 2009. Excelsior's nursing program is accredited by the NLNAC. Thus, under the bill, graduates of the college or any other CCNE or NLNAC accredited program located in the U.S. will be eligible for licensure, if the graduate meets other eligibility requirements specified in current law. STORAGE NAME:

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- director and 50 percent of the faculty members for a : (a) RN program must have a master's or higher degree in nursing or a bachelor's degree in nursing and a master's or higher degree in a field related to nursing; and (b) LPN program must have a bachelor's or higher degree in nursing.
- The bill adds a provision stating that the educational degree requirements for the program director or faculty may be documented by an official transcript or written statement by the educational institution verifying that it conferred the degree.

The bill also specifies the timeframe for review of a program application. It specifies in section 464.019(2), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(3), F.S.), that the department upon receiving an application and fee must review the application to determine if it is complete. If it is incomplete, the department must notify the applicant in writing of any errors or omissions within 30 days. The bill further provides that an application is deemed complete upon the: (a) original date of receipt if the department does not notify the applicant of any errors or omissions within the 30-day period; or (b) date the department receives a revised application that corrects each error and omission. As in current law, the BON must approve or deny a completed application within 90 days after receipt.

Annual Report: The bill amends section 464.019(4), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(2)(c), F.S.), to clarify that the annual report consists of an affidavit certifying continued compliance with paragraphs (1)(a) through (g), a summary description of that compliance, and other specified data. The bill amends the data requirements to specify that such data must be submitted to the "extent applicable" in order to recognize that newly approved programs may not yet have data available for submission. It also adds new data requirements. Under the bill, approved programs must also document the: (a) number of accepted applicants who enroll in program and the total number of students enrolled in program; and (b) program's accrediting agency, if it is accredited by an agency other than the NLNAC or CCNE.

In section 464.019(9), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(7), F.S.), the bill directs the BON to adopt a rule prescribing the format for the annual report. Current law only authorizes the BON to prescribe the format for the summary descriptions of program compliance.

Internet Website: The bill adds a requirement in section 464.019(5), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(4), F.S.) that the BON must publish on its website a list of each accredited program and the program's graduate passage rates for the two most recent calendar years. The accredited programs are not required to provide the BON with this data; rather, the department is required to determine this information through the following sources: (a) the specialized accrediting agencies that are nationally recognized by the United States Secretary of Education to accredit nursing education programs; and (b) the contract testing service of the NCSBN.

The bill also makes technical conforming changes to section 464.019(5)(b) & (c), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(4)(a)-(h), F.S.), which relates to the data the BON must publish on its website for approved programs. The only substantive changes made by the bill are that: (a) approved program graduate passage rates and national average passage rates on the NCLEX must be published for two, rather than one, calendar years; and (b) the national average passage rate must be published for each individual program type.

BON Regulation of Approved Programs: For a program that was on probation on June 30, 2009, because it did not meet the BON's requirement for graduate passage rates, the bill specifies in section 464.019(3), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(2), F.S.), that such program is an approved program, but that it shall remain on probation until it achieves the required passage rate for either the 2009 or 2010 calendar year. As in current law, the program must be terminated by the BON if it does not timely achieve the required passage rate. This provision will no longer apply to an accredited program as of the bill's July 1, 2010 effective date. See section 464.019(10), Florida Statutes.

For other approved programs, the bill continues, as in current law, to require the BON to monitor the programs' compliance with NCLEX graduate passage rate and annual report requirements. Regarding the requirements for graduate passage rates, the only substantive changes made by the bill in section 464.019(6)(a), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(5), F.S.), are that:

- The bill specifies that the required passage rate on the NCLEX for an approved program shall be 10 percentage points, rather than 10 percent, below the national average passage rate for the applicable program type.
- The bill specifies that the requirements for graduate passage rates, which should have only been applied prospectively by the BON under the 2009 legislation, apply to graduate passage rates beginning with the 2010 calendar year.
- The bill specifies that a program placed on probation for having had two consecutive calendar years of inadequate graduate passage rates must be removed from probation when the program achieves the required passage rate for one calendar year.

As in current law, the approved program must be terminated by the BON if it does not achieve the required passage rate within two calendar years.

Regarding the annual report requirements, the only substantive change made by the bill to section 464.019(6)(b), Florida Statutes (formerly s. 464.019(5)(b), F.S.), is that probation is eliminated as a penalty for an approved program's failure to timely submit the annual report. Instead, the bill requires the program director to appear before the BON to explain the delay. As in current law, the program must be terminated by the BON if it does not submit the report within six months after its due date.

# Disclosure of Graduate Passage Rate Data

The bill amends section 456.014, Florida Statutes, to provide that certain information relating to an applicant for licensure may be provided by the Department to a program director of an approved program or accredited program pursuant to section 464.019(7), Florida Statutes. Subsection (7) states that a program director may make a written request to the department for the disclosure of the following information relating to each program graduate included in the program's graduate passage rate: the graduate's name, the date the graduate took the NCLEX, and the determination of whether the graduate passed or failed the NCLEX. The program director must maintain the confidentiality of the information in the same manner as department employees.

#### Conforming Changes and Effective Date

The bill amends sections 464.015 and 464.033, Florida Statutes, to make conforming changes for the bill's recognition of accredited programs. The bill amends sections 458.348, 459.025, 464.012, and 960.28, Florida Statutes, to conform cross-references to changes made by the bill. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

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

**Section 1:** Amends s. 456.014, F.S., relating to public inspection of information required by applicants for licensure by the Department.

Section 2: Amends s. 464.003, F.S., relating to definitions for the Nurse Practice Act.

**Section 3:** Amends s. 464.008, F.S., relating to licensure by examination.

Section 4: Amends s. 464.015, F.S., relating to titles and abbreviations for nurses.

Section 5: Amends s. 464.019, F.S., relating to approval of nursing education programs.

Section 6: Amends s. 464.022, F.S., relating to the practice of nursing pending NCLEX results.

Sections 7-10: Amending ss. 458.348, 459.025, 464.012, and 960.28, F.S., conforming cross-references to changes made by the bill.

Section 11: Providing an effective date of July 1, 2009.

# II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

#### 1. Revenues:

The Department and BON should incur a savings as a result of the bill's provisions that no longer require the Department or BON to regulate accredited programs.

### 2. Expenditures:

The Department indicates it will incur costs of \$78,795 because it will have to modify its existing list of approved schools on its website to accommodate the bill's requirement that it list accredited programs. The DOH was required to establish this website by the 2009 legislation and to provide specified data on all approved programs, including approved programs that are accredited. Accordingly, this bill does not appear to create a fiscal impact, given that these requirements currently exist. Further, as indicated above, the Department should incur a savings a result of the bill's provisions that no longer require the Department or BON to regulate accredited programs.

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

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

#### III. COMMENTS

#### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to: require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax sharing with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

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

The bill provides that the BON shall adopt a rule that prescribes the format for the annual reports required under s. 464.019, F.S.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

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# IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 10, 2010, the State Universities & Private Colleges Policy Committee adopted four amendments to HB 1337 and reported the bill favorably as a Committee Substitute (CS). These amendments technically clarified: (a) the definition of "accredited program" so that it reflects the terminology used by the federal Department of Education; and (b) that the bill applies to any prelicensure nursing program regardless of the credential awarded. This analysis is drafted to the CS.

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1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to nursing; amending s. 456.014, F.S.; 3 authorizing the disclosure of certain confidential 4 information required of nursing license applicants to 5 certain persons; amending s. 464.003, F.S.; providing and 6 revising definitions; amending s. 464.008, F.S.; revising 7 requirements for graduation from certain nursing education 8 programs for nursing license applicants seeking to take 9 the licensing examination; amending s. 464.015, F.S.; 10 revising restrictions on nursing graduates who may use 11 certain titles and abbreviations; amending s. 464.019, 12 F.S.; revising requirements for the approval of nursing 13 education programs by the Board of Nursing, including application requirements and procedures for the review and 14 15 approval or denial of applications; revising requirements 16 for the approval of nursing education programs meeting 17 certain requirements before a specified date; providing 18 for retroactive application; revising requirements for the 19 submission of annual reports by approved programs; 20 revising requirements for the information published on the 21 board's Internet website; revising accountability 22 requirements for an approved program's graduate passage 23 rates on a certain licensing examination; revising 24 procedures for placing programs on, and removing such 25 programs, from probationary status; requiring termination 26 of programs under certain circumstances; requiring certain 27 representatives of programs that fail to submit annual 28 reports to appear before the board; requiring the

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Department of Health to disclose certain confidential information about a program's graduates to the program director under certain circumstances; requiring program directors to maintain the confidentiality of such information; providing penalties for unlawful disclosure of confidential information; revising the board's authority to adopt rules; exempting accredited programs from specified requirements; conforming provisions; deleting obsolete provisions; revising requirements for the Florida Center for Nursing's evaluation of the board's implementation of certain accountability provisions; conforming cross-references; amending s. 464.022, F.S.; conforming provisions; amending ss. 458.348, 459.025, 464.012, and 960.28, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 456.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.014 Public inspection of information required from applicants; exceptions; examination hearing.—

(1) All information required by the department of any applicant shall be a public record and shall be open to public inspection pursuant to s. 119.07, except financial information, medical information, school transcripts, examination questions, answers, papers, grades, and grading keys, which are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and shall not be

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director of an approved program or accredited program as provided in s. 464.019(7), members of the board, the department, and staff thereof, who have a bona fide need to know such information. Any information supplied to the department by any other agency which is exempt from the provisions of chapter 119 or is confidential shall remain exempt or confidential pursuant to applicable law while in the custody of the department or the agency.

Section 2. Section 464.003, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:

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

- (1) "Accredited program" means a program for the prelicensure education of professional or practical nurses that is conducted in the United States at an educational institution, whether in this state, another state, or the District of Columbia, and that is accredited by a specialized accrediting agency that is nationally recognized by the United States Secretary of Education to accredit nursing education programs.
  - (13) (1) "Department" means the Department of Health.
  - (5) "Board" means the Board of Nursing.
- (20)(3)(a) "Practice of professional nursing" means the performance of those acts requiring substantial specialized knowledge, judgment, and nursing skill based upon applied principles of psychological, biological, physical, and social sciences which shall include, but not be limited to:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$  1. The observation, assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation of care; health teaching

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and counseling of the ill, injured, or infirm; and the promotion of wellness, maintenance of health, and prevention of illness of others.

- (b) 2. The administration of medications and treatments as prescribed or authorized by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of this state to prescribe such medications and treatments.
- (c) 3. The supervision and teaching of other personnel in the theory and performance of any of the above acts described in this subsection.

A professional nurse is responsible and accountable for making decisions that are based upon the individual's educational preparation and experience in nursing.

(19) (b) "Practice of practical nursing" means the performance of selected acts, including the administration of treatments and medications, in the care of the ill, injured, or infirm and the promotion of wellness, maintenance of health, and prevention of illness of others under the direction of a registered nurse, a licensed physician, a licensed osteopathic physician, a licensed podiatric physician, or a licensed dentist. A The professional nurse and the practical nurse is shall be responsible and accountable for making decisions that are based upon the individual's educational preparation and experience in nursing.

(7)(e) "Clinical nurse specialist practice" means the delivery and management of advanced practice nursing care to individuals or groups, including the ability to:

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(a) 1. Assess the health status of individuals and families using methods appropriate to the population and area of practice.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}_{2}}$  Diagnose human responses to actual or potential health problems.

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- (c) 3. Plan for health promotion, disease prevention, and therapeutic intervention in collaboration with the patient or client.
- (d) 4. Implement therapeutic interventions based on the nurse specialist's area of expertise and within the scope of advanced nursing practice, including, but not limited to, direct nursing care, counseling, teaching, and collaboration with other licensed health care providers.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}_{5}}$ . Coordinate health care as necessary and appropriate and evaluate with the patient or client the effectiveness of care.
- (2)-(d) "Advanced or specialized nursing practice" means, in addition to the practice of professional nursing, the performance of advanced-level nursing acts approved by the board which, by virtue of postbasic specialized education, training, and experience, are appropriately performed by an advanced registered nurse practitioner. Within the context of advanced or specialized nursing practice, the advanced registered nurse practitioner may perform acts of nursing diagnosis and nursing treatment of alterations of the health status. The advanced registered nurse practitioner may also perform acts of medical diagnosis and treatment, prescription, and operation which are identified and approved by a joint committee composed of three

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members appointed by the Board of Nursing, two of whom must be advanced registered nurse practitioners; three members appointed by the Board of Medicine, two of whom must have had work experience with advanced registered nurse practitioners; and the State Surgeon General or the State Surgeon General's designee. Each committee member appointed by a board shall be appointed to a term of 4 years unless a shorter term is required to establish or maintain staggered terms. The Board of Nursing shall adopt rules authorizing the performance of any such acts approved by the joint committee. Unless otherwise specified by the joint committee, such acts must be performed under the general supervision of a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 466 within the framework of standing protocols which identify the medical acts to be performed and the conditions for their performance. The department may, by rule, require that a copy of the protocol be filed with the department along with the notice required by s. 458.348.

(17)(e) "Nursing diagnosis" means the observation and evaluation of physical or mental conditions, behaviors, signs and symptoms of illness, and reactions to treatment and the determination as to whether such conditions, signs, symptoms, and reactions represent a deviation from normal.

(18)(f) "Nursing treatment" means the establishment and implementation of a nursing regimen for the care and comfort of individuals, the prevention of illness, and the education, restoration, and maintenance of health.

(22)(4) "Registered nurse" means any person licensed in this state to practice professional nursing.

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(16) "Licensed practical nurse" means any person licensed in this state to practice practical nursing.

- (6) "Clinical nurse specialist" means any person licensed in this state to practice professional nursing and certified in clinical nurse specialist practice.
- (3)(7) "Advanced registered nurse practitioner" means any person licensed in this state to practice professional nursing and certified in advanced or specialized nursing practice, including certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse midwives, and nurse practitioners.
- (4) (8) "Approved program" means a nursing program for the prelicensure education of professional or practical nurses that is conducted in the state at an educational institution and that is in a school, college, or university which is approved under s. 464.019 for the education of nurses. The term includes such a program placed on probationary status.
- (10)(9) "Clinical training" means direct nursing care experiences with patients or clients which offer the student the opportunity to integrate, apply, and refine specific skills and abilities based on theoretical concepts and scientific principles.
- (8) (10) "Clinical preceptor" means a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse who is employed by a clinical training facility to serve who serves as a role model and clinical resource person for a specified period to students an individual enrolled in an approved program.
- (9) (11) "Clinical simulation" means a strategy used to replicate clinical practice as closely as possible to teach

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theory, assessment, technology, pharmacology, and skills.

- (11) (12) "Community-based clinical experience" means activities consistent with the curriculum and involving individuals, families, and groups with the intent of promoting wellness, maintaining health, and preventing illness.
- $\underline{(12)}$  "Curriculum" means a planned sequence of course offerings and learning experiences that comprise a nursing education program.
- <u>(21) (14)</u> "Probationary status" means the status of <u>an</u> <u>approved a nursing education</u> program that is <u>placed on such</u> <u>status pursuant</u> <u>subject</u> to s. 464.019(2)(a)2. or (5)(a) or (b).
- (14) "Educational institution" means a school, college, or university.
- (15) "Graduate passage rate" means the percentage of a program's graduates who, as first-time test takers, pass the National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination during a calendar year, as calculated by the contract testing service of the National Council of State Boards of Nursing.
- (23) "Required passage rate" means the graduate passage rate required for an approved program pursuant to s. 464.019(6)(a)1.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 464.008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 464.008 Licensure by examination.-
- (1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse shall apply to the department to take the licensure examination. The department shall examine

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225 each applicant who:

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(a) Has completed the application form and remitted a fee set by the board not to exceed \$150 and has remitted an examination fee set by the board not to exceed \$75 plus the actual per applicant cost to the department for purchase of the examination from the National Council of State Boards of Nursing or a similar national organization.

- (b) Has provided sufficient information on or after October 1, 1989, which must be submitted by the department for a statewide criminal records correspondence check through the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (c) Is in good mental and physical health, is a recipient of a high school diploma or the equivalent, and has completed the requirements for:
  - 1. Graduation from an approved program;
- 2. Graduation from a prelicensure nursing education program that the board determines is, or its equivalent to an approved program;
- 3. Graduation on or after July 1, 2009, from an accredited program; or
- 4. Graduation before July 1, 2009, from a prelicensure nursing education program whose graduates at that time were eligible for examination as determined by the board, for the preparation of registered nurses or licensed practical nurses, whichever is applicable.

Courses successfully completed in a professional nursing education program that which are at least equivalent to a

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practical nursing <u>education</u> program may be used to satisfy the education requirements for licensure as a licensed practical nurse.

- (d) Has the ability to communicate in the English language, which may be determined by an examination given by the department.
- Section 4. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 464.015, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 464.015 Titles and abbreviations; restrictions; penalty.-
- (3) Only persons who are graduates of <u>prelicensure nursing</u> education approved programs <u>listed in s. 464.008(1)(c)</u> or the equivalent may use the term "Graduate Nurse" and the abbreviation "G.N.," pending the results of the first licensure examination for which they are eligible.
- (4) Only persons who are graduates of <u>prelicensure nursing</u>
  education approved programs listed in s. 464.008(1)(c) or the
  equivalent may use the term "Graduate Practical Nurse" and the
  abbreviation "G.P.N.," pending the results of the first
  licensure examination for which they are eligible.
- Section 5. Section 464.019, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:
  - 464.019 Approval of nursing education programs.-
- (1) PROGRAM APPLICATIONS.—An educational institution that wishes to conduct a program in this state for the prelicensure education of professional or practical nurses <u>must shall</u> submit to the department a program application and a program review fee of \$1,000 for each prelicensure nursing education program to be offered at the institution's main campus, branch campus, or

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other instructional site the department. Within 90 days after receipt of a program application and program review fee, the board shall approve the program application if it documents compliance with the standards in paragraphs (a)-(h). If the program application is incomplete or does not document compliance, the board shall follow the procedures in subsection (3). a program application is deemed approved by the board if the board does not act on the application within the timeframes specified in subsection (3) or this subsection. Each program application must document that:

- (a) 1. For a professional nursing education program, the program director and at least 50 percent of the program's faculty members are registered nurses who have, at a minimum, a master's or higher bachelor's degree in nursing or a bachelor's and a master's degree in nursing and a master's or higher degree in a field or a related to nursing field.
- 2.(b) For a practical nursing education program, the program director and at least 50 percent of the program's faculty members are registered nurses who have, at a minimum, a bachelor's or higher degree in nursing.

The educational degree requirements of this paragraph may be documented by an official transcript or by a written statement from the educational institution verifying that the institution conferred the degree.

- (b)(e) The program's nursing major curriculum consists of at least:
  - 1. Fifty percent clinical training for a practical nursing

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education program, an associate degree professional nursing
education program, or a professional diploma nursing education
program.

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- 2. Forty percent clinical training for a bachelor's degree professional nursing education program.
- (c)(d) No more than 25 percent of the program's clinical training consists of clinical simulation.
- (d) (e) The program has signed agreements with each agency, facility, and organization included in the curriculum plan as clinical training sites and community-based clinical experience sites.
- (e)(f) The program has written policies for faculty which include provisions for direct or indirect supervision by program faculty or clinical preceptors for students in clinical training consistent with the following standards:
- 1. The number of program faculty members equals at least one faculty member directly supervising every 12 students unless the written agreement between the program and the agency, facility, or organization providing clinical training sites allows more students, not to exceed 18 students, to be directly supervised by one program faculty member.
- 2. For a hospital setting, indirect supervision may occur only if there is direct supervision by an assigned clinical preceptor, a supervising program faculty member is available by telephone, and such arrangement is approved by the clinical facility.
- 3. For community-based clinical experiences that involve student participation in invasive or complex nursing activities,

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students must be directly supervised by a program faculty member or clinical preceptor and such arrangement must be approved by the community-based clinical facility.

- 4. For community-based clinical experiences not subject to subparagraph 3., indirect supervision may occur only when a supervising program faculty member is available to the student by telephone.
- A program's policies established under this paragraph must require a clinical preceptor, if supervising students in a professional nursing education program, to be a registered nurse or, if supervising students in a practical nursing education program, to be a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse.
- (f)(g) The professional or practical nursing curriculum plan documents clinical experience and theoretical instruction in medical, surgical, obstetric, pediatric, and geriatric nursing. A professional nursing curriculum plan shall also document clinical experience and theoretical instruction in psychiatric nursing. Each curriculum plan must document clinical training experience in appropriate settings that include, but are not limited to, acute care, long-term care, and community settings.
- (g) (h) The professional or practical nursing education program provides theoretical instruction and clinical application in personal, family, and community health concepts; nutrition; human growth and development throughout the life span; body structure and function; interpersonal relationship skills; mental health concepts; pharmacology and administration

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of medications; and legal aspects of practice. A professional nursing <u>education</u> program shall also provide theoretical instruction and clinical application in interpersonal relationships and leadership skills; professional role and function; and health teaching and counseling skills.

Upon the board's approval of a program application, the program becomes an approved program under this section.

(3) (2) STATUS OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.

(a) A professional or practical nursing <u>education</u> program <u>becomes an approved program if</u> that, as of June 30, 2009, the program:

(a) 1. Has full or provisional approval from the board or, except as provided in paragraph (b), is on probationary status, except as provided in subparagraph 2., becomes an approved program under this section. In order to retain approved program status, such program shall submit the report required under paragraph (c) to the board by November 1, 2009, and annually thereafter.

(b) 2. Is on probationary status because the program did not meet the board's requirement for program graduate passage rates. Such program on the National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination, shall remain on probationary status until it the program achieves a graduate passage rate for calendar year 2009 or 2010 that equals or exceeds the required passage rate for the respective calendar year and compliance with the program graduate passage rate requirement in paragraph (5) (a). A program that is subject to this subparagraph must

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disclose its probationary status in writing to the program's students and applicants submit the report required under paragraph (c) to the board by November 1, 2009, and annually thereafter and must comply with paragraph (5)(c). If the program does not achieve the required passage rate compliance by July 1, 2011, the board shall terminate the program pursuant to chapter 120 as provided in paragraph (5)(d).

- (b) Each professional or practical nursing program that has its application approved by the board under subsection (1) on or after July 1, 2009, shall annually submit the report required under paragraph (c) to the board by November 1 of each year following initial approval of its application.
- (4) ANNUAL REPORT.—By November 1 of each year, each approved program shall submit to the board an
- (c) The annual report comprised of required by this subsection must include an affidavit certifying continued compliance with paragraphs (1)(a)-(g) subsection (1), must provide a summary description of the program's compliance with paragraphs (1)(a)-(g) with subsection (1), and documentation must document for the previous academic year that, to the extent applicable, sets forth for each professional and practical nursing program:
- (a) 1. The number of student applications received, the number of qualified applicants, applicants and the number of students accepted, accepted applicants who enroll in the program, students enrolled in the program, and.
  - 2. the number of program graduates.
- 420 3. The program's graduate passage rate on the National

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Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination.

- (b) 4. The program's retention rates for students tracked from program entry to graduation.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  5. The program's accreditation status, including identification of the accrediting agency if such agency is not an accrediting agency described in s. 464.003(1) body.

# (2) <del>(3)</del> PROGRAM APPROVAL.—

- application and review fee, the department shall examine the application to determine whether it is complete. If a program application is not complete incomplete, the department board shall notify the educational institution in writing of any apparent errors or omissions within 30 days after the department's receipt of the application and follow the procedures in s. 120.60. A program application is deemed complete upon the department's receipt of:
- 1. The initial application, if the department does not notify the educational institution of any errors or omissions within the 30-day period; or
- 2. A revised application that corrects each error and omission of which the department notifies the educational institution within the 30-day period.
- (b) Within 90 days after the department's receipt of a complete program application, the board shall:
- 1. Approve the If an institution's program application if
  it documents does not document compliance with paragraphs
  (1)(a)-(g); or the standards in subsection (1), within 90 days
  after the board's receipt of the program application, the board

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- 2. Provide the educational institution with a notice of intent to deny the program application if it does not document compliance with paragraphs (1)(a)-(g) that sets forth written reasons for the denial. The notice must set forth written reasons for the board's denial of the application. The board may not deny a program application because of an educational institution's failure to correct any error or omission of which the department does not notify the institution within the 30-day notice period under paragraph (a). The educational institution may request a hearing on the notice of intent to deny the program application pursuant to chapter 120.
- (c) A program application is deemed approved if the board does not act within the 90-day review period provided under paragraph (b).
- (d) Upon the board's approval of a program application, the program becomes an approved program.
- (5)(4) INTERNET WEBSITE.—The board shall publish the following information on its Internet website:
- (a) A list of each accredited program conducted in the state and the program's graduate passage rates for the most recent 2 calendar years, which the department shall determine through the following sources:
- 1. For a program's accreditation status, the specialized accrediting agencies that are nationally recognized by the United States Secretary of Education to accredit nursing education programs.
  - 2. For a program's graduate passage rates, the contract

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477 testing service of the National Council of State Boards of 478 Nursing. 479 (b) The following data for each approved program, which on nursing programs located in the state. The data shall include, 480 481 to the extent applicable: 482 1. (a) All documentation provided by the program in its 483 applicant for each approved nursing program application if 484 submitted on or after July 1, 2009. 485 2.(b) The summary description of the each program's 486 compliance as submitted under subsection (4) paragraph (2)(c). 487 (c) A comprehensive list of each practical and professional nursing program in the state. 488 489 3. (d) The program's accreditation status for each program, 490 including identification of the accrediting agency if such 491 agency is not an accrediting agency described in s. 464.003(1) 492 body. 493 4. (e) The Each program's approval or probationary status. 494 5. (f) The Each program's graduate passage rates for the 495 most recent 2 calendar years rate on the National Council of 496 State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination. 497 (g) The national average for passage rates on the National 498 Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination. 499 6.(h) Each program's retention rates for students tracked 500 from program entry to graduation. 501 The average passage rates for United States educated 502 first-time test takers on the National Council of State Boards

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of Nursing Licensing Examination for the most recent 2 calendar

years, as calculated by the contract testing service of the

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505 National Council of State Boards of Nursing. The average passage 506 rates shall be published separately for each type of comparable 507 degree program listed in sub-subparagraphs (6)(a)1.a.-d. 508 509 The information data required to be published under this 510 subsection shall be made available in a manner that allows 511 interactive searches and comparisons of individual specific 512 nursing education programs selected by the website user. The 513 board shall publish the data by December 31, 2009, and update 514 the Internet website at least quarterly with the available 515 information data. 516 (6) ACCOUNTABILITY. 517 (a)1. An approved program must achieve a graduate passage 518 rate that is not lower than 10 percentage points less than the 519 average passage rate for graduates of comparable degree programs 520 who are United States educated first-time test takers on the 521 National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing 522 Examination during a calendar year, as calculated by the 523 contract testing service of the National Council of State Boards 524 of Nursing. For purposes of this subparagraph, an approved 525 program is comparable to all degree programs of the same program 526 type from among the following program types: 527 a. Professional nursing education programs that terminate in a bachelor's degree. 528 529 b. Professional nursing education programs that terminate 530 in an associate degree. 531 c. Professional nursing education programs that terminate

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

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in a diploma.

d. Practical nursing education programs.

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Beginning with graduate passage rates for calendar year 2010, if an approved a professional or practical nursing program's average graduate passage rates do not equal or exceed the required passage rates rate for first-time test takers on the National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination falls 10 percent or more below the national average passage rate for first-time test takers educated in the United States, as annually published by the contract testing service of the National Council of State Boards of Nursing, for 2 consecutive calendar years, the board shall place the program on probationary status pursuant to chapter 120 probation and the program director must shall be required to appear before the board to present a plan for remediation. The program shall remain on probationary status until it achieves a compliance with the graduate passage rate that equals or exceeds the required passage rate for any one calendar year.

3. Upon the program's achievement of a graduate passage rate that equals or exceeds the required passage rate, requirement and shall be terminated by the board, at its next regularly scheduled meeting following release of the program's graduate passage rate by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing, shall remove the program's probationary status.

However, under paragraph (d) if the program, during the 2 calendar years following its placement on probationary status, does not achieve the required passage rate for any one compliance within 2 calendar year, the board shall terminate the program pursuant to chapter 120 years.

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(b) If <u>an approved</u> a program fails to submit the annual report required in subsection (4) (2), the board shall <u>notify</u> the program director and president or chief executive officer of the educational institution in writing within 15 days after the due date of the annual report. The program director must appear before the board at the board's next regularly scheduled meeting to explain the reason for the delay place the program on probation. The board program shall terminate the program pursuant to chapter 120 remain on probationary status until it submits the annual report and shall be terminated by the board under paragraph (d) if it does not submit the annual report within 6 months after the report's due date.

- (c) An approved A program placed on probationary status shall disclose its probationary status in writing to the program's students and applicants.
- (d) The board shall terminate a program that fails to comply with subparagraph (2) (a) 2., paragraph (a), or paragraph (b) pursuant to chapter 120.
  - (7) DISCLOSURE OF GRADUATE PASSAGE RATE DATA.-
- (a) For each of an approved program's or accredited program's graduates included in the calculation of the program's graduate passage rate, the department shall disclose to the program director, upon his or her written request, the name, examination date, and determination of whether each graduate passed or failed the National Council for State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination, to the extent that such information is provided to the department by the contract testing service of the National Council for State Boards of

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Nursing. The written request must specify the calendar years for which the information is requested.

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- (b) A program director to whom confidential information exempt from public disclosure pursuant to s. 456.014 is disclosed under this subsection must maintain the confidentiality of the information and is subject to the same penalties provided in s. 456.082 for department employees who unlawfully disclose confidential information.
- (8) (6) PROGRAM CLOSURE.—Each approved program and accredited a nursing program conducted in the state that closes shall notify the board in writing and advise the board of the arrangements for storage of permanent records.
- (9)(7) RULEMAKING.—The board does not have any rulemaking authority to administer this section, except that the board shall adopt a rule that prescribes the format for submitting program applications under subsection (1) and annual reports submitting summary descriptions of program compliance under subsection (4) paragraph (2)(e). The board may not impose any condition or requirement on an educational institution submitting a program application, an approved program, or an accredited program, a program on probationary status except as expressly provided in this section. The board shall repeal all rules, or portions thereof, in existence on July 1, 2009, that are inconsistent with this subsection.
- (10) APPLICABILITY.—Subsections (1)-(4), paragraph (5)(b), and subsection (6) do not apply to an accredited program. An accredited program on probationary status before July 1, 2010, ceases to be subject to the probationary status. If an

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apply under this section to become an approved program.

- (8) The Florida Center for Nursing and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall each:
- (a) Monitor the administration of this section and evaluate the effectiveness of this section in achieving quality nursing programs with a higher production of quality nursing graduates.
- (b) Report its findings and make recommendations, if warranted, to improve the effectiveness of this section to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by February 1, 2010.

(11) (9) IMPLEMENTATION STUDY.—The Florida Center for Nursing and the education policy area of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall study the 5-year administration of this section and submit reports to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 30, 2011, and annually thereafter through January 30, 2015. The annual reports shall address the previous academic year; set forth data on the measures specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) for each prelicensure practical and professional nursing program in the state, as such data becomes available; and include an evaluation of such data for purposes of determining whether this section is increasing the availability of nursing education programs and the production of quality nurses. The department and each approved program or accredited program shall comply with

requests for data from the Florida Center for Nursing and the education policy area of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability.

- (a) The education policy area of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability shall evaluate program-specific data for each approved program and accredited program conducted in the state, including, but not limited to:
- 1. The number of nursing education programs and student slots available.
- 2. The number of student applications submitted, the number of qualified applicants, and the number of students accepted.
  - 3. The number of program graduates.

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- 4. Program retention rates of students tracked from program entry to graduation.
- 5. Graduate passage rates on the National Council of State Boards of Nursing Licensing Examination.
- 6. The number of graduates who become employed as practical or professional nurses in the state.
- (b) The Florida Center for Nursing shall evaluate the board's implementation of the:
- 1. Program application approval process, including, but not limited to, the number of program applications submitted under subsection (1); the number of program applications approved and denied by the board under <u>subsection (2)</u> subsections (1) and (3); the number of denials of program applications reviewed under chapter 120; and a description of the outcomes of those reviews.

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2. Accountability Probation and termination processes, including, but not limited to, the number of programs placed on probationary status, the number of approved programs for which the program director is required to appear before the board under subsection (6), the number of approved programs terminated by the board under paragraph (5)(d), the number of terminations reviewed under chapter 120, and a description of the outcomes of those reviews.

Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 464.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 464.022 Exceptions.—No provision of this part shall be construed to prohibit:
- (4) The practice of nursing by graduates of <u>prelicensure</u> nursing education approved programs <u>listed in s. 464.008(1)(c)</u> or the equivalent, pending the result of the first licensing examination for which they are eligible following graduation, provided they practice under direct supervision of a registered professional nurse. The board shall by rule define what constitutes direct supervision.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 458.348, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
458.348 Formal supervisory relationships, standing orders, and established protocols; notice; standards.—

(1) NOTICE.-

(a) When a physician enters into a formal supervisory relationship or standing orders with an emergency medical technician or paramedic licensed pursuant to s. 401.27, which relationship or orders contemplate the performance of medical

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acts, or when a physician enters into an established protocol with an advanced registered nurse practitioner, which protocol contemplates the performance of medical acts identified and approved by the joint committee pursuant to s.  $464.003\underline{(2)}\underline{(3)}\underline{(d)}$  or acts set forth in s. 464.012(3) and (4), the physician shall submit notice to the board. The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

- I, ...(name and professional license number of physician)..., of ...(address of physician)... have hereby entered into a formal supervisory relationship, standing orders, or an established protocol with ...(number of persons)... emergency medical technician(s), ...(number of persons)... paramedic(s), or ...(number of persons)... advanced registered nurse practitioner(s).
- (2) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS BY JOINT COMMITTEE.—The joint committee created under s. 464.003(2)(3)(d) shall determine minimum standards for the content of established protocols pursuant to which an advanced registered nurse practitioner may perform medical acts identified and approved by the joint committee pursuant to s. 464.003(2)(3)(d) or acts set forth in s. 464.012(3) and (4) and shall determine minimum standards for supervision of such acts by the physician, unless the joint committee determines that any act set forth in s. 464.012(3) or (4) is not a medical act. Such standards shall be based on risk to the patient and acceptable standards of medical care and shall take into account the special problems of medically underserved areas. The standards developed by the joint committee shall be adopted as rules by the Board of

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Nursing and the Board of Medicine for purposes of carrying out their responsibilities pursuant to part I of chapter 464 and this chapter, respectively, but neither board shall have disciplinary powers over the licensees of the other board.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 459.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

459.025 Formal supervisory relationships, standing orders, and established protocols; notice; standards.—

(1) NOTICE.-

- (a) When an osteopathic physician enters into a formal supervisory relationship or standing orders with an emergency medical technician or paramedic licensed pursuant to s. 401.27, which relationship or orders contemplate the performance of medical acts, or when an osteopathic physician enters into an established protocol with an advanced registered nurse practitioner, which protocol contemplates the performance of medical acts identified and approved by the joint committee pursuant to s.  $464.003\underline{(2)}(3)(d)$  or acts set forth in s. 464.012(3) and (4), the osteopathic physician shall submit notice to the board. The notice must contain a statement in substantially the following form:
- I, ... (name and professional license number of osteopathic physician)..., of ... (address of osteopathic physician)... have hereby entered into a formal supervisory relationship, standing orders, or an established protocol with ... (number of persons)... emergency medical technician(s), ... (number of persons)... paramedic(s), or ... (number of persons)... advanced registered nurse practitioner(s).

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Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 464.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

464.012 Certification of advanced registered nurse practitioners; fees.—

- (3) An advanced registered nurse practitioner shall perform those functions authorized in this section within the framework of an established protocol that is filed with the board upon biennial license renewal and within 30 days after entering into a supervisory relationship with a physician or changes to the protocol. The board shall review the protocol to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory standards for protocols. The board shall refer to the department licensees submitting protocols that are not compliant with the regulatory standards for protocols. A practitioner currently licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 466 shall maintain supervision for directing the specific course of medical treatment. Within the established framework, an advanced registered nurse practitioner may:
- (c) Perform additional functions as may be determined by rule in accordance with s.  $464.003(2) \frac{(3)}{(d)}$ .

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 960.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 960.28 Payment for victims' initial forensic physical examinations.—
- (2) The Crime Victims' Services Office of the department shall pay for medical expenses connected with an initial forensic physical examination of a victim of sexual battery as defined in chapter 794 or a lewd or lascivious offense as

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defined in chapter 800. Such payment shall be made regardless of whether the victim is covered by health or disability insurance and whether the victim participates in the criminal justice system or cooperates with law enforcement. The payment shall be made only out of moneys allocated to the Crime Victims' Services Office for the purposes of this section, and the payment may not exceed \$500 with respect to any violation. The department shall develop and maintain separate protocols for the initial forensic physical examination of adults and children. Payment under this section is limited to medical expenses connected with the initial forensic physical examination, and payment may be made to a medical provider using an examiner qualified under part I of chapter 464, excluding s. 464.003(16)(5); chapter 458; or chapter 459. Payment made to the medical provider by the department shall be considered by the provider as payment in full for the initial forensic physical examination associated with the collection of evidence. The victim may not be required to pay, directly or indirectly, the cost of an initial forensic physical examination performed in accordance with this section. Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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# . Amendment No. 1

İ	
	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION
ļ	ADOPTED $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations
2	Committee
3	Representative Grimsley offered the following:
4	
5	Amendment
6	Remove line 73 and insert:
7	Columbia, and that is accredited by a specialized nursing
8	accrediting

HB 1337 Am 1 (Grimsley)

# Amendment No. 2

- 1	
	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations
2	Committee
3	Representative Grimsley offered the following:
4	
5	Amendment
6	Remove line 290 and insert:
7	application must include the legal name of the educational
8	institution, the legal name of the nursing education program,
9	and, if such program is accredited by an accrediting agency
10	other than an accrediting agency described in s. 464.003(1), the
11	name of the accrediting agency. The application must also
12	document that:

HB 1337 HCA Am 2 (Grimsley)

Amendment No. 3

	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER .
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations
2	Committee
3	Representative Grimsley offered the following:
4	
5	Amendment
6	Remove line 466 and insert:
7	(5) (4) INTERNET WEBSITE.—By October 1, 2010, the board
8	shall publish <u>the</u>
ı	

HB 1337 HCA Am 3 (Grimsley)

#### Amendment No. 4

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION				
ADOPTED	(Y/N)			
ADOPTED AS AM	ENDED (Y/N)			
ADOPTED W/O O	BJECTION (Y/N)			
FAILED TO ADO	PT (Y/N)			
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)			
OTHER				
***************************************				
Council/Commi	ttee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations			
Committee				
Representativ	re Grimsley offered the following:			
Amendmen	t (with title amendment)			
_ 1	ince 507 610 and income			

Remove lines 597-618 and insert:

(8) <del>(6)</del> PROGRAM CLOSURE.

- (a) An educational institution conducting an approved program or accredited a nursing program in this state, at least 30 days before voluntarily closing the program, that closes shall notify the board in writing of the institution's reason for closing the program, the intended closure date, the institution's plan to provide for or assist the program's students in completing their training, and advise the board of the arrangements for storage of the program's permanent records.
- (b) An educational institution conducting a nursing education program that is terminated under subsection (6) or closed under subparagraph (10)(b)3.:
- 1. May not accept or enroll new students.

  HB 1337 HCA Am 4 (Grimsley)

#### Amendment No. 4

- 2. Must submit to the board within 30 days after the program is terminated or closed a written description of how the institution will assist the program's students in completing their training and the institution's arrangements for storage of the program's permanent records.
- (c) If an educational institution does not comply with paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the board shall provide a written notice explaining the institution's noncompliance to the following persons and entities:
- 1. The president or chief executive officer of the educational institution.
- 2. The Board of Governors, if the program is conducted by a state university.
- 3. The district school board, if the program is conducted by an educational institution operated by a school district.
- 4. The Commission for Independent Education, if the program is conducted by an educational institution licensed under chapter 1005.
- 5. The State Board of Education, if the program is conducted by an educational institution in the Florida College System or by an educational institution that is not subject to subparagraphs 2.-4.
- (9) (7) RULEMAKING.—The board does not have any rulemaking authority to administer this section, except that the board shall adopt a rule that prescribes the format for submitting program applications under subsection (1) and annual reports submitting summary descriptions of program compliance under subsection (4) paragraph (2)(c). The board may not impose any HB 1337 HCA Am 4 (Grimsley)

Amendment No. 4 condition or requirement on an <u>educational</u> institution submitting a program application, an approved program, or <u>an accredited program</u>, a <u>program on probationary status</u> except as expressly provided in this section. The board shall repeal all rules, or portions thereof, in existence on July 1, 2009, that are inconsistent with this subsection.

- (10) APPLICABILITY TO ACCREDITED PROGRAMS.
- (a) Subsections (1)-(4), paragraph (5)(b), and subsection (6) do not apply to an accredited program. An accredited program on probationary status before July 1, 2010, ceases to be subject to the probationary status.
- (b) If an accredited program ceases to be accredited, the educational institution conducting the program:
- 1. Within 10 business days after the program ceases to be accredited, must provide written notice of the date that the program ceased to be accredited to the board, the program's students and applicants, and each entity providing clinical training sites or community-based clinical experience sites for the program. The educational institution must continue to provide the written notice to new students, applicants, and entities providing clinical training sites or community-based clinical experience sites for the program until the program becomes an approved program or is closed under subparagraph 3.
- 2. Within 30 days after the program ceases to be accredited, must submit an affidavit to the board, signed by the educational institution's president or chief executive officer, that certifies the institution's compliance with subparagraph 1. The board shall notify the persons listed in subparagraph HB 1337 HCA Am 4 (Grimsley)

Amendment No. 4

- (8) (c) 1. and the applicable entities listed in subparagraphs
  (8) (c) 2.-5. if an educational institution does not submit the affidavit required by this subparagraph.
- 3. May apply to become an approved program under this section. If the educational institution:
- a. Within 30 days after the program ceases to be accredited, submits a program application and review fee to the department under subsection (1) and the affidavit required under subparagraph 2., the program shall be deemed an approved program from the date that the program ceased to be accredited until the date that the board approves or denies the program application. The program application must be denied by the board pursuant to chapter 120 if it does not contain the affidavit. If the board denies the program application under subsection (2) or because the program application does not contain the affidavit, the program shall be closed and the educational institution conducting the program must comply with paragraph (8)(b).
- b. Does not apply to become an approved program pursuant to sub-subparagraph a., the program shall be deemed an approved program from the date that the program ceased to be accredited until the 31st day after that date. On the 31st day after the program ceased to be accredited, the program shall be closed and the educational institution conducting the program must comply with paragraph (8)(b).

Remove lines 34-36 and insert:

HB 1337 HCA Am 4 (Grimsley)

TITLE AMENDMENT

# COUNCIL/COMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 1337 (2010)

Amendment No. 4
of confidential information; revising requirements for the
closure of programs; revising the board's authority to adopt
rules; exempting accredited programs from specified
requirements; providing requirements for an accredited program
that ceases to be accredited; conforming provisions;

HB 1337 HCA Am 4 (Grimsley)

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL#:

CS/HB 1143

Reduction and Simplification of Health Care Provider Regulation

TIED BILLS:

**SPONSOR(S):** Health Care Regulation Policy Committee; Hudson

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

	REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1)	Health Care Regulation Policy Committee	14 Y, 0 N, As CS	Calamas	Calamas ()
2)	Health Care Appropriations Committee		Pridgeon	Pridgeon
3)	Health & Family Services Policy Council	Market Market - Marke	***************************************	
4)				
5)				

## **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

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

The bill eliminates the Limited Nursing Services (LNS) specialty license types for assisted living facilities (ALFs) to allow a licensed nurse to provide limited nursing services in a standard licensed assisted living facility. The bill replaces the requirement to monitor specialty license facilities with a requirement to monitor all ALFs based upon citation of serious violations and allows a fee to be charged for monitoring visits. The bill modifies AHCA consultation duties related to ALFs, and requires the adoption of rules for data submission by ALFs related to the numbers of residents receiving mental health or nursing services, resident funding sources, and staffing.

The bill precludes the collection of Lease Alternative Bond Fund (Fund) payments by certain nursing homes when the Fund exceeds \$25 million based on certain calculations. The bill also expands the ability of nursing homes to provide respite services and provides criteria for the provision of such services.

The bill amends various licensure provisions, including those related to bankruptcy notifications, licensure renewal notices, billing complaints, accrediting organizations, licensure application document submissions, staffing in geriatric outpatient clinics, medical records, property statements, AHCA inspection staff, litigation notices, and health care clinic licensure exemptions.

The bill repeals obsolete or duplicative provisions in licensing and related statutes, including expired reports and regulations and provisions that exist in other sections of law. The bill resolves conflicts among and between provisions in the Act and various authorizing statutes for individual provider types. The bill also makes various revisions to update terminology and conforms current law to prior legislative changes.

The bill appears to have a positive fiscal impact on AHCA. See Fiscal Comments section.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2010.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives. STORAGE NAME: h1143b.HCA.doc

DATE:

#### **HOUSE PRINCIPLES**

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

#### **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

## **Health Care Licensing Procedures Act (Act)**

The AHCA regulates over 41,000 health care providers under various regulatory programs. Regulated providers include:

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

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- Clinical laboratories (Pt. I of Ch. 483, F.S.).
- Multiphasic health testing centers (Pt. II of Ch. 483, F.S.).
- Organ, tissue, and eve procurement organizations (Pt. V of Ch. 765, F.S.).

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

In addition to the Act, each provider type has an authorizing statute which includes unique provisions for licensure beyond the uniform criteria. Pursuant to s. 408.832, F.S., in the case of conflict between the Act and an individual authorizing statute, the Act prevails. There are several references in authorizing statutes that conflict with or duplicate provisions in the Act, including references to the classification of deficiencies, penalties for an intentional or negligent act by a provider, provisional licenses, proof of financial ability to operate, inspection requirements and plans of corrections from providers. Chapter 2009-223, L.O.F., made changes to part II of chapter 408, F.S., which supersede components of the specific licensing statutes.

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

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

#### **License Renewal Notices**

Section 408.806, F.S., requires AHCA to notify licensees by mail or electronically when it is time to renew their licenses. AHCA mails renewal notices to over 30,000 providers every two years. While the statute does not specify the manner of mailing notices, AHCA sends them by certified mail to verify receipt by the providers. The cost of certified mail is approximately \$55,700 annually. According to AHCA, some certified mail is returned, as providers do not pick it up or the post office is unable to obtain necessary signatures for delivery. AHCA has also encountered situations in which licensees did not timely renew their licenses and claimed that their lack of receipt of a renewal reminder was a reason for that failure.

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

#### Classification and Fines for Violations

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

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

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

# Notice of Bankruptcy and Eviction

Currently, nursing homes are required to notify AHCA of bankruptcy filing pursuant to s. 400.141(1) (r), F.S. However, nursing homes are not required to notify AHCA of eviction, and there is no statutory requirement for other types of facility providers to notify AHCA if served with an eviction notice or of bankruptcy filing. AHCA reports that it has recently been made aware of several eviction and bankruptcy orders affecting regulated facilities. If notice is not received early in the process, finding alternative resident placement can become difficult and create a hardship for clients.

The bill amends s. 408.806, F.S., to require providers' controlling interests to notify AHCA within 10 days after a court action to initiate bankruptcy, foreclosure, or eviction proceedings. This applies to any such action to which the controlling interest is a petitioner or defendant. According to AHCA, this new requirement would allow the agency to monitor the facility to ensure patient protection and safe transfer, if necessary. If the property upon which a licensed provider operates is encumbered by a mortgage or is leased, the bill requires the licensee to notify the mortgage holder or landlord that the property will provide services that require licensure and instruct the mortgage holder or landlord to notify AHCA if action is initiated against the licensee, such as eviction or foreclosure.

#### **Licensure Denial and Revocation**

An action by AHCA to deny or revoke a license is subject to challenge under the Administrative Procedures Act (chapter 120, F.S.) If a licensee challenges the agency action, s. 408.815(2), F.S., allows the license to continue to exist and the provider to continue to operate during the pendency of the case. Once a final order is issued on the denial or revocation, if the original licensure expiration date has passed, there is no valid license and the provider must cease operations immediately. According to AHCA, this can be problematic for residents or clients who must immediately be moved to another facility or find another health care provider.

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

## **Billing Complaint Authority**

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

For calendar year 2009, AHCA received 693 complaints that alleged billing-related issues. Of those, 269 were for providers that have billing standards in their licensure statutes. The remaining 424 were related to billing issues where no regulatory authority existed for billing matters. When the agency receives a billing complaint regarding one of the providers which does not have statutory billing standards, it is the agency's policy to review the complaint and encourage the parties to work together to resolve the problem. However, the provider is not cited or disciplined due to lack of authority.

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

## License Display

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

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

# **Hospital Licensure**

## Accreditation Organizations

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

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

## Complaint Investigation Procedures

Complaint investigation procedures for hospitals exist in the hospital authorizing statutes as well as in the Act. Section 395.1046, F.S., provides special procedures for hospital complaints regarding emergency access issues. AHCA may investigate emergency access complaints even if the complaint is withdrawn. When the investigation is complete, AHCA shall prepare an investigative report that makes a probable cause determination. AHCA reports that the federal process for emergency access complaints dictates that these complaints should not be handled any differently from other types of complaints.

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

## **Nursing Home Licensure**

An application for nursing home licensure must include the following:

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

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

## **Geriatric Outpatient Clinics**

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

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

## Records

Nursing home medical records regulations exist under both state law and federal regulations. Section 400.141(1) (j), F.S., requires licensees to maintain full patient records. Rule 59A-4.118, F.A.C., also requires nursing homes to employ or contract with a person who is eligible for certification as a Registered Record Administrator or an Accredited Record Technician by the American Health Information Management Association or a graduate of a School of Medical Record Science that is accredited jointly by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association and the American Health Information Management Association. Nursing homes are required to maintain records of all grievances, and to report to the agency, upon licensure renewal, various data regarding those grievances.

The bill specifies that a facility must maintain medical records in accordance with accepted professional standards and practices. AHCA reports that this modification in language will allow the repeal of rules related to the credentials of medical records personnel. In addition, the bill removes the requirement that nursing homes report grievance information at the time of relicensure. The bill retains the requirement for nursing homes to maintain all grievance records and makes them available for inspection by AHCA.

## Staffing Ratios

Nursing homes must comply with staff-to-resident ratios requirements. Under s. 400.141(1) (o), F.S., if a nursing home fails to comply with minimum staffing requirements for two consecutive days, the facility must cease new admissions until the staffing ratio has been achieved for six consecutive days. Failure to self-impose this moratorium on admissions results in a Class II deficiency cited by AHCA. All other citations for a Class II deficiency represent current ongoing non-compliance that AHCA determines has compromised a resident's ability to maintain or reach his or her highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being. Use of the Class II deficiency for a failure to cease admissions is an inconsistent use of a "Class II" deficiency in comparison to all other violations. No nursing homes were cited for this violation in 2009.

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

#### Do Not Resuscitate Orders

Section 400.142, F.S., requires AHCA to develop rules relating to implementation of Do Not Resuscitate Orders for nursing home residents. According to AHCA, draft rules have been developed but are not final. Criteria for Do Not Resuscitate Orders are found in s. 401.45, F.S.

The bill removes the requirement for AHCA to promulgate rules related to the implementation of Do Not Resuscitate Orders for nursing home residents. The statutory requirements for such orders in s. 401.45, F.S., are clear and do not require rule implementation.

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## **Property Statements**

Section 400.162, F.S., requires nursing homes to provide quarterly property statements to residents when they hold property or funds for a resident.

The bill maintains the requirement for a quarterly property statement for funds, but amends the requirement for other types of property. Instead of furnishing quarterly property statements, nursing homes must provide a property statement annually and within 7 calendar days after a request.

## Lease Alternative Bond Fund (Fund)

Nursing homes that are leased and choose to participate in the Medicaid program must either post a bond or pay into a Fund annually pursuant to s. 400.179, F.S. Most leased nursing homes choose to pay into the Fund. Of the 674 licensed nursing homes in Florida, 519 are leased and participate in the Medicaid program. Of those, 505 nursing homes pay into the Fund and 14 post a leased surety bond. Chapter 2009-82 provided a reprieve from payments for Medicaid leased nursing homes for one year. The reprieve expires July 1, 2010. The bill specified that all nursing facilities licensees operating a leased facility shall not be required to submit the nonrefundable 1 percent lease bond fee or be required to provide proof of lease bond.

This bill creates an automatic mechanism to provide relief from payments into the Fund when receipts minus payments for nursing homes overpayments exceed \$25 million. This bill protects nursing homes from having to make additional payments into the Fund if the balance has been reduced as a result of transfers pursuant to s. 215.32, F.S., or deposits to the General Revenue Fund pursuant to s. 215.20, F.S. The Fund would be reviewed annually to determine if payments during the next year will be required.

## Inspections and Surveys

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

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

## Litigation Notices

Sections 400.147 (10) and 400.0233, F.S., require nursing homes to report civil notices of intent to litigate and civil complaints filed with clerks of courts by a resident or representative of a resident. This information has been used to produce the Semi-Annual Report on Nursing Homes required by s. 400.195, F.S. Information is reported in aggregate for all facilities.

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

#### Respite Care

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

The bill amends s. 400.141, F.S., to expand the ability of nursing homes to provide respite services not exceeding 60 days per year and individual stays may not exceed 14 days. The bill allows all licensed nursing

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homes to provide respite services without limitations based on prior deficiencies. The bill provides additional criteria for the provision of respite services. For each patient, the nursing home must;

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

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

## **Hospice Licensure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Health Care Clinic Licensure**

Licensure for health care clinics includes mobile clinics and portable equipment providers. Exemptions from licensure exist for clinics that are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded corporation, among other exemptions.

Section 400.991(4), F.S., allows a bond to be posted as an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate for a home medical equipment provider. Section 408.8065, F.S., requires the submission of financial statements demonstrating the ability to fund start up costs, working capital, and contingency requirements.

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The bill provides that portable service providers, such as mobile ultrasound providers, are subject to health care clinic licensure even though they do not deliver care at the clinic's location. The bill also expands an existing exemption from health care clinic licensure for clinics that are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded corporation to include pediatric cardiology or perinatology clinics.

## **Assisted Living Facility Licensure**

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

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

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

In accordance with current law, LNS facilities must be monitored at least twice a year and ECC facilities must be monitored quarterly. Additional fees required for these programs cover the costs of monitoring visits and the additional oversight during routine inspections and licensure due to the higher acuity of residents and services. As of February 2010, there are a total of 2,853 ALFs with standard licenses with a total of 81,038 beds. Of the 2,853 ALFs in Florida, 995 have a LNS specialty license and 313 have an ECC specialty license. Of those 995 ALFs. 77 have both a LNS and an ECC license.

ALFs are not currently required to submit resident population data to AHCA. However, chapter 2009-223, L.O.F., requires the submission of disaster/emergency information electronically via AHCA's Emergency Status System (ESS) in conjunction with the licensure renewal process. Currently, 42.1 percent (1197) of ALFs are currently enrolled in this system.

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

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

The bill modifies AHCA's consultation duties and requires AHCA to adopt rules for data submission by ALFs related to numbers of residents receiving mental health or nursing services, resident funding sources, and staffing. The bill requires facilities to electronically submit resident population data to AHCA on a semi-annual basis. Licensees will be required to report ALF resident information not currently required and allows DOEA, in consultation with AHCA, to adopt rules. According to AHCA, this resident information will be useful for health planning and regulatory purposes.

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

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## Multi-Phasic Health Testing Centers

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

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

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

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

# **Pilot Projects**

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

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

# Reports

Section 400.195, F.S., required AHCA to provide a semi-annual report on nursing homes from December 2002 through June 2005 as a tool to provide information about litigation in Florida nursing homes. The report included demographic and regulatory information about nursing homes in Florida and aggregate numbers of notices of intent to litigate and civil complaints filed with the clerks of courts against Florida nursing homes. The reporting requirement ended June 2005. The statutory obligation to publish this report has been met and by law expired on June 30, 2005.

Section 409.221(4)(k), F.S., required AHCA, the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA), and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) to provide an annual update and to provide recommendation for improvement on the Consumer Directed Care Plus (CDC+) program. In March 2008, the CDC program was approved to be under the 1915(j) self directed option as a Medicaid state plan amendment instead of an 1115 Research and Demonstrative waiver. The 1915(j) state plan amendment requires annual and three (3) year comprehensive reporting to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The report to CMS communicates current status of the CDC program, data on CDC enrollment, demographics, consumer satisfaction, and cost effectiveness. This federal report is required by CMS to be available for public review.

The Assisted Living Facility Extended Congregate Care Report mandated in s. 429.07, F.S., is produced by the DOEA. This report requires an annual description of assisted living facilities with an ECC specialty license including the number of beds, resident characteristics, services, availability, deficiencies, admission sources, and recommendations for changes to the ECC license. The requirement to publish this report was created when the ECC licensure type was implemented to monitor effectiveness. ECC facilities must report information to the DOEA for this report. According to AHCA, the need for this report has diminished.

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The bill repeals these three reporting requirements.

#### **Statutory Revisions**

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

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

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

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

- Section 1: Amends s. 112.0455, F.S., relating to the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
- **Section 2:** Amends s. 154.11, F.S., relating to powers of the board of trustees.
- **Section 3:** Amends s. 318.21, F.S., relating to the disposition of civil penalties by county courts.
- **Section 4:** Repeals s. 383,325, F.S., relating to inspection reports.
- Section 5: Amends s. 394,741, F.S., relating to accreditation requirements for providers of behavioral health care services.
- **Section 6:** Amends s. 395.002, F.S., relating to accrediting organizations and specialty hospitals.
- Section 7: Amends s. 395.003, F.S., relating to licensure; denial, suspension, and revocation.
- Section 8: Amends s. 395.0193, F.S., relating to licensed facilities; peer review; disciplinary powers; agency or partnership with physicians.
- Section 9: Amends s. 395.1023, F.S., relating to child abuse and neglect cases.
- Section 10: Amends s. 395.1041, F.S., relating to access to emergency services and care.
- **Section 11:** Repeals s. 395.1046, F.S., relating to complaint investigation procedures.
- **Section 12:** Amends s. 395.1055, F.S., relating to rules and enforcement.
- Section 13: Amends s. 395.10972, F.S., relating to the Health Care Risk Manager Advisory Council.
- Section 14: Amends s. 395.2050, F.S., relating to routine inquiry for organ and tissue donation, certification for procurement activities and death records review.
- Section 15: Amends s. 395.3036, F.S., relating to confidentiality of records and meetings of corporations that lease public hospitals or other public health care facilities.
- Section 16: Repeals s. 395.3037, F.S., relating to definitions of "Department" and "Agency".
- Section 17: Amends s. 395.3038, F.S., relating to state-listed primary stroke centers and comprehensive stroke centers, and the notification of hospitals.
- Section 18: Amends s. 395.602, F.S., relating to rural hospitals.
- **Section 19:** Amends s. 400.021, F.S., relating to geriatric outpatient clinics.
- **Section 20:** Amends s. 400.063, F.S., relating to resident protection.
- Section 21: Amends s. 400.071, F.S., relating to applications for licensure.
- Section 22: Amends s. 400.0712, F.S., relating to applications for inactive licenses.
- Section 23: Amends s. 400.111, F.S., relating to disclosure of controlling interest.
- Section 24: Amends s. 400.1183, F.S., relating to resident grievance procedures.
- Section 25: Amends s. 400.141, F.S., relating to administration and management of nursing home facilities.
- Section 26: Amends s. 400.142, F.S., relating to emergency medication kits and orders not to resuscitate.
- Section 27: Amends s. 400.147, F.S., relating to internal risk management and the quality assurance
- Section 28: Repeals s. 400.148, F.S., relating to the Medicaid "Up-or-Out" quality of care contract management program.
- Section 29: Amends s. 400.162, F.S., relating to property and personal affairs of residents.

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- Section 30: Amends s. 400.179, F.S., relating to liability for Medicaid underpayments and overpayments.
- **Section 31:** Amends s. 400.19, F.S., relating to right of entry and inspection.
- Section 32: Repeals s. 400.195, F.S., relating to agency reporting requirements.
- Section 33: Amends s. 400.23. F.S., relating to rules, evaluation and deficiencies and licensure status.
- Section 34: Amends s. 400.275, F.S., relating to agency duties.
- Section 35: Amends s. 400.484, F.S., relating to right of inspection, violations and fines.
- Section 36: Amends s. 400.606, F.S., relating to license application, renewal, conditional license or permits and certificates of need.
- Section 37: Amends s. 400.607, F.S., relating to denial, suspension and revocation of a license; emergency actions and imposition of administrative fines.
- **Section 38:** Amends s. 400.925, F.S., relating to accrediting organizations.
- Section 39: Amends s. 400.931, F.S., relating to application for licensure.
- **Section 40:** Amends s. 400.932, F.S., relating to administrative penalties.
- Section 41: Amends s. 400.967, F.S., relating to rules and classification of violations.
- Section 42: Amends s. 400.9905, F.S., relating to clinics and portable health service or equipment providers.
- Section 43: Amends s. 400.991, F.S., relating to License requirements, background screenings and prohibitions.
- Section 44: Amends s. 400.9935, F.S., relating to clinic responsibilities.
- Section 45: Amends s. 408.034, F.S., relating to agency duties and responsibilities.
- **Section 46:** Amends s. 408.036, F.S., relating to projects subject to review.
- **Section 47:** Amends s. 408.043, F.S., relating to special provisions.
- Section 48: Amends s. 408.05. F.S., relating to the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis.
- **Section 49:** Amends s. 408.061, F.S., relating to data collection.
- Section 50: Amends s. 408.10, F.S., relating to consumer complaints.
- Section 51: Amends s. 408.802, F.S., relating to applicability.
- **Section 52:** Amends s. 408.804, F.S., relating to displaying of a license.
- Section 53: Amends s. 408.806, F.S., relating to the license application process.
- Section 54: Amends s. 408.810, F.S., relating to minimum licensure requirements.
- Section 55: Amends s. 408.813, F.S., relating to administrative fines and violations.
- Section 56: Amends s. 408.815, F.S., relating to license or application denial and revocation.
- Section 57: Amends s. 409.221, F.S., relating to the consumer-directed care program.
- Section 58: Amends s. 429.07, F.S., relating to license requirements, fees and inspections.
- Section 59: Amends s. 429.11, F.S., relating to initial applications for licensure.
- **Section 60:** Amends s. 429.12, F.S., relating to the sale or transfer of ownership of a facility.
- Section 61: Amends s. 429.14, F.S., relating to administrative penalties.
- Section 62: Amends s. 429.17, F.S., relating to license expiration, renewal and conditional licenses.
- Section 63: Amends s. 429.19, F.S., relating to violations and the imposition of administrative fines.
- Section 64: Amends s. 429.23, F.S., relating to the internal risk management and quality assurance program.
- Section 65: Amends s. 429,255, F.S., relating to the use of personnel and emergency care.
- **Section 66:** Amends s. 429.28, F.S., relating to the resident bill of rights.
- **Section 67:** Amends s. 429.35, F.S., relating to the maintenance of records.
- **Section 68:** Amends s. 429.41, F.S., relating to rules establishing standards.
- Section 69: Amends s. 429.53, F.S., relating to consultation by the agency.
- **Section 70:** Amends s. 429.54, F.S., relating to the collection of information.
- Section 71: Amends s. 429.71, F.S., relating to the classification of violations.
- Section 72: Amends s. 429.911, F.S., relating to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license.
- Section 73: Amends s. 429.915, F.S., relating to conditional licensure.
- **Section 74:** Amends s. 394,4787, F.S., relating to specialty psychiatric hospitals.
- Section 75: Amends s. 400.0239, F.S., relating to the Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement Trust Fund.
- **Section 76:** Amends s. 408.07, F.S., relating to rural hospitals.
- Section 77: Amends s. 430.80, F.S., relating to the implementation of a teaching nursing home pilot project.

Section 78: Amends s. 440.13, F.S., relating to medical services and supplies.

**Section 79:** Amends s. 483.294, F.S., relating to the inspection of centers.

Section 80: Amends s. 627.645, F.S., relating to the restriction of denied health insurance claims.

Section 81: Amends s. 627.668, F.S., relating to optional coverage for mental and nervous disorders.

**Section 82:** Amends s. 627.669, F.S., relating to optional coverage requirement for substance abuse impaired persons.

**Section 83:** Amends s. 627,736, F.S., relating to required personal injury protection benefits.

**Section 84:** Amends s. 641.495, F.S., relating to requirements for issuance and maintenance of certificate.

Section 85: Amends s. 651.118, F.S., relating to the Agency for Health Care Administration

**Section 86:** Amends s. 766.1015, F.S., relating to civil immunity for members of or consultants to certain boards, committees, or other entities.

Section 87: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

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

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

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

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

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

## C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill will save nursing home providers up to \$4.2 million annually by providing relief from lease bond fund requirements if adequate Fund receipts exist.

Assisted living facility provider fees will be increased to offset the elimination of the LNS licensure fee. This will result in a neutral net impact to the industry. (See Fiscal Comments)

#### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

## **License Renewal Notices**

AHCA estimates that the bill will save approximately \$55,700 in the Health Care Trust Fund annually in administrative costs through the discontinuation of certified mail service to deliver licensure renewal notices.

#### License Display

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

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## **Nursing Home Lease Bond Fund**

The bill will save up to \$1,264,448 (\$486,307 in GR) annually in Medicaid expenditures for nursing home lease bond payments. Nursing home providers include the costs of the lease bond payments in their cost reports as allowable costs, which impacts Medicaid expenditures.

To date, AHCA has expended \$10,466,138<sup>1</sup> from the Fund for nursing home overpayments. The Fund net balance is \$28,845,366<sup>2</sup> as of February 2010. The net balance represents the amount to be used in determining whether nursing home providers pay into the fund.

## Assisted Living Facility Limited Nursing Specialty License

This bill increases the biennial license fee for standard ALFs and eliminates the LNS specialty licensure fees. AHCA reports that the adjustment in fees for ALF licensure has a neutral fiscal impact on fee collections.

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

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

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

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

The proposed fee is calculated as follows:

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

#### III. COMMENTS

#### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

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

2. Other:

None.

#### B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

AHCA has sufficient rule-making authority to implement the provisions of the bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> E-mail correspondence with the Agency for Health Care Administration staff (March 11, 2010).

## IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 9, 2010, the Health Regulation Policy Committee adopted seven amendments. The amendments:

- Expand the ability of nursing homes to provide respite services, and provide criteria for the provision of such services;
- Update the name of the Commission on Accreditation on Rehabilitation Facilities (formerly known as CARF-the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission);
- Removes current provisions related bankruptcy reporting which conflicts with amendments made by the bill:
- Correct a drafting error to avoid conflict with existing laws which dictate fine amounts;
- Reduce the time for an extended license provided by the bill from 60 days to 30 days;
- Restore provisions deleted by the bill which exempt facilities from a fine for submitting a license renewal application after the deadline if the canceled postmark is dated timely.
- Conform a cross-reference.

The bill was reported favorably as a Committee Substitute. This analysis reflects the Committee Substitute.

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A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to the reduction and simplification of health care provider regulation; amending s. 112.0455, F.S., relating to the Drug-Free Workplace Act; deleting an obsolete provision; amending s. 318.21, F.S.; revising distribution of funds from civil penalties imposed for traffic infractions by county courts; repealing s. 383.325, F.S., relating to confidentiality of inspection reports of licensed birth center facilities; amending s. 395.002, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions applicable to regulation of hospitals and other licensed facilities; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 395.003, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 395.0193, F.S.; requiring a licensed facility to report certain peer review information and final disciplinary actions to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the Department of Health rather than the Division of Health Quality Assurance of the Agency for Health Care Administration; amending s. 395.1023, F.S.; providing for the Department of Children and Family Services rather than the Department of Health to perform certain functions with respect to child protection cases; requiring certain hospitals to notify the Department of Children and Family Services of compliance; amending s. 395.1041, F.S., relating to hospital emergency services and care; deleting obsolete provisions; repealing s. 395.1046, F.S., relating to complaint investigation procedures; amending s. 395.1055,

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F.S.; requiring licensed facility beds to conform to standards specified by the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Florida Building Code, and the Florida Fire Prevention Code; amending s. 395.10972, F.S.; revising a reference to the Florida Society of Healthcare Risk Management to conform to the current designation; amending s. 395.2050, F.S.; revising a reference to the federal Health Care Financing Administration to conform to the current designation; amending s. 395.3036, F.S.; correcting a reference; repealing s. 395.3037, F.S., relating to redundant definitions; amending ss. 154.11, 394.741, 395.3038, 400.925, 400.9935, 408.05, 440.13, 627.645, 627.668, 627.669, 627.736, 641.495, and 766.1015, F.S.; revising references to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, and the Council on Accreditation to conform to their current designations; amending s. 395.602, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "rural hospital" to delete an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.021, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "geriatric outpatient clinic"; amending s. 400.063, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; amending ss. 400.071 and 400.0712, F.S.; revising applicability of general licensure requirements under pt. II of ch. 408, F.S., to applications for nursing home licensure; revising provisions governing inactive licenses; amending s. 400.111, F.S.; providing for disclosure of controlling interest of a nursing home

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facility upon request by the Agency for Health Care Administration; amending s. 400.1183, F.S.; revising grievance record maintenance and reporting requirements for nursing homes; amending s. 400.141, F.S.; providing criteria for the provision of respite services by nursing homes; requiring a written plan of care; requiring a contract for services; requiring resident release to caregivers to be designated in writing; providing an exemption to the application of discharge planning rules; providing for residents' rights; providing for use of personal medications; providing terms of respite stay; providing for communication of patient information; requiring a physician order for care and proof of a physical examination; providing for services for respite patients and duties of facilities with respect to such patients; conforming a cross-reference; requiring facilities to maintain clinical records that meet specified standards; providing a fine relating to an admissions moratorium; deleting requirement for facilities to submit certain information related to management companies to the agency; deleting a requirement for facilities to notify the agency of certain bankruptcy filings to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 400.142, F.S.; deleting language relating to agency adoption of rules; amending 400.147, F.S.; revising reporting requirements for licensed nursing home facilities relating to adverse incidents; repealing s. 400.148, F.S., relating to the Medicaid "Up-or-Out"

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Quality of Care Contract Management Program; amending s. 400.162, F.S., requiring nursing homes to provide a resident property statement annually and upon request; amending s. 400.179, F.S.; revising requirements for nursing home lease bond alternative fees; deleting an obsolete provision; amending s. 400.19, F.S.; revising inspection requirements; repealing s. 400.195, F.S., relating to agency reporting requirements; amending s. 400.23, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; clarifying a reference; amending s. 400.275, F.S.; revising agency duties with regard to training nursing home surveyor teams; revising requirements for team members; amending s. 400.484, F.S.; revising the schedule of home health agency inspection violations; amending s. 400.606, F.S.; revising the content requirements of the plan accompanying an initial or change-of-ownership application for licensure of a hospice; revising requirements relating to certificates of need for certain hospice facilities; amending s. 400.607, F.S.; revising grounds for agency action against a hospice; amending s. 400.931, F.S.; deleting a requirement that an applicant for a home medical equipment provider license submit a surety bond to the agency; amending s. 400.932, F.S.; revising grounds for the imposition of administrative penalties for certain violations by an employee of a home medical equipment provider; amending s. 400.967, F.S.; revising the schedule of inspection violations for intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled; providing a penalty for

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certain violations; amending s. 400.9905, F.S.; revising definitions under the Health Care Clinic Act; amending s. 400.991, F.S.; conforming terminology; revising application requirements relating to documentation of financial ability to operate a mobile clinic; amending s. 408.034, F.S.; revising agency authority relating to licensing of intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled; amending s. 408.036, F.S.; deleting an exemption from certain certificate-of-need review requirements for a hospice or a hospice inpatient facility; amending s. 408.043, F.S.; revising requirements for certain freestanding inpatient hospice care facilities to obtain a certificate of need; amending s. 408.061, F.S.; revising health care facility data reporting requirements; amending s. 408.10, F.S.; removing agency authority to investigate certain consumer complaints; amending s. 408.802, F.S.; removing applicability of pt. II of ch. 408, F.S., relating to general licensure requirements, to private review agents; amending s. 408.804, F.S.; providing penalties for altering, defacing, or falsifying a license certificate issued by the agency or displaying such an altered, defaced, or falsified certificate; amending s. 408.806, F.S.; revising agency responsibilities for notification of licensees of impending expiration of a license; requiring payment of a late fee for a license application to be considered complete under certain circumstances; amending s. 408.810, F.S.; revising provisions relating to information required

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for licensure; requiring proof of submission of notice to a mortgagor or landlord regarding provision of services requiring licensure; requiring disclosure of information by a controlling interest of certain court actions relating to financial instability within a specified time period; amending s. 408.813, F.S.; authorizing the agency to impose fines for unclassified violations of pt. II of ch. 408, F.S.; amending s. 408.815, F.S.; authorizing the agency to extend a license expiration date under certain circumstances; amending s. 409.221, F.S.; deleting a reporting requirement relating to the consumer-directed care program; amending s. 429.07, F.S.; deleting the requirement for an assisted living facility to obtain an additional license in order to provide limited nursing services; deleting the requirement for the agency to conduct quarterly monitoring visits of facilities that hold a license to provide extended congregate care services; deleting the requirement for the department to report annually on the status of and recommendations related to extended congregate care; deleting the requirement for the agency to conduct monitoring visits at least twice a year to facilities providing limited nursing services; increasing the licensure fees and the maximum fee required for the standard license; increasing the licensure fees for the extended congregate care license; eliminating the license fee for the limited nursing services license; transferring from another provision of law the requirement that a biennial survey of an assisted

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living facility include specific actions to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights; providing that an assisted living facility that has a class I or class II violation is subject to monitoring visits; requiring a registered nurse to participate in certain monitoring visits; amending s. 429.11, F.S.; revising licensure application requirements for assisted living facilities to eliminate provisional licenses; amending s. 429.12, F.S.; revising notification requirements for the sale or transfer of ownership of an assisted living facility; amending s. 429.14, F.S.; removing a ground for the imposition of an administrative penalty; clarifying language relating to a facility's request for a hearing under certain circumstances; authorizing the agency to provide certain information relating to the licensure status of assisted living facilities electronically or through the agency's Internet website; amending s. 429.17, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to the limited nursing services license; revising agency responsibilities regarding the issuance of conditional licenses; amending s. 429.19, F.S.; clarifying that a monitoring fee may be assessed in addition to an administrative fine; amending s. 429.23, F.S.; deleting reporting requirements for assisted living facilities relating to liability claims; amending s. 429.255, F.S.; eliminating provisions authorizing the use of volunteers to provide certain health-care-related services in assisted living facilities; authorizing assisted living

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facilities to provide limited nursing services; requiring an assisted living facility to be responsible for certain recordkeeping and staff to be trained to monitor residents receiving certain health-care-related services; amending s. 429.28, F.S.; deleting a requirement for a biennial survey of an assisted living facility, to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 429.35, F.S.; authorizing the agency to provide certain information relating to the inspections of assisted living facilities electronically or through the agency's Internet website; amending s. 429.41, F.S., relating to rulemaking; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 429.53, F.S.; revising provisions relating to consultation by the agency; revising a definition; amending s. 429.54, F.S.; requiring licensed assisted living facilities to electronically report certain data semiannually to the agency in accordance with rules adopted by the department; amending s. 429.71, F.S.; revising schedule of inspection violations for adult family-care homes; amending s. 429.911, F.S.; deleting a ground for agency action against an adult day care center; amending s. 429.915, F.S.; revising agency responsibilities regarding the issuance of conditional licenses; amending s. 483.294, F.S.; revising frequency of agency inspections of multiphasic health testing centers; amending ss. 394.4787, 400.0239, 408.07, 430.80, and 651.118, F.S.; conforming terminology and cross-

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references; revising a reference; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Present paragraph (e) of subsection (10) and paragraph (e) of subsection (14) of section 112.0455, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (f) through (k) of subsection (10) of that section are redesignated as paragraphs (e) through (j), respectively, to read:

- 112.0455 Drug-Free Workplace Act.-
- (10) EMPLOYER PROTECTION.—
- (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to operate retroactively, and nothing in this section shall abrogate the right of an employer under state law to conduct drug tests prior to January 1, 1990. A drug test conducted by an employer prior to January 1, 1990, is not subject to this section.
  - (14) DISCIPLINE REMEDIES.-
- (e) Upon resolving an appeal filed pursuant to paragraph(c), and finding a violation of this section, the commission may order the following relief:
- 1. Rescind the disciplinary action, expunge related records from the personnel file of the employee or job applicant and reinstate the employee.
  - 2. Order compliance with paragraph (10)(f) $\frac{(g)}{(g)}$ .
  - 3. Award back pay and benefits.
- 4. Award the prevailing employee or job applicant the necessary costs of the appeal, reasonable attorney's fees, and

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252 expert witness fees.

Section 2. Paragraph (n) of subsection (1) of section 154.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

154.11 Powers of board of trustees.-

- (1) The board of trustees of each public health trust shall be deemed to exercise a public and essential governmental function of both the state and the county and in furtherance thereof it shall, subject to limitation by the governing body of the county in which such board is located, have all of the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the operation and governance of designated health care facilities, including, but without limiting the generality of, the foregoing:
- (n) To appoint originally the staff of physicians to practice in any designated facility owned or operated by the board and to approve the bylaws and rules to be adopted by the medical staff of any designated facility owned and operated by the board, such governing regulations to be in accordance with the standards of The Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals which provide, among other things, for the method of appointing additional staff members and for the removal of staff members.
- 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 provisions of this chapter shall be distributed and paid monthly as follows:
  - (15) Of the additional fine assessed under s. 318.18(3)(e)

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280 for a violation of s. 316.1893, 50 percent of the moneys 281 received from the fines shall be remitted to the Department of 282 Revenue and deposited into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury 283 Trust Fund of Department of Health and shall be appropriated to 284 the Department of Health Agency for Health Care Administration 285 as general revenue to provide an enhanced Medicaid payment to 286 nursing homes that serve Medicaid recipients with spinal cord 287 injuries that are medically complex and who are technologically 288 and respiratory dependent with brain and spinal cord injuries. 289 The remaining 50 percent of the moneys received from the 290 enhanced fine imposed under s. 318.18(3)(e) shall be remitted to 291 the Department of Revenue and deposited into the Department of 292 Health Administrative Trust Fund to provide financial support to 293 certified trauma centers in the counties where enhanced penalty 294 zones are established to ensure the availability and 295 accessibility of trauma services. Funds deposited into the 296 Administrative Trust Fund under this subsection shall be 297 allocated as follows: 298

- (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 383.325, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

  Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 394.741, Florida

  Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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394.741 Accreditation requirements for providers of behavioral health care services.—

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- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, accreditation shall be accepted by the agency and department in lieu of the agency's and department's facility licensure onsite review requirements and shall be accepted as a substitute for the department's administrative and program monitoring requirements, except as required by subsections (3) and (4), for:
- (a) Any organization from which the department purchases behavioral health care services that is accredited by The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or the Council on Accreditation for Children and Family Services, or has those services that are being purchased by the department accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission.
- (b) Any mental health facility licensed by the agency or any substance abuse component licensed by the department that is accredited by The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, or the Council on Accreditation of Children and Family Services.
- (c) Any network of providers from which the department or the agency purchases behavioral health care services accredited by The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare

  Organizations, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation

  Facilities CARF—the Rehabilitation Accreditation Commission, the

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

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Section 6. Present subsections (15) through (32) of section 395.002, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (14) through (28), respectively, and present subsections (1), (14), (24), (30), and (31), and paragraph (c) of present subsection (28) of that section are amended to read:

395.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

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

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performing utilization review for their respective hospitals,				
health maintenance organizations, or insureds of the same				
insurance group. For this purpose, health insurers, health				
maintenance organizations, and hospitals, or wholly owned				
subsidiaries thereof or affiliates under common ownership,				
include such entities engaged as administrators of self-				
insurance as defined in s. 624.031.				
(26) (28) "Specialty hospital" means any facility which				
meets the provisions of subsection (12), and which regularly				
makes available either:				
(c) Intensive residential treatment programs for children				
and adolescents as defined in subsection $(14)$ $(15)$ .				
(30) "Utilization review" means a system for reviewing the				
medical necessity or appropriateness in the allocation of health				
care resources of hospital services given or proposed to be				
given to a patient or group of patients.				
(31) "Utilization review plan" means a description of the				
policies and procedures governing utilization review activities				
performed by a private review agent.				
Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph				
(b) of subsection (2) of section 395.003, Florida Statutes, are				
amended to read:				
395.003 Licensure; denial, suspension, and revocation.—				
(1)				
(c) Until July 1, 2006, additional emergency departments				

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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)(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 8. 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 which do not contain confidential material, for review by the Division of <u>Medical</u>

  <u>Quality Assurance of the department</u> <u>Health Quality Assurance of the agency</u>.
- (4) Pursuant to ss. 458.337 and 459.016, any disciplinary actions taken under subsection (3) shall be reported in writing to the Division of Medical Quality Assurance of the department Health Quality Assurance of the agency within 30 working days

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

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

- (1) Incorporate a facility policy that every staff member has an affirmative duty to report, pursuant to chapter 39, any actual or suspected case of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; and
- (2) In any case involving suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, designate, at the request of the Department of Children and Family Services, a staff physician to

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act as a liaison between the hospital and the Department of Children and Family Services office which is investigating the suspected abuse, abandonment, or neglect, and the child protection team, as defined in s. 39.01, when the case is referred to such a team.

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

Section 10. 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.—

shall establish and maintain an inventory of hospitals with emergency services. The inventory shall list all services within the service capability of the hospital, and such services shall appear on the face of the hospital license. Each hospital having emergency services shall notify the agency of its service capability in the manner and form prescribed by the agency. The agency shall use the inventory to assist emergency medical services providers and others in locating appropriate emergency medical care. The inventory shall also be made available to the

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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

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subparagraph 1., If the agency fails to initially act within the time period, the hospital is deemed to be exempt from offering the service until the agency initially acts to deny the request.

Section 11. <u>Section 395.1046</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 12. 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 13. 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

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council shall consist of individuals representing the following areas:

- (1) Two shall be active health care risk managers, including one risk manager who is recommended by and a member of the Florida Society  $\underline{\text{for}}$  of Healthcare Risk Management  $\underline{\text{and}}$  Patient Safety.
- Section 14. 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 15. 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

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s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution when the public lessor complies with the public finance accountability provisions of s. 155.40(5) with respect to the transfer of any public funds to the private lessee and when the private lessee meets at least three of the five following criteria:

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

Section 16. <u>Section 395.3037</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 17. 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 Organizations.

- (4) The agency shall adopt by rule criteria for a primary stroke center which are substantially similar to the certification standards for primary stroke centers of The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- (5) The agency shall adopt by rule criteria for a comprehensive stroke center. However, if The Joint Commission 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 18. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 395.602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.602 Rural hospitals.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this part:
- (e) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under this chapter, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, which is:
- 1. The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- 2. An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from any other acute care hospital within the same county;

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3. A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;

- 4. A hospital in a constitutional charter county with a population of over 1 million persons that has imposed a local option health service tax pursuant to law and in an area that was directly impacted by a catastrophic event on August 24, 1992, for which the Governor of Florida declared a state of emergency pursuant to chapter 125, and has 120 beds or less that serves an agricultural community with an emergency room utilization of no less than 20,000 visits and a Medicaid inpatient utilization rate greater than 15 percent;
- 4.5. A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this subparagraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or
- 5.6. A hospital designated as a critical access hospital, as defined in s. 408.07(15).

Population densities used in this paragraph must be based upon the most recently completed United States census. A hospital that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30,

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2015, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of subparagraph 4. An acute care hospital that has not previously been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria of this paragraph shall be granted such designation upon application, including supporting documentation to the Agency for Health Care Administration.

Section 19. Subsection (8) of section 400.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 400.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

400.071 Application for license.-

- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the application for a license shall be under oath and must contain the following:
- (a) The location of the facility for which a license is sought and an indication, as in the original application, that such location conforms to the local zoning ordinances.
- (b) A signed affidavit disclosing any financial or ownership interest that a controlling interest as defined in part II of chapter 408 has held in the last 5 years in any entity licensed by this state or any other state to provide health or residential care which has closed voluntarily or involuntarily; has filed for bankruptey; 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

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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 which is available as a public record.
- (5) As a condition of licensure, each facility must establish and submit with its application a plan for quality assurance and for conducting risk management.
- Section 22. 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

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of its beds. Any request by a licensee that a nursing home or portion of a nursing home become inactive must be submitted to the agency in the approved format. The facility may not initiate any suspension of services, notify residents, or initiate inactivity before receiving approval from the agency; and a licensee that violates this provision may not be issued an inactive license.

- (1) (2) In addition to the powers granted under part II of chapter 408, the agency may issue an inactive license to a nursing home that chooses to use an unoccupied contiguous portion of the facility for an alternative use to meet the needs of elderly persons through the use of less restrictive, less institutional services.
- (a) An inactive license issued under this subsection may be granted for a period not to exceed the current licensure expiration date but may be renewed by the agency at the time of licensure renewal.
- (b) A request to extend the inactive license must be submitted to the agency in the approved format and approved by the agency in writing.
- (c) Nursing homes that receive an inactive license to provide alternative services shall not receive preference for participation in the Assisted Living for the Elderly Medicaid waiver.
- 778 (2)(3) The agency shall adopt rules pursuant to ss.
  779 120.536(1) and 120.54 necessary to implement this section.
- Section 23. Section 400.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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400.111 Disclosure of controlling interest.—In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, when requested by the agency, the licensee shall submit a signed affidavit disclosing any financial or ownership interest that a controlling interest has held within the last 5 years in any entity licensed by the state or any other state to provide health or residential care which entity has closed voluntarily or involuntarily; has filed for bankruptcy; has had a receiver appointed; has had a license denied, suspended, or revoked; or has had an injunction issued against it which was initiated by a regulatory agency. The affidavit must disclose the reason such entity was closed, whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 400.1183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.1183 Resident grievance procedures.-

(2) Each facility shall maintain records of all grievances 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.

Section 25. Paragraphs (o) through (w) of subsection (1) of section 400.141, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (n) through (u), respectively, and present paragraphs (f), (g), (j), (n), (o), and (r) of that subsection are amended, to read:

400.141 Administration and management of nursing home facilities.—

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(1) Every licensed facility shall comply with all applicable standards and rules of the agency and shall:

- other needed services under certain conditions. If the facility has a standard licensure status, and has had no class I or class II deficiencies during the past 2 years or has been awarded a Gold Seal under the program established in s. 400.235, it may be encouraged by the agency to provide services, including, but not limited to, respite and adult day services, which enable individuals to move in and out of the facility. A facility is not subject to any additional licensure requirements for providing these services.
- 1. Respite care may be offered to persons in need of short-term or temporary nursing home services. For each person admitted under the respite care program, the facility licensee must:
- a. Have a written abbreviated plan of care that, at a minimum, includes nutritional requirements, medication orders, physician orders, nursing assessments, and dietary preferences. The nursing or physician assessments may take the place of all other assessments required for full-time residents.
- b. Have a contract that, at a minimum, specifies the services to be provided to the respite resident, including charges for services, activities, equipment, emergency medical services, and the administration of medications. If multiple respite admissions for a single person are anticipated, the original contract is valid for 1 year after the date of execution.

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c. Ensure that each resident is released to his or her caregiver or an individual designated in writing by the caregiver.

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- 2. A person admitted under the respite care program is:
- a. Exempt from requirements in rule related to discharge planning.
- b. Covered by the resident's rights set forth in s.

  400.022(1)(a)-(o) and (r)-(t). Funds or property of the resident shall not be considered trust funds subject to the requirements of s. 400.022(1)(h) until the resident has been in the facility for more than 14 consecutive days.
- c. Allowed to use his or her personal medications for the respite stay if permitted by facility policy. The facility must obtain a physician's orders for the medications. The caregiver may provide information regarding the medications as part of the nursing assessment, which must agree with the physician's orders. Medications shall be released with the resident upon discharge in accordance with current orders.
- 3. A person receiving respite care is entitled to a total of 60 days in the facility within a contract year or a calendar year if the contract is for less than 12 months. However, each single stay may not exceed 14 days. If a stay exceeds 14 consecutive days, the facility must comply with all assessment and care planning requirements applicable to nursing home residents.
- 4. A person receiving respite care must reside in a licensed nursing home bed.
  - 5. A prospective respite resident must provide medical

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information from a physician, a physician assistant, or a nurse practitioner and other information from the primary caregiver as may be required by the facility prior to or at the time of admission to receive respite care. The medical information must include a physician's order for respite care and proof of a physical examination by a licensed physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner. The physician's order and physical examination may be used to provide intermittent respite care for up to 12 months after the date the order is written.

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

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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.

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

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regardless of where they reside on campus. If the facility receives a conditional license, it may not share staff until the conditional license status ends. This paragraph does not restrict the agency's authority under federal or state law to require additional staff if a facility is cited for deficiencies in care which are caused by an insufficient number of certified nursing assistants or licensed nurses. The agency may adopt rules for the documentation necessary to determine compliance with this provision.

- (j) Keep full records of resident admissions and discharges; medical and general health status, including medical records, personal and social history, and identity and address of next of kin or other persons who may have responsibility for the affairs of the residents; and individual resident care plans including, but not limited to, prescribed services, service frequency and duration, and service goals. The records shall be open to inspection by the agency. The facility must maintain clinical records on each resident in accordance with accepted professional standards and practices that are complete, accurately documented, readily accessible, and systematically organized.
- (n) Submit to the agency the information specified in s. 400.071(1)(b) for a management company within 30 days after the effective date of the management agreement.
- (n)(0)1. Submit semiannually to the agency, or more frequently if requested by the agency, information regarding facility staff-to-resident ratios, staff turnover, and staff stability, including information regarding certified nursing

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assistants, licensed nurses, the director of nursing, and the facility administrator. For purposes of this reporting:

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- a. Staff-to-resident ratios must be reported in the categories specified in s. 400.23(3)(a) and applicable rules. The ratio must be reported as an average for the most recent calendar quarter.
- b. Staff turnover must be reported for the most recent 12month period ending on the last workday of the most recent
  calendar quarter prior to the date the information is submitted.
  The turnover rate must be computed quarterly, with the annual
  rate being the cumulative sum of the quarterly rates. The
  turnover rate is the total number of terminations or separations
  experienced during the quarter, excluding any employee
  terminated during a probationary period of 3 months or less,
  divided by the total number of staff employed at the end of the
  period for which the rate is computed, and expressed as a
  percentage.
- c. The formula for determining staff stability is the total number of employees that have been employed for more than 12 months, divided by the total number of employees employed at the end of the most recent calendar quarter, and expressed as a percentage.
- d. A nursing facility that has failed to comply with state minimum-staffing requirements for 2 consecutive days is prohibited from accepting new admissions until the facility has achieved the minimum-staffing requirements for a period of 6 consecutive days. For the purposes of this sub-subparagraph, any person who was a resident of the facility and was absent from

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the facility for the purpose of receiving medical care at a separate location or was on a leave of absence is not considered a new admission. Failure to impose such an admissions moratorium is subject to a \$1,000 fine constitutes a class II deficiency.

- e. A nursing facility which does not have a conditional license may be cited for failure to comply with the standards in s. 400.23(3)(a)1.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 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.
- (r) Report to the agency any filing for bankruptcy protection by the facility or its parent corporation, divestiture or spin-off of its assets, or corporate reorganization within 30 days after the completion of such activity.
- Section 26. Subsection (3) of section 400.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 400.142 Emergency medication kits; orders not to resuscitate.—
- 1000 (3) Facility staff may withhold or withdraw

  1001 cardiopulmonary resuscitation if presented with an order not to

  1002 resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45. The agency shall

  1003 adopt rules providing for the implementation of such orders.

  1004 Facility staff and facilities shall not be subject to criminal

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prosecution or civil liability, nor be considered to have engaged in negligent or unprofessional conduct, for withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation pursuant to such an order and rules adopted by the agency. The absence of an order not to resuscitate executed pursuant to s. 401.45 does not preclude a physician from withholding or withdrawing cardiopulmonary resuscitation as otherwise permitted by law.

Section 27. Subsections (11) through (15) of section 400.147, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (10) through (14), respectively, and present subsection (10) is amended to read:

400.147 Internal risk management and quality assurance program.—

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

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1033 admissible in any civil or administrative action, except in such 1034 actions brought by the agency to enforce the provisions of this 1035 part. 1036 Section 28. Section 400.148, Florida Statutes, is 1037 repealed. 1038 Section 29. Paragraph (f) of subsection (5) of section 1039 400.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1040 400.162 Property and personal affairs of residents.-1041 (5)1042 At least every 3 months, the licensee shall furnish (f) 1043 the resident and the guardian, trustee, or conservator, if any, 1044 for the resident a complete and verified statement of all funds 1045 and other property to which this subsection applies, detailing 1046 the amounts and items received, together with their sources and 1047 disposition. For resident property, the licensee shall furnish 1048 such a statement annually and within 7 calendar days after a 1049 request for a statement. In any event, the licensee shall 1050 furnish such statements a statement annually and upon the 1051 discharge or transfer of a resident. Any governmental agency or 1052 private charitable agency contributing funds or other property 1053 on account of a resident also shall be entitled to receive such 1054 statements statement annually and upon discharge or transfer and 1055 such other report as it may require pursuant to law. 1056 Section 30. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (2) of 1057 section 400.179, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1058 400.179 Liability for Medicaid underpayments and 1059 overpayments.-1060 Because any transfer of a nursing facility may expose

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the fact that Medicaid may have underpaid or overpaid the transferor, and because in most instances, any such underpayment or overpayment can only be determined following a formal field audit, the liabilities for any such underpayments or overpayments shall be as follows:

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- (d) Where the transfer involves a facility that has been leased by the transferor:
- 1. The transferee shall, as a condition to being issued a license by the agency, acquire, maintain, and provide proof to the agency of a bond with a term of 30 months, renewable annually, in an amount not less than the total of 3 months' Medicaid payments to the facility computed on the basis of the preceding 12-month average Medicaid payments to the facility.
- 2. A leasehold licensee may meet the requirements of subparagraph 1. by payment of a nonrefundable fee, paid at initial licensure, paid at the time of any subsequent change of ownership, and paid annually thereafter, in the amount of 1 percent of the total of 3 months' Medicaid payments to the facility computed on the basis of the preceding 12-month average Medicaid payments to the facility. If a preceding 12-month average is not available, projected Medicaid payments may be used. The fee shall be deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund and shall be accounted for separately as a Medicaid nursing home overpayment account. These fees shall be used at the sole discretion of the agency to repay nursing home Medicaid overpayments. Payment of this fee shall not release the licensee from any liability for any Medicaid overpayments, nor shall payment bar the agency from seeking to recoup overpayments from

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the licensee and any other liable party. As a condition of exercising this lease bond alternative, licensees paying this fee must maintain an existing lease bond through the end of the 30-month term period of that bond. The agency is herein granted specific authority to promulgate all rules pertaining to the administration and management of this account, including withdrawals from the account, subject to federal review and approval. This provision shall take effect upon becoming law and shall apply to any leasehold license application. The financial viability of the Medicaid nursing home overpayment account shall be determined by the agency through annual review of the account balance and the amount of total outstanding, unpaid Medicaid overpayments owing from leasehold licensees to the agency as determined by final agency audits. By March 31 of each year, the agency shall assess the cumulative fees collected under this subparagraph, minus any amounts used to repay nursing home Medicaid overpayments. If the net cumulative collections, minus amounts utilized to repay nursing home Medicaid overpayments, exceed \$25 million, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply for the subsequent fiscal year.

- 3. The leasehold licensee may meet the bond requirement through other arrangements acceptable to the agency. The agency is herein granted specific authority to promulgate rules pertaining to lease bond arrangements.
- 4. All existing nursing facility licensees, operating the facility as a leasehold, shall acquire, maintain, and provide proof to the agency of the 30-month bond required in subparagraph 1., above, on and after July 1, 1993, for each

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1117 license renewal.

5. It shall be the responsibility of all nursing facility operators, operating the facility as a leasehold, to renew the 30-month bond and to provide proof of such renewal to the agency annually.

- 6. Any failure of the nursing facility operator to acquire, maintain, renew annually, or provide proof to the agency shall be grounds for the agency to deny, revoke, and suspend the facility license to operate such facility and to take any further action, including, but not limited to, enjoining the facility, asserting a moratorium pursuant to part II of chapter 408, or applying for a receiver, deemed necessary to ensure compliance with this section and to safeguard and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the facility's residents. A lease agreement required as a condition of bond financing or refinancing under s. 154.213 by a health facilities authority or required under s. 159.30 by a county or municipality is not a leasehold for purposes of this paragraph and is not subject to the bond requirement of this paragraph.
- (e) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year only, the provisions of paragraph (d) shall not apply. This paragraph expires July 1, 2010.
- Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 400.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 400.19 Right of entry and inspection.
- 1142 (3) The agency shall every 15 months conduct at least one unannounced inspection to determine compliance by the licensee with statutes, and with rules promulgated under the provisions

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1145 of those statutes, governing minimum standards of construction, 1146 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, 1149 has been cited for two or more class II deficiencies arising 1150 from separate surveys or investigations within a 60-day period, or has had three or more substantiated complaints within a 6month period, each resulting in at least one class I or class II 1153 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 1156 shall be \$6,000, one-half to be paid at the completion of each survey. The agency may adjust this fine by the change in the Consumer Price Index, based on the 12 months immediately preceding the increase, to cover the cost of the additional 1160 surveys. The agency shall verify through subsequent inspection that any deficiency identified during inspection is corrected. However, the agency may verify the correction of a class III or class IV deficiency unrelated to resident rights or resident care without reinspecting the facility if adequate written documentation has been received from the facility, which 1165 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 1169 unauthorized person shall constitute cause for suspension of not fewer than 5 working days according to the provisions of chapter 110.

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Section 32. Section 400.195, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 33. 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 34. Subsection (1) of section 400.275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.275 Agency duties.

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

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which the surveyor was an employee within the preceding  $\underline{2}$   $\underline{5}$  years.

Section 35. Subsection (2) of section 400.484, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (2) The agency shall impose fines for various classes of violations deficiencies in accordance with the following schedule:
- (a) Class I violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class I deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that results in a patient's death, disablement, or permanent injury, or places a patient at imminent risk of death, disablement, or permanent injury. Upon finding a class I violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine in the amount of \$15,000 for each occurrence and each day that the violation deficiency exists.
- (b) Class II violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class II deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that has a direct adverse effect on the health, safety, or security of a patient. Upon finding a class II violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine in the amount of \$5,000 for each occurrence and each day that the violation deficiency exists.
- (c) Class III violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class III deficiency is any act, omission, or practice that has an indirect, adverse effect on the health, safety, or security of a patient. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class III

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<u>violation</u> <u>deficiency</u>, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$1,000 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation <u>deficiency</u> exists.

- (d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813. A class IV deficiency is any act, omission, or practice related to required reports, forms, or documents which does not have the potential of negatively affecting patients. These violations are of a type that the agency determines do not threaten the health, safety, or security of patients. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class IV violation deficiency, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation deficiency exists.
- Section 36. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 400.606, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  400.606 License; application; renewal; conditional license or permit; certificate of need.—
- (1) In addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, the initial application and change of ownership application must be accompanied by a plan for the delivery of home, residential, and homelike inpatient hospice services to terminally ill persons and their families. Such plan must contain, but need not be limited to:
  - (i) The projected annual operating cost of the hospice.

1253 If the applicant is an existing licensed health care provider, 1254 the application must be accompanied by a copy of the most recent

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profit-loss statement and, if applicable, the most recent licensure inspection report.

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- (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 37. Subsection (2) of section 400.607, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 400.607 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; emergency actions; imposition of administrative fine; grounds.—
- (2) A violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules Any of the following actions by a licensed hospice or any of its employees shall be grounds for administrative action by the agency against a hospice.÷
- (a) A violation of the provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, or applicable rules.
- (b) An intentional or negligent act materially affecting the health or safety of a patient.
- Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 400.925, Florida 1278 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

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1282	accreditation agencies whose standards for accreditation are
1283	comparable to those required by this part for licensure.
1284	Section 39. Subsections (3) through (6) of section
1285	400.931, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2)
1286	through (5), respectively, and present subsection (2) of that
1287	section is amended to read:
1288	400.931 Application for license; fee; provisional license;
1289	temporary permit
1290	(2) As an alternative to submitting proof of financial
1291	ability to operate as required in s. 408.810(8), the applicant
1292	may submit a \$50,000 surety bond to the agency.
1293	Section 40. Subsection (2) of section 400.932, Florida
1294	Statutes, is amended to read:
1295	400.932 Administrative penalties.—
1296	(2) A violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or
1297	applicable rules Any of the following actions by an employee of
1298	a home medical equipment provider shall be are grounds for
1299	administrative action or penalties by the agency $\cdot \div$
1300	(a) Violation of this part, part II of chapter 408, or
1301	applicable rules.
1302	(b) An intentional, reckless, or negligent act that
1303	materially affects the health or safety of a patient.
1304	Section 41. Subsection (3) of section 400.967, Florida
1305	Statutes, is amended to read:
1306	400.967 Rules and classification of violations
1307	<del>deficiencies</del>
1308	(3) The agency shall adopt rules to provide that, when the
1309	criteria established under this part and part II of chapter 408

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are not met, such <u>violations</u> deficiencies shall be classified according to the nature of the <u>violation</u> deficiency. The agency shall indicate the classification on the face of the notice of deficiencies as follows:

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

  408.813 those which the agency determines present an imminent danger to the residents or guests of the facility or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm 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 <u>violation</u> deficiency is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 for each <u>violation</u> deficiency. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the <u>violation</u> deficiency.
- (b) Class II violations deficiencies are defined in s.

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

(c) Class III <u>violations</u> deficiencies are <u>defined in s.</u>

408.813 those which the agency determines to have an indirect or potential relationship to the health, safety, or security of the facility residents, other than class I or class II deficiencies.

A class III <u>violation deficiency</u> is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 for each deficiency. A citation for a class III <u>violation deficiency</u> shall specify the time within which the <u>violation deficiency</u> must be corrected. If a class III <u>violation deficiency</u> is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.

- (d) Class IV violations are defined in s. 408.813. Upon finding an uncorrected or repeated class IV violation, the agency shall impose an administrative fine not to exceed \$500 for each occurrence and each day that the uncorrected or repeated violation exists.
- Section 42. Subsections (4) and (7) of section 400.9905, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.9905 Definitions.-

- (4) "Clinic" means an entity at which health care services are provided to individuals and which tenders charges for reimbursement for such services, including a mobile clinic and a portable health service or equipment provider. For purposes of this part, the term does not include and the licensure requirements of this part do not apply to:
- (a) Entities licensed or registered by the state under chapter 395; or entities licensed or registered by the state and providing only health care services within the scope of services

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authorized under their respective licenses granted under ss. 383.30-383.335, chapter 390, chapter 394, chapter 397, this chapter except part X, chapter 429, chapter 463, chapter 465, chapter 466, chapter 478, part I of chapter 483, chapter 484, or chapter 651; end-stage renal disease providers authorized under 42 C.F.R. part 405, subpart U; or providers certified under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart B or subpart H; or any entity that provides neonatal or pediatric hospital-based health care services or other health care services by licensed practitioners solely within a hospital licensed under chapter 395.

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

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- 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

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26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) or (4), an employee stock ownership plan under 26 U.S.C. s. 409 that has a board of trustees not less than two-thirds of which are Florida-licensed health care practitioners and provides only physical therapy services under physician orders, any community college or university clinic, and any entity owned or operated by the federal or state government, including agencies, subdivisions, or municipalities thereof.

- (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

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care practitioner may not supervise services beyond the scope of the practitioner's license, except that, for the purposes of this part, a clinic owned by a licensee in s. 456.053(3)(b) that provides only services authorized pursuant to s. 456.053(3)(b) may be supervised by a licensee specified in s. 456.053(3)(b).

- (h) Clinical facilities affiliated with an accredited medical school at which training is provided for medical students, residents, or fellows.
- (i) Entities that provide only oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or entities that provide oncology or radiation therapy services by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 which are owned by a corporation whose shares are publicly traded on a recognized stock exchange.
- (j) Clinical facilities affiliated with a college of chiropractic accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education at which training is provided for chiropractic students.
- (k) Entities that provide licensed practitioners to staff emergency departments or to deliver anesthesia services in facilities licensed under chapter 395 and that derive at least 90 percent of their gross annual revenues from the provision of such services. Entities claiming an exemption from licensure under this paragraph must provide documentation demonstrating compliance.
- (1) Orthotic, or prosthetic, pediatric cardiology, or perinatology clinical facilities that are a publicly traded corporation or that are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a publicly traded corporation. As used in this paragraph, a

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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 <u>health service or</u> equipment provider" means an entity that contracts with or employs persons to provide portable <u>health care services or</u> equipment to multiple locations <del>performing treatment or diagnostic testing of individuals</del>, that bills third-party payors for those services, and that otherwise meets the definition of a clinic in subsection (4).
- Section 43. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 400.991, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 400.991 License requirements; background screenings; prohibitions.—

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

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under <u>ss.</u> s. 408.810(8) <u>and 408.8065</u>. As an alternative to submitting proof of financial ability to operate as required under s. 408.810(8), the applicant may file a surety bond of at least \$500,000 which guarantees that the clinic will act in full conformity with all legal requirements for operating a clinic, payable to the agency. The agency may adopt rules to specify related requirements for such surety bond.

Section 44. 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:
- 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 Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, and the American College of Radiology; and if, in the preceding quarter, the percentage of scans

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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.

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

accreditation agency requires new accreditation, the clinic must be accredited within 1 year after the date of the addition, replacement, or modification but may request a single, 6-month extension if the clinic provides evidence of good cause to the agency.

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Section 45. 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 46. 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 47. Subsection (2) of section 408.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1588 408.043 Special provisions.-

- certificate of need to establish or to expand a hospice, the need for such hospice shall be determined on the basis of the need for and availability of hospice services in the community. The formula on which the certificate of need is based shall discourage regional monopolies and promote competition. The inpatient hospice care component of a hospice which is a freestanding facility, or a part of a facility, which is primarily engaged in providing inpatient care and related services and is not licensed as a health care facility shall also be required to obtain a certificate of need. Provision of hospice care by any current provider of health care is a significant change in service and therefore requires a certificate of need for such services.
- Section 48. 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

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

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

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

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

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

Determine the method and format for public disclosure 3. 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

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1700 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 procedures, including outpatient, inpatient, diagnostic, and preventative procedures.

Section 49. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 408.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

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financial data, accounting data, operating expenses, expenses incurred for rendering services to patients who cannot or do not pay, interest charges, depreciation expenses based on the expected useful life of the property and equipment involved, and demographic data. The agency shall adopt nationally recognized 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 50. Section 408.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

408.10 Consumer complaints.—The agency shall:

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

(2) Be empowered to investigate consumer complaints relating to problems with health care facilities' billing practices and issue reports to be made public in any cases where

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1756 the agency determines the health care facility has engaged in 1757 billing practices which are unreasonable and unfair to the 1758l consumer. 1759 Section 51. Subsections (12) through (30) of section 1760 408.802, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (11) 1761 through (29), respectively, and present subsection (11) of that 1762 section is amended to read: 1763 408.802 Applicability.—The provisions of this part apply 1764 to the provision of services that require licensure as defined 1765 in this part and to the following entities licensed, registered, 1766 or certified by the agency, as described in chapters 112, 383, 1767 390, 394, 395, 400, 429, 440, 483, and 765: 1768 (11) Private review agents, as provided under part I of 1769 chapter 395. 1770 Section 52. Subsection (3) is added to section 408.804, 1771 Florida Statutes, to read: 1772 408.804 License required; display.-(3) Any person who knowingly alters, defaces, or falsifies 1773 1774 a license certificate issued by the agency, or causes or 1775 procures any person to commit such an offense, commits a 1776 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 1777 775.082 or s 775.083. Any licensee or provider who displays an 1778 altered, defaced, or falsified license certificate is subject to 1779 the penalties set forth in s. 408.815 and an administrative fine 1780 of \$1,000 for each day of illegal display. 1781 Section 53. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 1782 408.806, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (3) 1783 through (8) are renumbered as subsections (4) through (9),

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respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

408.806 License application process.-

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The agency shall notify the licensee by mail or electronically at least 90 days before the expiration of a license that a renewal license is necessary to continue operation. The licensee's failure to timely file submit a renewal application and license application fee with the agency shall result in a \$50 per day late fee charged to the licensee by the agency; however, the aggregate amount of the late fee may not exceed 50 percent of the licensure fee or \$500, whichever is less. The agency shall provide a courtesy notice to the licensee by United States mail, electronically, or by any other manner at its address of record or mailing address, if provided, at least 90 days prior to the expiration of a license informing the licensee of the expiration of the license. If the agency does not provide the courtesy notice or the licensee does not receive the courtesy notice, the licensee continues to be legally obligated to timely file the renewal application and license application fee with the agency and is not excused from the payment of a late fee. If an application is received after the required filing date and exhibits a hand-canceled postmark obtained from a United States post office dated on or before the required filing date, no fine will be levied.

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

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Section 54. Subsections (6) and (9) of section 408.810, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 408.810 Minimum licensure requirements.—In addition to the licensure requirements specified in this part, authorizing statutes, and applicable rules, each applicant and licensee must comply with the requirements of this section in order to obtain and maintain a license.
- (6) (a) An applicant must provide the agency with proof of the applicant's legal right to occupy the property before a license may be issued. Proof may include, but need not be limited to, copies of warranty deeds, lease or rental agreements, contracts for deeds, quitclaim deeds, or other such documentation.
- (b) In the event the property is encumbered by a mortgage or is leased, an applicant must provide the agency with proof that the mortgagor or landlord has been provided written notice of the applicant's intent as mortgagee or tenant to provide services that require licensure and instruct the mortgagor or landlord to serve the agency by certified mail with copies of any foreclosure or eviction actions initiated by the mortgagor or landlord against the applicant.
- (9) A controlling interest may not withhold from the agency any evidence of financial instability, including, but not limited to, checks returned due to insufficient funds, delinquent accounts, nonpayment of withholding taxes, unpaid utility expenses, nonpayment for essential services, or adverse court action concerning the financial viability of the provider or any other provider licensed under this part that is under the

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control of the controlling interest. A controlling interest shall notify the agency within 10 days after a court action to initiate bankruptcy, foreclosure, or eviction proceedings concerning the provider, in which the controlling interest is a petitioner or defendant. Any person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Each day of continuing violation is a separate offense.

Section 55. Subsection (3) is added to section 408.813, Florida Statutes, to read:

408.813 Administrative fines; violations.—As a penalty for any violation of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules, the agency may impose an administrative fine.

- (3) The agency may impose an administrative fine for a violation that does not qualify as a class I, class II, class III, or class IV violation. Unless otherwise specified by law, the amount of the fine shall not exceed \$500 for each violation. Unclassified violations may include:
  - (a) Violating any term or condition of a license.
- (b) Violating any provision of this part, authorizing statutes, or applicable rules.
  - (c) Exceeding licensed capacity.

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

Section 56. Subsection (5) is added to section 408.815, 1865 Florida Statutes, to read:

408.815 License or application denial; revocation.

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1867 In order to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of 1868 clients when a license has been denied, revoked, or is set to 1869 terminate, the agency may extend the license expiration date for 1870 a period of up to 30 days for the sole purpose of allowing the 1871 safe and orderly discharge of clients. The agency may impose conditions on the extension, including, but not limited to, 1872 prohibiting or limiting admissions, expedited discharge 1873 1874 planning, required status reports, and mandatory monitoring by 1875 the agency or third parties. In imposing these conditions, the 1876 agency shall take into consideration the nature and number of 1877 clients, the availability and location of acceptable alternative 1878 placements, and the ability of the licensee to continue 1879 providing care to the clients. The agency may terminate the 1880 extension or modify the conditions at any time. This authority 1881 is in addition to any other authority granted to the agency 1882 under chapter 120, this part, and authorizing statutes but creates no right or entitlement to an extension of a license 1883 1884 expiration date. 1885 Section 57. Paragraph (k) of subsection (4) of section 1886 409.221, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1887 409.221 Consumer-directed care program. 1888 (4) CONSUMER-DIRECTED CARE.-1889 (k) Reviews and reports. The agency and the Departments of 1890 Elderly Affairs, Health, and Children and Family Services and 1891 the Agency for Persons with Disabilities shall each, on an 1892 ongoing basis, review and assess the implementation of the 1893 consumer-directed care program. By January 15 of each year, the 1894 agency shall submit a written report to the Legislature that

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includes each department's review of the program and contains recommendations for improvements to the program.

Section 58. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 429.07, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (6) and (7) are added to that section, to read:

429.07 License required; fee; inspections.-

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

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1923 rule are met and must specifically designate, on the facility's 1924 license, that such services may be provided and whether the 1925 designation applies to all or part of a facility. Such 1926 designation may be made at the time of initial licensure or 1927 relicensure, or upon request in writing by a licensee under this 1928 part and part II of chapter 408. Notification of approval or 1929 denial of such request shall be made in accordance with part II 1930 of chapter 408. An existing licensee facilities qualifying to 1931 provide extended congregate care services must have maintained a 1932 standard license and may not have been subject to administrative 1933 sanctions during the previous 2 years, or since initial 1934 licensure if the facility has been licensed for less than 2 1935 years, for any of the following reasons:

a. A class I or class II violation;

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- 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 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

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f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part II of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.

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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 if 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 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

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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:

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- 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.
  - 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,

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provide specialized training as defined by rule for facility staff.

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- 4. <u>Licensees Facilities</u> 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 Facilities so licensed</u> shall adopt their own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, such <u>licensees facilities</u> may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. <u>Licensees Facilities</u> 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 facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services may also admit an individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a facility with a standard license, if the individual is determined appropriate for admission to the extended congregate care facility.
- 6. Before admission of an individual to a facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services, the individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s. 429.26(4) and the facility must develop a preliminary service plan for the individual.
- 7. When a <u>licensee</u> <u>facility</u> can no longer provide or arrange for services in accordance with the resident's service

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plan and needs and the <u>licensee's</u> facility's policy, the <u>licensee</u> facility 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.
- 2061 <u>f. Recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes.</u>
  2062 <u>g. The availability of extended congregate care to state</u>

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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

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rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A registered nurse representing the agency shall visit such facilities at least twice a year to monitor residents who are receiving limited nursing services and to determine if the facility is in compliance with applicable provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and related rules. The monitoring visits may be provided through contractual arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered nurse shall also serve as part of the team that inspects such facility.

3.— A person who receives limited nursing services under this part must meet the admission criteria established by the agency for assisted living facilities. When a resident no longer meets the admission criteria for a facility licensed under this part, arrangements for relocating the person shall be made in accordance with s. 429.28(1)(k), unless the facility is licensed to provide extended congregate care services.

- (4) In accordance with s. 408.805, an applicant or licensee shall pay a fee for each license application submitted under this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. The amount of the fee shall be established by rule.
- (a) The biennial license fee required of a facility is  $\frac{$356}{$300}$  per license, with an additional fee of  $\frac{$67.50}{$50}$  per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility, except that no additional fee will be assessed for beds designated for recipients of optional state supplementation payments provided for in s. 409.212. The total fee may not exceed  $\frac{$18,000}{$10,000}$ .
  - (b) In addition to the total fee assessed under paragraph

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(a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed to provide extended congregate care services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$501 \$400 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility.

- (a), the agency shall require facilities that are licensed to provide limited nursing services under this part to pay an additional fee per licensed facility. The amount of the biennial fee shall be \$250 per license, with an additional fee of \$10 per resident based on the total licensed resident capacity of the facility.
- (6) In order to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights as provided in s. 429.28, the biennial survey shall include private informal conversations with a sample of residents and consultation with the ombudsman council in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to discuss residents' experiences within the facility.
  - (7) An assisted living facility that has been cited within the previous 24-month period for a class I or class II violation, regardless of the status of any enforcement or disciplinary action, is subject to periodic unannounced monitoring to determine if the facility is in compliance with this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules.

    Monitoring may occur through a desk review or an onsite assessment. If the class I or class II violation relates to

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2147	providing or failing to provide nursing care, a registered nurse
2148	must participate in at least two onsite monitoring visits within
2149	a 12-month period.
2150	Section 59. Subsection (7) of section 429.11, Florida
2151	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6), and present
2152	subsection (6) of that section is amended to read:
2153	429.11 Initial application for license; provisional
2154	<del>license</del>
2155	(6) In addition to the license categories available in s.
2156	408.808, a provisional license may be issued to an applicant
2157	making initial application for licensure or making application
2158	for a change of ownership. A provisional license shall be
2159	limited in duration to a specific period of time not to exceed 6
2160	months, as determined by the agency.
2161	Section 60. Section 429.12, Florida Statutes; is amended
2162	to read:
2163	429.12 Sale or transfer of ownership of a facility.—It is
2164	the intent of the Legislature to protect the rights of the
2165	residents of an assisted living facility when the facility is
2166	sold or the ownership thereof is transferred. Therefore, in
2167	addition to the requirements of part II of chapter 408, whenever
2168	a facility is sold or the ownership thereof is transferred,
2169	including leasing÷.
2170	$\frac{(1)}{(1)}$ The transferee shall notify the residents, in writing,
2171	of the change of ownership within 7 days after receipt of the
2172	new license.
2173	(2) The transferor of a facility the license of which is
2174	denied pending an administrative hearing shall, as a part of the

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written change-of-ownership contract, advise the transferee that a plan of correction must be submitted by the transferee and approved by the agency at least 7 days before the change of ownership and that failure to correct the condition which resulted in the moratorium pursuant to part II of chapter 408 or denial of licensure is grounds for denial of the transferee's license.

Section 61. Paragraphs (b) through (l) of subsection (1) of section 429.14, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (a) through (k), respectively, and present paragraph (a) of subsection (l) and subsections (5) and (6) of that section are amended to read:

429.14 Administrative penalties.-

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

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safety, or welfare of a resident of the facility <u>shall</u> be heard by the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services within 120 days after receipt of the facility's request for a hearing, unless that time limitation is waived by both parties. The administrative law judge must render a decision within 30 days after receipt of a proposed recommended order.

- (6) The agency shall provide to the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, on a monthly basis, a list of those assisted living facilities that have had their licenses denied, suspended, or revoked or that are involved in an appellate proceeding pursuant to s. 120.60 related to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license. This information may be provided electronically or through the agency's Internet website.
- Section 62. 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

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agency, and shall be accompanied by an agency-approved plan of correction.

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- (5) When an extended <u>congregate</u> care <del>or limited nursing</del> license is requested during a facility's biennial license period, the fee shall be prorated in order to permit the additional license to expire at the end of the biennial license period. The fee shall be calculated as of the date the additional license application is received by the agency.
- Section 63. Subsection (7) of section 429.19, Florida 2240 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 2241 429.19 Violations; imposition of administrative fines; 2242 grounds.—
- (7) 2243 In addition to any administrative fines imposed, the 2244 agency may assess a survey or monitoring fee, equal to the 2245 lesser of one half of the facility's biennial license and bed 2246 fee or \$500, to cover the cost of conducting initial complaint 2247 investigations that result in the finding of a violation that 2248 was the subject of the complaint or to monitor the health, safety, or security of residents under s. 429.07(7) monitoring 2249 2250 visits conducted under s. 429.28(3)(c) to verify the correction 2251 of the violations.
  - Section 64. Subsections (6) through (10) of section 429.23, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (9), respectively, and present subsection (5) of that section is amended to read:
- 2256 429.23 Internal risk management and quality assurance 2257 program; adverse incidents and reporting requirements.—
  - (5) Each facility shall report monthly to the agency any

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2259 liability claim filed against it. The report must include the 2260 name of the resident, the dates of the incident leading to the 2261 claim, if applicable, and the type of injury or violation of 2262 rights alleged to have occurred. This report is not discoverable 2263 in any civil or administrative action, except in such actions 2264 brought by the agency to enforce the provisions of this part. 2265 Section 65. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and subsection 2266 (2) of section 429.255, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 2267 429.255 Use of personnel; emergency care.-2268 (1)(a) Persons under contract to the facility or  $\tau$  facility 2269 staff, or volunteers, who are licensed according to part I of 2270 chapter 464, or those persons exempt under s. 464.022(1), and 2271 others as defined by rule, may administer medications to 2272 residents, take residents' vital signs, manage individual weekly 2273 pill organizers for residents who self-administer medication, 2274 give prepackaged enemas ordered by a physician, observe 2275 residents, document observations on the appropriate resident's 2276 record, report observations to the resident's physician, and 2277 contract or allow residents or a resident's representative, 2278 designee, surrogate, guardian, or attorney in fact to contract 2279 with a third party, provided residents meet the criteria for 2280 appropriate placement as defined in s. 429.26. Persons under 2281 contract to the facility or facility staff who are licensed 2282 according to part I of chapter 464 may provide limited nursing 2283 services. Nursing assistants certified pursuant to part II of 2284 chapter 464 may take residents' vital signs as directed by a licensed nurse or physician. The facility is responsible for 2285 maintaining documentation of services provided under this 2286

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paragraph as required by rule and ensuring that staff are adequately trained to monitor residents receiving these services.

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

Section 66. Subsection (3) of section 429.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.28 Resident bill of rights.-

- (3) (a) The agency shall conduct a survey to determine general compliance with facility standards and compliance with residents' rights as a prerequisite to initial licensure or licensure renewal.
- (b) In order to determine whether the facility is adequately protecting residents' rights, the biennial survey shall include private informal conversations with a sample of residents and consultation with the ombudsman council in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to discuss residents' experiences within the facility.
- (c) During any calendar year in which no survey is conducted, the agency shall conduct at least one monitoring visit of each facility cited in the previous year for a class I or class II violation, or more than three uncorrected class III

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2315 violations.

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- (d) The agency may conduct periodic followup inspections as necessary to monitor the compliance of facilities with a history of any class I, class II, or class III violations that threaten the health, safety, or security of residents.
- (e) The agency may conduct complaint investigations as warranted to investigate any allegations of noncompliance with requirements required under this part or rules adopted under this part.
- Section 67. Subsection (2) of section 429.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 429.35 Maintenance of records; reports.-
- 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 in the county in which the inspected assisted living facility is located; and, when appropriate, to the district Adult Services and Mental Health Program Offices. This information may be provided electronically or through the agency's Internet website.
- Section 68. Paragraphs (i) and (j) of subsection (1) of section 429.41, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 2341 429.41 Rules establishing standards.-
  - (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that rules

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

- (i) Facilities holding <u>an</u> a <u>limited nursing</u>, extended congregate care, or limited mental health license.
- (j) The establishment of specific criteria to define appropriateness of resident admission and continued residency in a facility holding a standard, limited nursing, extended congregate care, and limited mental health license.
- Section 69. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 429.53, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 429.53 Consultation by the agency.-
- (1) The area offices of licensure and certification of the agency shall provide consultation to the following upon request:

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2371	(a) A licensee of a facility.
2372	(b) A person interested in obtaining a license to operate
2373	a facility under this part.
2374	(2) As used in this section, "consultation" includes:
2375	(a) An explanation of the requirements of this part and
2376	rules adopted pursuant thereto;
2377	(b) An explanation of the license application and renewal
2378	procedures;
2379	(c) The provision of a checklist of general local and
2380	state approvals required prior to constructing or developing a
2381	facility and a listing of the types of agencies responsible for
2382	such approvals;
2383	(d) An explanation of benefits and financial assistance
2384	available to a recipient of supplemental security income
2385	residing in a facility;
386	(c) (e) Any other information which the agency deems
2387	necessary to promote compliance with the requirements of this
2388	part; and
2389	(f) A preconstruction review of a facility to ensure
2390	compliance with agency rules and this part.
2391	Section 70. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 429.54,
2392	Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (2) and (3),
2393	respectively, and a new subsection (1) is added to that section
2394	to read:
2395	429.54 Collection of information; local subsidy
2396	(1) A facility that is licensed under this part must
2397	report electronically to the agency semiannually, or more
2398	frequently as determined by rule, data related to the facility,

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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.

- Section 71. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 429.71, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 429.71 Classification of <u>violations</u> <del>deficiencies</del>; 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:
- 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

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exceeding \$1,000 for each violation. A fine may be levied notwithstanding the correction of the deficiency.

- (b) Class II 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 directly threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of the residents, other than class I violations. A class II violation is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$250 and not exceeding \$500 for each violation. A citation for a class II violation must specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class II violation is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated offense.
- conditions or practices related to the operation and maintenance of an adult family-care home or to the care of residents which the agency determines indirectly or potentially threaten the physical or emotional health, safety, or security of residents, other than class I or class II violations. A class III violation is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$250 for each violation. A citation for a class III violation shall specify the time within which the violation is required to be corrected. If a class III violation is corrected within the time specified, no civil penalty shall be imposed, unless it is a repeated violation offense.
- (d) Class IV violations are <u>defined in s. 408.813</u> those conditions or occurrences related to the operation and

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maintenance of an adult family-care home, or related to the required reports, forms, or documents, which do not have the potential of negatively affecting the residents. A provider that does not correct A class IV violation within the time limit specified by the agency is subject to an administrative fine in an amount not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$100 for each violation. Any class IV violation that is corrected during the time the agency survey is conducted will be identified as an agency finding and not as a violation, unless it is a repeat violation.

(5) As an alternative to or in conjunction with an administrative action against a provider, the agency may request a plan of corrective action that demonstrates a good faith effort to remedy each violation by a specific date, subject to the approval of the agency.

Section 72. Paragraphs (b) through (e) of subsection (2) of section 429.911, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (a) through (d), respectively, and present paragraph (a) of that subsection is amended to read:

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

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

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2403	Section 73. Section 429.915, Fiorida Statutes, is amended
2484	to read:
2485	429.915 Conditional license.—In addition to the license
2486	categories available in part II of chapter 408, the agency may
2487	issue a conditional license to an applicant for license renewal
2488	or change of ownership if the applicant fails to meet all
2489	standards and requirements for licensure. A conditional license
2490	issued under this subsection must be limited to a specific
2491	period not exceeding 6 months, as determined by the agency, and
24.92	must be accompanied by an approved plan of correction.
2493	Section 74. Subsection (7) of section 394.4787, Florida
2494	Statutes, is amended to read:
2495	394.4787 Definitions; ss. 394.4786, 394.4787, 394.4788,
2496	and 394.4789.—As used in this section and ss. 394.4786,
2497	394.4788, and 394.4789:
2498	(7) "Specialty psychiatric hospital" means a hospital
2499	licensed by the agency pursuant to s. $395.002(26)(28)$ and part
2500	II of chapter 408 as a specialty psychiatric hospital.
2501	Section 75. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section
2502	400.0239, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
2503	400.0239 Quality of Long-Term Care Facility Improvement
2504	Trust Fund
2505	(2) Expenditures from the trust fund shall be allowable
2506	for direct support of the following:
2507	(g) Other initiatives authorized by the Centers for
2508	Medicare and Medicaid Services for the use of federal civil

Medicaid "Up-or-Out" Quality of Care Contract Management Program
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monetary penalties, including projects recommended through the

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2511 pursuant to s. 400.148.

Section 76. Subsection (43) of section 408.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 408.07 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, with the exception of ss. 408.031-408.045, the term:
- (43) "Rural hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under chapter 395, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room, and which is:
- (a) The sole provider within a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile;
- (b) An acute care hospital, in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile, which is at least 30 minutes of travel time, on normally traveled roads under normal traffic conditions, from another acute care hospital within the same county;
- (c) A hospital supported by a tax district or subdistrict whose boundaries encompass a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile;
- (d) A hospital with a service area that has a population of 100 persons or fewer per square mile. As used in this paragraph, the term "service area" means the fewest number of zip codes that account for 75 percent of the hospital's discharges for the most recent 5-year period, based on information available from the hospital inpatient discharge database in the Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis at the Agency for Health Care Administration; or
  - (e) A critical access hospital.

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2539	Population densities used in this subsection must be based upon
2540	the most recently completed United States census. A hospital
2541	that received funds under s. 409.9116 for a quarter beginning no
2542	later than July 1, 2002, is deemed to have been and shall
2543	continue to be a rural hospital from that date through June 30,
2544	2015, if the hospital continues to have 100 or fewer licensed
2545	beds and an emergency room, or meets the criteria of s.
2546	395.602(2)(e)4. An acute care hospital that has not previously
2547	been designated as a rural hospital and that meets the criteria
2548	of this subsection shall be granted such designation upon
2549	application, including supporting documentation, to the Agency
2550	for Health Care Administration.
2551	Section 77. Paragraphs (b) and (h) of subsection (3) of
2552	section 430.80, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2553	430.80 Implementation of a teaching nursing home pilot
2554	project
2555	(3) To be designated as a teaching nursing home, a nursing
2556	home licensee must, at a minimum:
2557	(b) Participate in a nationally recognized accreditation
2558	program and hold a valid accreditation, such as the
2559	accreditation awarded by The Joint Commission on Accreditation
2560	of Healthcare Organizations;
2561	(h) Maintain insurance coverage pursuant to s.
2562	400.141(1) $(q)$ $(s)$ or proof of financial responsibility in a
2563	minimum amount of \$750,000. Such proof of financial
2564	responsibility may include:
2565	1. Maintaining an escrow account consisting of cash or

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assets eligible for deposit in accordance with s. 625.52; or

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2. Obtaining and maintaining pursuant to chapter 675 an unexpired, irrevocable, nontransferable and nonassignable letter of credit issued by any bank or savings association organized and existing under the laws of this state or any bank or savings association organized under the laws of the United States that has its principal place of business in this state or has a branch office which is authorized to receive deposits in this state. The letter of credit shall be used to satisfy the obligation of the facility to the claimant upon presentment of a final judgment indicating liability and awarding damages to be paid by the facility or upon presentment of a settlement agreement signed by all parties to the agreement when such final judgment or settlement is a result of a liability claim against the facility.

Section 78. 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,

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including work-hardening programs or pain-management programs accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or The Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Organizations or pain-management programs affiliated with medical schools, shall be considered as covered treatment only when such care is given based on a referral by a physician as defined in this chapter. Medically necessary treatment, care, and attendance does not include chiropractic services in excess of 24 treatments or rendered 12 weeks beyond the date of the initial chiropractic treatment, whichever comes first, unless the carrier authorizes additional treatment or the employee is catastrophically injured.

Failure of the carrier to timely comply with this subsection shall be a violation of this chapter and the carrier shall be subject to penalties as provided for in s. 440.525.

Section 79. Section 483.294, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 80. Subsection (1) of section 627.645, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.645 Denial of health insurance claims restricted.-

(1) No claim for payment under a health insurance policy or self-insured program of health benefits for treatment, care, or services in a licensed hospital which is accredited by The

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2623l

Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals, the American Osteopathic Association, or the Commission on the Accreditation of Rehabilitative Facilities shall be denied because such hospital lacks major surgical facilities and is primarily of a rehabilitative nature, if such rehabilitation is specifically for treatment of physical disability.

Section 81. 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

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hospitalization for psychiatric services, including physician
fees, which prevail in the community in which the partial
hospitalization services are rendered. If partial
hospitalization services benefits are provided beyond the limits
set forth in this paragraph, the durational limits, dollar
amounts, and coinsurance factors thereof need not be the same as
those applicable to physical illness generally.

Section 82. Subsection (3) of section 627.669, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 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 83. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 627.736, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.736 Required personal injury protection benefits; exclusions; priority; claims.—
- (1) REQUIRED BENEFITS.—Every insurance policy complying with the security requirements of s. 627.733 shall provide personal injury protection to the named insured, relatives residing in the same household, persons operating the insured motor vehicle, passengers in such motor vehicle, and other persons struck by such motor vehicle and suffering bodily injury while not an occupant of a self-propelled vehicle, subject to

Page 96 of 101

the provisions of subsection (2) and paragraph (4)(e), to a limit of \$10,000 for loss sustained by any such person as a result of bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle as follows:

- (a) Medical benefits.—Eighty percent of all reasonable expenses for medically necessary medical, surgical, X-ray, dental, and rehabilitative services, including prosthetic devices, and medically necessary ambulance, hospital, and nursing services. However, the medical benefits shall provide reimbursement only for such services and care that are lawfully provided, supervised, ordered, or prescribed by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a dentist licensed under chapter 466, or a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460 or that are provided by any of the following persons or entities:
- 1. A hospital or ambulatory surgical center licensed under chapter 395.
- 2. A person or entity licensed under ss. 401.2101-401.45 that provides emergency transportation and treatment.
- 3. An entity wholly owned by one or more physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, chiropractic physicians licensed under chapter 460, or dentists licensed under chapter 466 or by such practitioner or practitioners and the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of that practitioner or those practitioners.
- 4. An entity wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by a hospital or hospitals.

Page 97 of 101

5. A health care clinic licensed under ss. 400.990-400.995
that is:
a. Accredited by The Joint Commission on Accreditation of

- a. Accredited by The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American Osteopathic Association, the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities, or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, Inc.; or
  - b. A health care clinic that:
- (I) Has a medical director licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 460;
- 2717 (II) Has been continuously licensed for more than 3 years
  2718 or is a publicly traded corporation that issues securities
  2719 traded on an exchange registered with the United States
  2720 Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities
  2721 exchange; and
- 2722 (III) Provides at least four of the following medical 2723 specialties:
  - (A) General medicine.
- 2725 (B) Radiography.

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- 2726 (C) Orthopedic medicine.
- 2727 (D) Physical medicine.
- 2728 (E) Physical therapy.
- 2729 (F) Physical rehabilitation.
- 2730 (G) Prescribing or dispensing outpatient prescription 2731 medication.
- 2732 (H) Laboratory services.

2734 The Financial Services Commission shall adopt by rule the form

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

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Only insurers writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state may provide the required benefits of this section, and no such insurer shall require the purchase of any other motor vehicle coverage other than the purchase of property damage liability coverage as required by s. 627.7275 as a condition for providing such required benefits. Insurers may not require that property damage liability insurance in an amount greater than \$10,000 be purchased in conjunction with personal injury protection. Such insurers shall make benefits and required property damage liability insurance coverage available through normal marketing channels. Any insurer writing motor vehicle liability insurance in this state who fails to comply with such availability requirement as a general business practice shall be deemed to have violated part IX of chapter 626, and such violation shall constitute an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice involving the business of insurance; and any such insurer committing such violation shall be subject to the penalties afforded in such part, as well as those which may be afforded elsewhere in the insurance code.

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Section 84. Subsection (12) of section 641.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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641.495 Requirements for issuance and maintenance of

Page 99 of 101

2010 CS/HB 1143

2763 certificate.-

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- 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.
- 2773 Section 85. Subsection (13) of section 651.118, Florida 2774 Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 651.118 Agency for Health Care Administration; certificates of need; sheltered beds; community beds .-
- Residents, as defined in this chapter, are not 2778 considered new admissions for the purpose of s. 2779 400.141(1)(n) + (0) + 1.d.
  - Section 86. Subsection (2) of section 766.1015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 2782 766.1015 Civil immunity for members of or consultants to 2783 certain boards, committees, or other entities.-
  - Such committee, board, group, commission, or other entity must be established in accordance with state law or in accordance with requirements of The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, established and duly constituted by one or more public or licensed private hospitals or behavioral health agencies, or established by a governmental agency. To be protected by this section, the act, decision,

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omission, or utterance may not be made or done in bad faith or with malicious intent.

2793 Section 87. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

Page 101 of 101

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COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION					
ADOPTED	(Y/N)				
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)				
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)				
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)				
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)				
OTHER					
Council/Committee hear	ing bill: Health Care Appropriations				
Committee					
Representative(s) Huds	on offered the following:				
Amendment					
Remove line 686 a	nd insert:				
practitioner, or physi	cian.				

	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION							
	ADOPTED (Y/N)							
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)							
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)							
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)							
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)							
	OTHER							
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations							
2	Committee							
3	Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:							
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5	Amendment (with directory and title amendments)							
6	Between lines 1480 and 1481, insert:							
7	(m) Entities that are owned by a corporation that has \$250							
8	million or more in total annual sales of health care services							
9	provided by licensed health care practitioners where one or more							
10	of the owners is a health care practitioner who is licensed in							
11	this state and who is responsible for supervising the business							
12	activities of the entity and is legally responsible for the							
13	entity's compliance with state law for purposes of this act.							
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17	DIRECTORY AMENDMENT							
18	Remove lines 1353-1354 and insert:							

	Amendment No. 2
19	Section 42. Paragraph (m) is added to subsection (4) and
20	subsections (4) and (7) of section 400.9905, 1228 Florida
21	Statutes, are amended to read:
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25	TITLE AMENDMENT
26	Remove line 114 and insert:
27	definitions under the Health Care Clinic Act; providing
28	exemptions; amending s.

	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION							
	ADOPTED (Y/N)							
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)							
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)							
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)							
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)							
	OTHER							
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations							
2	Committee							
3	Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:							
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5	Amendment (with title amendment)							
6	Between lines 304 and 305, insert:							
7	Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 381.0072, Florida							
8	Statutes, is created to read:							
9	(e) The department shall inspect food service							
10	establishments in nursing homes licensed under part II of							
11	chapter 400 two times per year. The department may make							
12	additional inspections only in response to complaints. The							
13	department shall coordinate inspections with the Agency for							
14	Health Care Administration, such that the department's							
15	inspection is at least 60 days after a recertification visit by							
16	the Agency for Health Care Administration.							
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Remove line 7 and insert:
traffic infractions by county courts; amending s. 381.0092,
F.S.; limiting Department of Health food service inspections in
nursing homes; requiring coordination with the Agency for Health
Care Administration; repealing s.

# COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED \_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_ (Y/N) WITHDRAWN \_\_ (Y/N) OTHER

Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations Committee

Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:

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# Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 2759 and 2760, insert: Section 633.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Marshal and her or his agents shall inspect nursing homes licensed under part II of chapter 400 only once every calendar year and upon receiving a complaint forming the basis of reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter or s. 509.215, or a rule promulgated thereunder, or a minimum firesafety code adopted by a local authority, may exist, and upon identifying such a violation in the course of conducting orientation or training activities within a nursing home.

# TITLE AMENDMENT

Between lines 221 and 222, insert:
amending s. 633.081, F.S.; limiting nursing home fire marshal
inspections to once a year; providing for additional inspections
based on complaints; providing for additional inspections based
on violations identified in the course of orientation or
training activities;

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	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations
1	Committee Committee
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3	Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:
4	
5	Amendment
6	Remove line 1105 and insert:
7	Medicaid overpayments and amounts transferred to contribute to
8	the General Revenue Fund pursuant to s. 215.20, Florida
9	Statutes. If the net cumulative collections, minus

# COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED \_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_ (Y/N) ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_ (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_ (Y/N) WITHDRAWN \_\_ (Y/N) OTHER

Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations Committee

Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:

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#### Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 2616 and 2617, insert:

Sub-subparagraph d. of subparagraph 4. of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 499.003, Florida Statutes, is removed and subsequent sub-subparagraphs renumbered to read:

499.003. Definitions of terms used in this part.--As used in this part, the term:

- (53) "Wholesale distribution" means distribution of prescription drugs to persons other than a consumer or patient, but does not include:
- (a) Any of the following activities, which is not a violation of s. 499.005(21) if such activity is conducted in accordance with s. 499.01(2)(q):
- 1. The purchase or other acquisition by a hospital or other health care entity that is a member of a group purchasing

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- The sale, purchase, or trade of a prescription drug or an offer to sell, purchase, or trade a prescription drug by a charitable organization described in s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and revised, to a nonprofit affiliate of the organization to the extent otherwise permitted by law.
- The sale, purchase, or trade of a prescription drug or an offer to sell, purchase, or trade a prescription drug among hospitals or other health care entities that are under common control. For purposes of this subparagraph, "common control" means the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person or an organization, whether by ownership of stock, by voting rights, by contract, or otherwise.
- The sale, purchase, trade, or other transfer of a prescription drug from or for any federal, state, or local government agency or any entity eliqible to purchase prescription drugs at public health services prices pursuant to Pub. L. No. 102-585, s. 602 to a contract provider or its subcontractor for eligible patients of the agency or entity under the following conditions:
- The agency or entity must obtain written authorization for the sale, purchase, trade, or other transfer of a prescription drug under this subparagraph from the State Surgeon General or his or her designee.

- b. The contract provider or subcontractor must be authorized by law to administer or dispense prescription drugs.
- c. In the case of a subcontractor, the agency or entity must be a party to and execute the subcontract.
- d. A contract provider or subcontractor must maintain separate and apart from other prescription drug inventory any prescription drugs of the agency or entity in its possession.
- de. The contract provider and subcontractor must maintain and produce immediately for inspection all records of movement or transfer of all the prescription drugs belonging to the agency or entity, including, but not limited to, the records of receipt and disposition of prescription drugs. Each contractor and subcontractor dispensing or administering these drugs must maintain and produce records documenting the dispensing or administration. Records that are required to be maintained include, but are not limited to, a perpetual inventory itemizing drugs received and drugs dispensed by prescription number or administered by patient identifier, which must be submitted to the agency or entity quarterly.
- ef. The contract provider or subcontractor may administer or dispense the prescription drugs only to the eligible patients of the agency or entity or must return the prescription drugs for or to the agency or entity. The contract provider or subcontractor must require proof from each person seeking to fill a prescription or obtain treatment that the person is an eligible patient of the agency or entity and must, at a minimum, maintain a copy of this proof as part of the records of the contractor or subcontractor required under sub-subparagraph e.

fg. In addition to the departmental inspection authority set forth in s. 499.051, the establishment of the contract provider and subcontractor and all records pertaining to prescription drugs subject to this subparagraph shall be subject to inspection by the agency or entity. All records relating to prescription drugs of a manufacturer under this subparagraph shall be subject to audit by the manufacturer of those drugs, without identifying individual patient information.

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## TITLE AMENDMENT

Between lines 221 and 222, insert: amending s. 499.003, F.S.; removing requirement for certain prescription drug purchasers to maintain a separate inventory of certain prescription drugs;

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE A	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations Committee

Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:

#### Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 2792 and 2793, insert:

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

# Amendment No. 7 20 21 22 TITLE AMENDMENT 23 Between lines 221 and 222, insert:

amending s. 766.202, F.S.; adding persons licensed under pt. XIV of ch. 468, F.S., to the definition of "health care provider";

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COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations Committee

Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:

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#### Amendment

Remove lines 2396-2407 and insert:

report electronically to the agency semiannually 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, 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.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #:

HB 7183

PCB HCR 10-03 Reorganization of the Department of Health

SPONSOR(S): Health Care Regulation Policy Committee; Thompson

**IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** 

	REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
Orig. Comm.:	Health Care Regulation Policy Committee	11 Y, 2 N	Quinn	Calamas
1) Health Care	Appropriations Committee		Clark	Pridgeon
2)				V-
3)				
4)			<u> </u>	
5)				

#### **SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

House Bill 7183 reorganizes and focuses the mission of the Department of Health (DOH) from 13 statutory responsibilities to seven responsibilities related to: surveillance of communicable disease; implementation of interventions that prevent or limit the spread of disease; preparedness functions related to public health emergencies; regulation of environmental activities impacting the state; administration of health and related services to target populations; collection and management of vital statistics data; and regulation of health care practitioners. The bill requires DOH to submit a proposal to the Legislature by November 1, 2010 for a new department structure based upon these responsibilities that includes a reduction in the number of divisions (11, currently), bureaus, and executive positions, a description of programs inconsistent with the new responsibilities and a job description of all bureau chief or division director positions. Additionally, the bill repeals legislative intent language related to DOH's public health mission, revises some of its statutory duties consistent with the revised responsibilities, and defines DOH's role in managing and coordinating emergency preparedness and disaster response functions.

The bill sunsets all departmental divisions on July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature. DOH is authorized to establish multi-county service areas for its County Health Departments. The bill removes provisions authorizing DOH to use state and federal funds to administer a variety of promotional programs and public health campaigns, and a provision authorizing DOH to hold copyrights, trademarks, and service marks. Beginning in fiscal year 2010-2011, DOH is precluded from initiating or commencing new programs, including federally-funded or grantsupported programs, without express legislative authority. This does not affect grants initiated or commenced prior to July 1, 2010.

The bill amends the definition of group care facilities regulated in the DOH environmental health program and redefines "food service establishment" for purposes of its food service program. Under the new definition, food service inspections are limited to detention facilities, public or private schools, migrant labor camps, assisted living facilities, adult family-care homes, adult day care centers, short term residential treatment centers, residential treatment facilities, crisis stabilization units, hospices, prescribed pediatric care centers, intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled, boarding schools, civic or fraternal organizations, bars and lounges, and vending machines dispensing potentially hazardous foods. The bill authorizes DOH to advise other agencies about food service inspections, and makes conforming changes elsewhere in statute.

Finally, the bill repeals the Office and Officer of Women's Health Strategy, the statewide injury prevention program, and the defunct Children's Early Investment Act and related sections, and makes conforming changes.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact (See Fiscal Comments).

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2010.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h7183a.HCA.doc

DATE:

3/24/2010

#### **HOUSE PRINCIPLES**

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

#### **FULL ANALYSIS**

#### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

#### **Current Situation**

#### **Department of Health**

Prior to 1991, most of Florida's health and human services programs were administered by a single state agency, the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS). From 1991 through 1997, the Legislature subdivided the programmatic functions of DHRS, now the Department of Children and Families, and created four new agencies to achieve more effective program management.

By 1997, the Department of Children and Families, and the four new agencies — the Department of Elder Affairs, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Health¹ - were responsible for administering a vast majority of Florida's health and human services programs.

The Department of Health (DOH) is established pursuant to s. 20.43, F.S. Since being established in 1996, DOH's mission has persistently grown and diversified. Currently, DOH's statutory mission is comprised of the following<sup>2</sup>:

- Prevent the occurrence and progression of communicable and noncommunicable diseases and disabilities.
- Maintain a constant surveillance of disease occurrence and accumulate health statistics in order to establish disease trends and design health programs.
- Conduct special studies of the causes of diseases and formulate preventive strategies.
- Promote the maintenance and improvement of the environment as it affects public health.
- Promote the maintenance and improvement of health in the residents of the state.
- Provide leadership, in cooperation with the public and private sectors, to establish statewide and community public health delivery systems.
- Provide health care and early intervention services to infants, toddlers, children, adolescents, and high-risk perinatal patients who are at risk for disabling conditions or have chronic illnesses.
- Provide services to abused and neglected children through child protection teams and sexual abuse treatment programs.

<sup>2</sup> s. 20.43(1), F.S.

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<sup>1</sup> Created by s. 8, Ch. 96-403, Laws of Florida.

- Develop working associations with all agencies and organizations involved and interested in health and health care delivery.
- Analyze trends in the evolution of health systems, and identify and promote the use of innovative, cost-effective health delivery systems.
- Serve as the statewide repository of all aggregate data accumulated by state agencies related
  to health care; analyze that data and issue periodic reports and policy statements, as
  appropriate; require that all aggregated data be kept in a manner that promotes easy utilization
  by the public, state agencies, and all other interested parties; provide technical assistance as
  required; and work cooperatively with the state's higher education programs to promote further
  study and analysis of health care systems and health care outcomes.
- Include in the department's strategic plan developed under s. 186.021, F.S., an assessment of
  current health programs, systems, and costs; projections of future problems and opportunities;
  and recommended changes that are needed in the health care system to improve the public
  health.
- Regulate health practitioners, to the extent authorized by the Legislature, as necessary for the
  preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

Generally, the State Surgeon General has statutory authority to: be the leading voice on wellness and disease prevention efforts through specified means; advocate on health lifestyles; develop public health policy; and build collaborative partnerships with other entities to promote health literacy.<sup>3</sup>

DOH has 11 statutory divisions: Administration, Environmental Health, Disease Control, Family Health Services, Children's Medical Services Network, Emergency Medical Operations, Medical Quality Assurance, Children's Medical Services Prevention and Intervention, Information Technology, Health Access and Tobacco, and Disability Determinations<sup>4</sup> DOH operates numerous programs, provides administrative support for 29 statutory health care boards and commissions, contracts with an unknown number of vendors, oversees 67 county health departments, and performs a variety of regulatory functions.

DOH is authorized to use state and federal funds to protect and improve the public health by administering health education campaigns; providing health promotional items such as shirts, hats, sports items, and calendars; planning and conducting promotional campaigns to recruit health professionals to work for DOH or participants for DOH programs; or providing incentives to encourage health lifestyles and disease prevention behaviors.<sup>5</sup>

When DOH was created in 1996, it received a total appropriation of \$1.4 billion, including \$384 million of general revenue, and had approximately 14,000 FTEs.<sup>6</sup> In Fiscal Year 2009-2010, DOH received more than \$470 million in general revenue and is authorized to spend a total of \$2.9 billion. Today, more than 17,000 persons are employed by DOH.<sup>7</sup>

## Office of Women's Health Strategy

In 2004, the Legislature passed CS/SB 2448, creating the Women's Health Strategy (the "Strategy").<sup>8</sup> The Strategy is administered by a Women's Health Officer and is intended to focus on the unique health care needs of women.

The Officer of Women's Health Strategy is tasked with9:

• Ensuring state policies and programs are responsive to sex and gender differences and women's health needs;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S.20.43(2),F.S.

s. 20.43(3), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> s. 20.43(7), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This figure includes County Health Department staff.

Including County Health Department staff.

s. 381.04015, F.S. (Ch. 2004-350, Laws of Florida).

- Organizing an interagency Committee for Women's Health with DOH, the Agency for Health
  Care Administration, the Department of Education, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the
  Department of Corrections, the Office of Insurance Regulation and the Department of Juvenile
  Justice in order to integrate women's health into current state programs;
- Collecting and reviewing health data and trends to assess the health status of women;
- Reviewing the state's insurance code as it relates to women's health issues;
- Working with medical school curriculum committees to integrate women's health issues into course requirements and promote clinical practice guidelines;
- Organizing statewide Women's Health Month activities;
- Coordinating a Governor's statewide conference on women's health;
- Promoting research, treatment, and collaboration on women's health issues at universities and medical centers in the state;
- Promoting employer incentives for wellness programs targeting women's health programs.
- Serving as the primary state resource for women's health information;
- Developing a statewide women's health plan emphasizing collaborative approaches to meeting the health needs of women;
- Promoting clinical practice guidelines specific to women;
- Serving as the state's liaison with other states and federal agencies and programs to develop best practices in women's health; and
- Developing a statewide, web-based clearinghouse on women's health issues and resources.
- Promoting public awareness campaigns and education on the health needs of women.

The Women's Health Officer provides an annual report to the Governor and presiding officers of the Legislature that includes recommended policy changes for implementing the Strategy. <sup>10</sup> According to the National Conference on State Legislatures, at least 18 states have created either offices or commissions dedicated to women's health, while three states – Florida, Illinois and Maine have designated a women's health officer or coordinator. <sup>11</sup>

# **Food Safety Programs**

Three state departments operate food safety programs in Florida: the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, and DOH. The three agencies carry out similar regulatory activities, but have varying statutory authority, regulate separate sectors of the food service industry, and are funded at different levels due to statutory fee caps. <sup>12</sup> Each agency issues food establishment licenses or permits, conducts food safety inspections and enforces regulations through fines and other disciplinary actions. <sup>13</sup>

Each agency has authority over specific types of food establishments. In general, DOH licenses facilities that serve high-risk populations such as hospitals, nursing homes, group care facilities, child care facilities, detention centers, and schools. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation licenses restaurants, clubs, theaters, truck stops and gas stations. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services regulates grocery stores and supermarkets, food packaging and processing plants. While these agencies do not perform duplicate inspections, a single establishment with multiple food operations could be licensed or have food permits from multiple departments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> s. 381.04015(2)(p), F.S.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Laws and Initiatives on Women's Health," National Conference of State Legislatures (Updated February 2010); located at <a href="http://www.ncsl.org/default.aspx?tabid=14377">http://www.ncsl.org/default.aspx?tabid=14377</a> (last viewed on March 17, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, State Food Safety Programs Should Improve Performance and Financial Self-Sufficiency, Report No. 08-67 (December 2008).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, State Food Safety Programs Should Improve Performance and Financial Self-Sufficiency, Report No. 08-67 (December 2008).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Section 381.0072, F.S.

<sup>15</sup> Section 509, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Section 500, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17 17</sup> Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, State Food Safety Programs Should Improve Performance and Financial Self-Sufficiency, Report No. 08-67 (December 2008).

Of the food establishments regulated by DOH, several hold licenses issued by other departments, such as the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) or the Department of Children and Family Services (DCF), which include some food service regulations and inspections. For example, nursing homes licensed and regulated by AHCA have a federal food safety requirement, which requires a complete kitchen inspection by a surveyor who has been trained, passed the Surveyor Minimum Qualifications Test and is qualified to conduct a Quality Indicator Survey Process. AHCA also uses hospital surveyors to inspect sanitary conditions in hospitals under the Condition of Infection Control using the FDA Food Code.

DCF licenses or certifies and inspects child care facilities, as well as family day care and large family day care homes. DOH also inspects child care facilities. On December 30, 2009, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) issued a memorandum which highlighted the overlap in agency regulatory functions for child care facilities and determined that both DOH and DCF inspect 66 percent of the licensed child care establishments (DCF alone inspects the remaining 34 percent) for a variety of environmental health issues. With regard to food service inspections, the two agencies consider the following:

Department of Children and Families <sup>21</sup>	Department of Health <sup>22</sup>
<ul> <li>Cleanliness/sanitary conditions</li> <li>Handwashing</li> <li>Drinking water</li> <li>Types of meals provided – Nutrition &amp; Menu</li> <li>Proper refrigeration</li> <li>Proper use of single service items (forks and spoons)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Source/wholesomeness of food</li> <li>Food storage</li> <li>Equipment/Preparation</li> <li>Sanitizing</li> <li>Handwash sink</li> <li>Hot and cold water</li> <li>Temperatures</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

DCF also certifies and regulates Florida's 42 certified domestic violence centers. Most centers have kitchen areas which are equipped with basic supplies and tools residents may use to prepare their own meals; however, they do not provide meals for the residents. Only one center provides meals to residents.<sup>23</sup>

#### **Emergency Management**

The Florida Department of Emergency Management has designated DOH the lead agency for Emergency Support Function – 8 (ESF-8), which concerns medical and health issues. ESF-8, through DOH and at least 12 other support agencies such as AHCA, DCF and the American Red Cross, oversees medical and health-related preparedness, recovery, mitigation, and response efforts in the event of a major natural or man-made disaster. ESF-8 agencies coordinate and manage overall public health response, triage, treatment and transportation of victims of a disaster, including transporting people out of a potentially affected area prior to an event. These agencies provide immediate support to hospitals and nursing homes, provide emergency behavioral health services and crisis counseling for victims, and assist in reestablishing health and medical systems post-event.<sup>24</sup>

#### **Statewide Injury Prevention Program**

In 2004, the Legislature tasked DOH with establishing an injury prevention program (the "program") to provide for statewide coordination and expansion of injury-prevention activities.<sup>25</sup> Pursuant to the

<sup>24</sup> Florida Field Operations Guide, Chapter 16; located at

http://www.floridadisaster.org/FOG/Final%202005Chapter%2016%20111205.pdf (last visited on March 19, 2010).

s. 401.243, F.S. (created in CS/HB 2448; Ch. 2004-350, Laws of Florida).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Email correspondence with AHCA staff on file with the Health Care Regulation Policy Committee (March 16, 2010).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> The report also analyzed the overlap in regulation between DCF and the Agency for Workforce Innovation, which also inspects child care facilities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Child Care Services Placement Options for Legislative Consideration, OPPAGA Research Memorandum (December 30, 2009)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> DCF Child Care Facility Standards Classification Summary, CF-FSP Form 5316 (October 2007).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> DOH County Health Department Child Care Facility Inspection Report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Department of Children and Family Services Staff Analysis and Economic Impact for House Bill 295 (November 5, 2009).

program, DOH is required to collect data, provide surveillance, provide education, and promote interventions related to injury prevention, including<sup>26</sup>:

- Provide communities, county health departments, and other state agencies with expertise and guidance in injury prevention;
- Seek, receive, and expend funds received from grants, donations, or contributions from public or private sources for program purposes; and
- Develop, and revise as necessary, a comprehensive state plan for injury prevention.

The program collaborates with other state agencies regarding injury prevention issues and administers the following:

- Florida Bicycle Helmet Promotion Program
- Florida Special Needs Occupant Protection Program
- Drowning Prevention Awareness Campaign
- Public Information, Education and Relations for EMS Program; and
- Safe Kids Florida

#### **Children's Early Investment Program**

In 1989, the Legislature created the Children's Early Investment Program (program).<sup>27</sup> The program targeted young children who are at risk of developmental dysfunction or delay and their families. The services provided were to enhance family independence and provide social and educational resources needed for healthy child development. According to DOH, the Children's Early Investment Act was created as a pilot initiative that was executed through a contract with The Ounce of Prevention Fund of Florida.<sup>28</sup> The pilot initiative and all funding ceased over ten years ago.<sup>29</sup>

## Effect of the Bill

HB 7183 amends s. 20.43, F.S., to modify the current responsibilities of DOH and reduce its responsibilities - through combining some functions and deleting others - from 13 responsibilities to the following seven:

- Identifying, diagnosing, investigating and conducting surveillance of communicable diseases in the state;
- Implementing interventions that prevent or limit the impact and spread of disease in the state;
- Maintaining and coordinating preparedness and response for public health emergencies in the state:
- Regulating environmental activities that have a direct impact on public health in the state:
- Administering and providing health and related services for targeted populations in the state;
- Collecting, managing, and analyzing vital statistics data in the state; and
- Regulating health practitioners, to the extent authorized by the Legislature, as necessary for the
  preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public

The bill requires DOH to submit a proposal to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, and the appropriate substantive legislative committees by November 1, 2010 for a new department structure based upon the seven revised responsibilities. The proposal must include reductions in the number of departmental bureaus and divisions and a limit on the number of executive positions pursuant to the new responsibilities assigned to DOH. DOH must identify existing functions and activities that are inconsistent with its responsibilities and provide a job description of all bureau chief or division director positions proposed for retention.

<sup>27</sup> Section 411.232, F.S.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> s. 401.243, F.S.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Email correspondence with Department of Health staff on file with the Health Care Regulation Policy Committee (March 9, 2010)

The bill amends the State Surgeon General's statutory authority to provide that the State Surgeon General must manage the department in carrying out its delegated responsibilities.

The bill sunsets all 11 departmental divisions on July 1, 2011 unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature. Additionally, the bill modifies DOH authority to establish service areas to carry out the duties of the County Health Departments. Currently, DOH is limited to establishing 15 service areas which are statutorily required to have the same boundaries as the DCF service districts established in s. 20.19, F.S., and, to the extent practicable, the boundaries of the jobs and education regional boards. The bill removes the 15-area limit and does not specify the boundaries for such service areas.

The bill removes a provision that authorizes division directors to appoint ad hoc advisory committees. Additionally, the bill removes subsection (7) of s. 20.43, F.S, which provides DOH with the authority to use state and federal funds to protect and improve the public health through: providing incentives for encouraging healthy lifestyles, disease prevention behaviors, and patient compliance with medical treatments; planning and conducting health campaigns to protect and improve health, including purchasing promotional items and advertising for certain health-related behaviors; and planning and conducting promotional campaigns to recruit health professionals and participants in departmental programs.

The bill deletes a subsection allowing DOH to hold copyrights, trademarks, and service marks, and enforce its rights with respect to those interests. Beginning in fiscal year 2010-2011, the bill precludes DOH from initiating or commencing new programs, including federally funded or grant-supported programs or making changes in existing programs without express legislative authority. This does not prohibit DOH from continuing grants initiated or commenced prior to July 1, 2010.

Additionally, the bill repeals s. 381.001, F.S., which provides legislative intent language related to DOH's public health mission. The bill also amends s. 381.011, F.S., relating to the duties and powers of DOH. Generally, the duties are amended to comply with the revised departmental responsibilities. In this section, the bill also expands upon DOH's role in managing and coordinating emergency preparedness and disaster response functions by providing that DOH:

- Investigate and control the spread of disease
- Coordinate the availability and staffing of special needs shelters
- Support patient evacuation
- Assure the safety of food and drugs
- Provide critical incident stress debriefing
- Provide surveillance and control of radiological, chemical, biological, and other environmental hazards

The bill requires that the DOH strategic long-term plan relate to its delegated responsibilities. The bill clarifies that DOH can continue to issue health alerts and advisories, after conducting a workshop in non-emergency situations, but removes a provision authorizing DOH to disseminate information to the public about general prevention, control and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health. Furthermore, the bill removes from the list of duties, authorization for DOH to cooperate with other entities for "the improvement and preservation of public health" and to maintain a statewide injury prevention program. DOH's authority to cooperate with other entities is either specified in statutory programs delegated to DOH to administer or implied by general operation of a state agency. The bill prohibits DOH from writing rules to inspect buildings or facilities it is not authorized to inspect by law.

The bill amends s. 381.006, F.S., relating to DOH's environmental health program. For purposes of this program, s. 381.006(16), F.S. defines group care facilities to include:

[a] public or private school, housing, building or buildings, section of a building, or distinct part of a building or other place, whether operated for profit or not, which undertakes, through its ownership or management, to provide one or more personal services, care, protection, and supervision to persons who require such services and who are not related to the owner or administrator.

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The bill amends this definition to specifically reference the following facilities: public or private schools; assisted living facilities; adult family-care homes; adult day care centers; short term residential treatment centers; residential treatment facilities; home for special services transitional living facilities; crisis stabilization units; hospices; prescribed pediatric extended care centers; intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities (ICF/DDs); or boarding schools. The bill limits DOH's rulemaking authority to these entities, except that the Department of Education shall develop rules related to public and private schools in consultation with DOH.

The bill also amends s. 381.0072, F.S. relating to food service protection. The bill amends the definition of "food service establishment." Currently, food service establishments are defined, in part, as:

[a]ny facility, as described in this paragraph, where food is prepared and intended for individual portions service, and includes the site at which individual portions are provided. The term includes any such facility regardless of whether consumption is on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the food

The bill amends the definition of "food service establishment" to the following specific entities: detention facilities, public or private schools, migrant labor camps, assisted living facilities, adult family-care homes, adult day care centers, short term residential treatment centers, residential treatment facilities, crisis stabilization units, hospices, prescribed pediatric care centers, ICF/DDs, boarding schools, civic or fraternal organizations, bars and lounges, and vending machines dispensing potentially hazardous foods at facilities these facilities. The bill authorizes DOH to advise Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Department of Children and Families (DCF) concerning procedures related to the storage, preparation, serving and display of food at any building, structure or facility not expressly included in this section that may be inspected, licensed or regulated by those agencies. Additionally, the bill exempts civic organizations and facilities not regulated by DOH under this section from the requirement to have a certified food manager.

The bill amends s. 381.0101, F.S., relating to environmental health professionals. Current law authorizes DOH to determine which programs are essential for providing basic environmental and sanitary protection to the public. The bill limits this authority to programs the department is expressly authorized in statute to administer, which are the food protection at food service establishments and onsite sewage treatment and disposal system evaluations.

In order to conform with the amended definition of food service establishments, the bill amends s. 509.013, F.S., to provide that any facility licensed or certified by AHCA or DCF or other similar place regulated under s. 381.0072, F.S., are exempt from the definitions of "public lodging establishments" and "public food service establishment" for purposes of inspections conducted by DBPR. This will ensure that hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, child care facilities, and domestic violence centers will not fall under the purview of DBPR for food service inspections because they are no longer included in the definition of "food service establishments" under s. 381.0072, F.S.

Finally, the bill repeals s. 381.04015, F.S., relating to the Office and Officer of Women's Health Strategy; s. 401.243, F.S. relating to the statewide injury prevention program. The bill also repeals ss. 411.23-232, F.S., relating to the now defunct Children's Early Investment Act, and amends ss. 411.401 and 411.224, F.S., by deleting cross references to the Children's Early Investment Act to conform.

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

**Section 1.** Amends s. 20.43, F.S., relating to the Department of Health.

**Section 2.** Amends s. 381.0011, F.S., relating to duties and powers of the Department of Health.

**Section 3.** Amends s. 381.006, F.S., relating to environmental health.

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

**Section 5.** Amends s. 381.0101, F.S. relating to environmental health professionals.

STORAGE NAME: DATE: h7183a.HCA.doc 3/24/2010 Repeals ss. 381.001, 381.04015, 401.243, 411.23, 411.231, and 411.232, F.S., relating to legislative intent; public health system; Women's Health Strategy, legislative intent; duties of Officer of Women's Health Strategy; other state agency duties; injury prevention; short title; legislative intent; purpose; and relating to Children's Early Investment Program, respectively.

**Section 7.** Amends s. 411.01, F.S., relating to school readiness programs; early learning coalitions.

**Section 8.** Amends s. 411.224, F.S., relating to family support planning process.

**Section 9.** Amends s. 509.013, F.S., relating to definitions

**Section 10.** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

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

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

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

The bill will reduce the number of inspections at certain facilities in the state, which will reduce duplicative regulatory burdens on private facilities.

## D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact. DOH included the following in its bill analysis<sup>30</sup>:

A fiscal not has not been conducted due to the short timeframe for analysis. A fiscal estimate will be more meaningful after the DOH and Legislature make final decisions relating to the reauthorization of Divisions, functions, and role.

The bill provides that these decisions will not be made until the 2011 Legislative Session; however, the bill has an immediate impact on food service inspections currently conducted by DOH. There is a cost to County Health Departments to perform annual or quarterly facility inspections, for which they may receive a fee depending on how fees may be shared among multiple inspecting entities. The bill reduces the number of facilities that County Health Departments will inspect and reduces the fees that come from them. It is possible that the bill will reduce costs and result in a positive fiscal impact.

DOH indicated in its analysis that AHCA will now be responsible for regulating certain facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes; however AHCA already regulates both facility types. Nursing homes licensed and regulated by AHCA have a federal food safety requirement, which requires a complete kitchen inspection by a surveyor who has been trained, passed the Surveyor Minimum Qualifications Test and is qualified to conduct a Quality Indicator Survey Process.<sup>31</sup> AHCA also uses hospital

<sup>30</sup> Department of Health Bill Analysis, Economic Statement and Fiscal Note for PCB-HCR-10-03 (March 19, 2010).

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surveyors to inspect sanitary conditions in hospitals under the Condition of Infection Control using the FDA Food Code.

DOH also has indicated the bill could affect the Department of Education because it will take a "greater role in school health regulation." It is unclear to which bill provision this relates.

#### III. COMMENTS

## A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

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

2. Other:

None.

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

The bill modifies DOH's existing rulemaking authority. DOH has sufficient rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of the bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

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A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to the reorganization of the Department of Health; amending s. 20.43, F.S.; revising the mission and responsibilities of the department; providing duties of the State Surgeon General to with respect to management of the department; abolishing specified divisions of the department effective July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature; authorizing the department to establish multicounty service areas for county health departments; requiring the department to submit a reorganization plan to the Legislature by a specified date; prohibiting the department from establishing new programs or modifying current programs without legislative approval; amending s. 381.0011, F.S.; revising duties and powers of the department; requiring the department to manage emergency preparedness and disaster response functions; authorizing the department to issue health alerts or advisories under certain conditions; revising rulemaking authority of the department; amending s. 381.006, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "group care facilities"; amending s. 381.0072, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "food service establishment"; authorizing the department to advise and consult with other agencies relating to the provision of food services; revising entities that are exempt from rules relating to standards for food service establishment manager certification; amending s. 381.0101, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "primary environmental health

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program"; repealing s. 381.001, F.S., relating to legislative intent with respect to the state's public health system; repealing s. 381.04015, F.S., relating to the Women's Health Strategy; repealing s. 401.243, F.S., relating to the department's injury prevention program; repealing s. 411.23, 411.231, and 411.232, F.S., relating to the Children's Early Investment Act; amending ss. 411.01 and 411.224, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 509.013, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "public lodging establishment" and "public food service establishment"; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 20.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.43 Department of Health.—There is created a Department of Health.

(1) (a) The purpose of the Department of Health is responsible for to promote and protect the health of all residents and visitors in the state through organized state and community efforts, including cooperative agreements with counties. The department shall:

1.(a) Identifying, diagnosing, investigating, and conducting surveillance of communicable diseases in the state Prevent to the fullest extent possible, the occurrence and progression of communicable and noncommunicable diseases and disabilities.

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2.(b) Implementing interventions that prevent or limit the impact and spread of disease in the state Maintain a constant surveillance of disease occurrence and accumulate health statistics necessary to establish disease trends and to design health programs.

- 3.(e) Maintaining and coordinating preparedness for and responses to public health emergencies in the state Conduct special studies of the causes of diseases and formulate preventive strategies.
- 4.(d) Regulating environmental activities that have a direct impact on public health in the state Promote the maintenance and improvement of the environment as it affects public health.
- 5.(e) Administering and providing health and related services for targeted populations in the state Promote the maintenance and improvement of health in the residents of the state.
- 6.(f) Collecting, managing, and analyzing vital statistics data in the state Provide leadership, in cooperation with the public and private sectors, in establishing statewide and community public health delivery systems.
- (g) Provide health care and early intervention services to infants, toddlers, children, adolescents, and high-risk perinatal patients who are at risk for disabling conditions or have chronic illnesses.
- (h) Provide services to abused and neglected children through child protection teams and sexual abuse treatment programs.

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(i) Develop working associations with all agencies and organizations involved and interested in health and health care delivery.

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- (j) Analyze trends in the evolution of health systems, and identify and promote the use of innovative, cost-effective health delivery systems.
- (k) Serve as the statewide repository of all aggregate data accumulated by state agencies related to health care; analyze that data and issue periodic reports and policy statements, as appropriate; require that all aggregated data be kept in a manner that promotes easy utilization by the public, state agencies, and all other interested parties; provide technical assistance as required; and work cooperatively with the state's higher education programs to promote further study and analysis of health care systems and health care outcomes.
- (1) Include in the department's strategic plan developed under s. 186.021 an assessment of current health programs, systems, and costs; projections of future problems and opportunities; and recommended changes that are needed in the health care system to improve the public health.
- 7.(m) Regulating Regulate health practitioners, to the extent authorized by the Legislature, as necessary for the preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
- (b) By November 1, 2010, the department shall submit a proposal to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate substantive legislative committees for a new department structure based upon the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (a). The proposal

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shall include reductions in the number of departmental bureaus and divisions and limits on the number of executive positions in a manner that enables the department to fulfill the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (a). The department shall identify existing functions and activities that are inconsistent with the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (a) and shall provide a job description for each bureau chief and division director position proposed for retention. (2) (a) The head of the Department of Health is the State Surgeon General and State Health Officer. The State Surgeon General must be a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has advanced training or extensive experience in public health administration. The State Surgeon General is appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. The State Surgeon General serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The State Surgeon General shall manage the department as it carries out the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (1)(a) serve as the leading voice on wellness and disease prevention efforts, including the promotion of healthful lifestyles, immunization practices, health literacy, and the assessment and promotion of the physician and health care workforce in order to meet the health care needs of the state. The State Surgeon General shall focus on advocating healthy lifestyles, developing public health policy, and building collaborative partnerships with schools, businesses, health care practitioners, community-based organizations, and public and private institutions in order to promote health literacy and optimum quality of life for all Floridians.

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(b) The Officer of Women's Health Strategy is established within the Department of Health and shall report directly to the State Surgeon General.

(3) The following divisions of the Department of Health are established:

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- (a) Division of Administration. This paragraph expires

  July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (b) Division of Environmental Health. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (c) Division of Disease Control. This paragraph expires

  July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (d) Division of Family Health Services. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (e) Division of Children's Medical Services Network. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (f) Division of Emergency Medical Operations. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (g) Division of Medical Quality Assurance, which is responsible for the following boards and professions established within the division:
  - 1. The Board of Acupuncture, created under chapter 457.
  - 2. The Board of Medicine, created under chapter 458.

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3. The Board of Osteopathic Medicine, created under chapter 459.

- 4. The Board of Chiropractic Medicine, created under chapter 460.
- 5. The Board of Podiatric Medicine, created under chapter 461.
- 6. Naturopathy, as provided under chapter 462.
- 7. The Board of Optometry, created under chapter 463.
- 8. The Board of Nursing, created under part I of chapter 464.
- 9. Nursing assistants, as provided under part II of chapter 464.
- 181 10. The Board of Pharmacy, created under chapter 465.
- 182 11. The Board of Dentistry, created under chapter 466.
- 183 12. Midwifery, as provided under chapter 467.
- 184 13. The Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, 185 created under part I of chapter 468.
- 14. The Board of Nursing Home Administrators, created under part II of chapter 468.
- 188 15. The Board of Occupational Therapy, created under part 189 III of chapter 468.
- 190 16. Respiratory therapy, as provided under part V of 191 chapter 468.
- 192 17. Dietetics and nutrition practice, as provided under 193 part X of chapter 468.
- 194 18. The Board of Athletic Training, created under part 195 XIII of chapter 468.
- 196 19. The Board of Orthotists and Prosthetists, created

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197 under part XIV of chapter 468.

- 20. Electrolysis, as provided under chapter 478.
- 199 21. The Board of Massage Therapy, created under chapter 200 480.
- 201 22. The Board of Clinical Laboratory Personnel, created under part III of chapter 483.
- 203 23. Medical physicists, as provided under part IV of chapter 483.
- 205 24. The Board of Opticianry, created under part I of chapter 484.
- 207 25. The Board of Hearing Aid Specialists, created under 208 part II of chapter 484.
- 209 26. The Board of Physical Therapy Practice, created under chapter 486.
  - 27. The Board of Psychology, created under chapter 490.
- 212 28. School psychologists, as provided under chapter 490.
- 29. The Board of Clinical Social Work, Marriage and Family
  Therapy, and Mental Health Counseling, created under chapter
  491.

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- This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (h) Division of Children's Medical Services Prevention and Intervention. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (i) Division of Information Technology. This paragraph
  expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the
  Legislature before that date.

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(j) Division of Health Access and Tobacco. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.

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- (k) Division of Disability Determinations. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (4)(a) The members of each board within the department shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Consumer members on the board shall be appointed pursuant to paragraph (b). Members shall be appointed for 4-year terms, and such terms shall expire on October 31. However, a term of less than 4 years may be used to ensure that:
- 1. No more than two members' terms expire during the same calendar year for boards consisting of seven or eight members.
- 2. No more than 3 members' terms expire during the same calendar year for boards consisting of 9 to 12 members.
- 3. No more than 5 members' terms expire during the same calendar year for boards consisting of 13 or more members.

A member whose term has expired shall continue to serve on the board until such time as a replacement is appointed. A vacancy on the board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointment. No member may serve for more than the remaining portion of a previous member's unexpired term, plus two consecutive 4-year terms of the member's own appointment thereafter.

(b) Each board with five or more members shall have at least two consumer members who are not, and have never been,

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members or practitioners of the profession regulated by such board or of any closely related profession. Each board with fewer than five members shall have at least one consumer member who is not, and has never been, a member or practitioner of the profession regulated by such board or of any closely related profession.

- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department is authorized to establish uniform application forms and certificates of licensure for use by the boards within the department. Nothing in this paragraph authorizes the department to vary any substantive requirements, duties, or eligibilities for licensure or certification as provided by law.
- its public health programs through its county health departments and may, for administrative purposes and efficient service delivery, establish multicounty up to 15 service areas to carry out such duties as may be prescribed by the State Surgeon General. The boundaries of the service areas shall be the same as, or combinations of, the service districts of the Department of Children and Family Services established in s. 20.19 and, to the extent practicable, shall take into consideration the boundaries of the jobs and education regional boards.
- (6) The State Surgeon General <u>may</u> and division directors are authorized to appoint ad hoc advisory committees as necessary to address issues relating to the responsibilities delegated to the department under paragraph (1)(a). The issue or problem that the ad hoc committee shall address, and the timeframe within which the committee is to complete its work,

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shall be specified at the time the committee is appointed. Ad hoc advisory committees shall include representatives of groups or entities affected by the issue or problem that the committee is asked to examine. Members of ad hoc advisory committees shall receive no compensation, but may, within existing departmental resources, receive reimbursement for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

(7) To protect and improve the public health, the department may use state or federal funds to:

(a) Provide incentives, including, but not limited to, the promotional items listed in paragraph (b), food and including food coupons, and payment for travel expenses, for encouraging healthy lifestyle and disease prevention behaviors and patient compliance with medical treatment, such as tuberculosis therapy and smoking cessation programs. Such incentives shall be intended to cause individuals to take action to improve their health. Any incentive for food, food coupons, or travel expenses may not exceed the limitations in s. 112.061.

(b) Plan and conduct health education campaigns for the purpose of protecting or improving public health. The department may purchase promotional items, such as, but not limited to, to shirts, hats, sports items such as water bottles and sweat bands, calendars, nutritional charts, baby bibs, growth charts, and other items printed with health promotion messages, and advertising, such as space on billboards or in publications or radio or television time, for health information and promotional messages that recognize that the following behaviors, among others, are detrimental to public health: unprotected sexual

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intercourse, other than with one's spouse; eigarette and eigar smoking, use of smokeless tobacco-products, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke; alcohol consumption or other substance abuse during pregnancy; alcohol abuse or other substance abuse; lack of exercise and poor diet and nutrition habits; and failure to recognize and address a genetic tendency to suffer from sickle-cell anemia, diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, or cancer. For purposes of activities under this paragraph, the Department of Health may establish requirements for local matching funds or in-kind contributions to create and distribute advertisements, in either print or electronic format, which are concerned with each of the targeted behaviors, establish an independent evaluation and feedback system for the public health communication campaign, and monitor and evaluate the efforts to determine which of the techniques and methodologies are most effective.

- (c) Plan and conduct promotional campaigns to recruit health professionals to be employed by the department or to recruit participants in departmental programs for health practitioners, such as scholarship, loan repayment, or volunteer programs. To this effect the department may purchase promotional items and advertising.
- (8) The department may hold copyrights, trademarks, and service marks and enforce its rights with respect thereto, except such authority does not extend to any public records relating to the department's responsibilities for health care practitioners regulated under part II of chapter 455.
  - (7) (9) There is established within the Department of

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337 Health the Office of Minority Health.

- (8) Beginning in fiscal year 2010-2011, the department shall initiate or commence new programs, including any new federally funded or grant-supported initiative, or make changes in current programs only when the Legislature expressly authorizes the department to do so.
- Section 2. Section 381.0011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 381.0011 Duties and powers of the Department of Health.—It is the duty of the Department of Health to:
  - (1) Assess the public health status and needs of the state pursuant to the responsibilities delegated to the department under s. 20.43 through statewide data collection and other appropriate means, with special attention to future needs that may result from population growth, technological advancements, new societal priorities, or other changes.
  - disaster response functions to: investigate and control the spread of disease; coordinate the availability and staffing of special needs shelters; support patient evacuation; ensure the safety of food and drugs; provide critical incident stress debriefing; and provide surveillance and control of radiological, chemical, biological, and other environmental hazards Formulate general policies affecting the public health of the state.
- (3) Include in the department's strategic plan developed under s. 186.021 a summary of all aspects of the public health related to the responsibilities delegated to the department

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under s. 20.43(1) mission and health status objectives to direct
the use of public health resources with an emphasis on
prevention.

- (4) Administer and enforce laws and rules relating to sanitation, control of communicable diseases, <u>and</u> illnesses and hazards to health among humans and from animals to humans, and the general health of the people of the state.
- (5) Cooperate with and accept assistance from federal, state, and local officials for the prevention and suppression of communicable and other diseases, illnesses, injuries, and hazards to human health and cooperate with the Federal Government in enforcing public health laws and regulations.
- (6) Declare, enforce, modify, and abolish quarantine of persons, animals, and premises as the circumstances indicate for controlling communicable diseases or providing protection from unsafe conditions that pose a threat to public health, except as provided in ss. 384.28 and 392.545-392.60.
- (a) The department shall adopt rules to specify the conditions and procedures for imposing and releasing a quarantine. The rules must include provisions related to:
  - 1. The closure of premises.

- 2. The movement of persons or animals exposed to or infected with a communicable disease.
- 3. The tests or treatment, including vaccination, for communicable disease required prior to employment or admission to the premises or to comply with a quarantine.
- 4. Testing or destruction of animals with or suspected of having a disease transmissible to humans.

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393 5. Access by the department to quarantined premises.

- 6. The disinfection of quarantined animals, persons, or premises.
  - 7. Methods of quarantine.

- (b) Any health regulation that restricts travel or trade within the state may not be adopted or enforced in this state except by authority of the department.
- (7) Identify, diagnose, investigate, and conduct surveillance of communicable diseases in the state and promote and implement interventions that prevent or limit the impact and spread of disease in the state Provide for a thorough investigation and study of the incidence, causes, modes of propagation and transmission, and means of prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health.
- alerts or advisories Provide for the dissemination of information to the public relative to the prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health. The department shall conduct a workshop before issuing any health alert or advisory relating to food-borne illness or communicable disease in public lodging or food service establishments in order to inform persons, trade associations, and businesses of the risk to public health and to seek the input of affected persons, trade associations, and businesses on the best methods of informing and protecting the public. The department shall conduct a workshop before issuing any such alert or advisory, except in an emergency, in which case the workshop must be held within 14 days after the issuance of the

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421 emergency alert or advisory.

- (9) Act as registrar of vital statistics.
- (10) Cooperate with and assist federal health officials in enforcing public health laws and regulations.
- (11) Cooperate with other departments, local officials, and private boards and organizations for the improvement and preservation of the public health.
  - (12) Maintain a statewide injury-prevention program.
- (10) (13) Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of law conferring duties upon it. This subsection does not authorize the department to require a permit or license or to inspect a building or facility, unless such requirement is specifically provided by law.
- (11) (14) Perform any other duties expressly assigned to the department prescribed by law.
- Section 3. Subsection (16) of section 381.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 381.006 Environmental health.—The department shall conduct an environmental health program as part of fulfilling the state's public health mission. The purpose of this program is to detect and prevent disease caused by natural and manmade factors in the environment. The environmental health program shall include, but not be limited to:
- "group care facility" means any public or private school, assisted living facility, adult family-care home, adult day care center, short-term residential treatment center, residential treatment facility, home for special services, transitional

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449	living facility, crisis stabilization unit, hospice, prescribed
450	pediatric extended care center, intermediate care facility for
451	persons with developmental disabilities, or boarding school
452	housing, building or buildings, section of a building, or
453	distinct part of a building or other place, whether operated for
454	profit or not, which undertakes, through its ownership or
455	management, to provide one or more personal services, care,
456	protection, and supervision to persons who require such services
457	and who are not related to the owner or administrator. The
458	department may adopt rules necessary to protect the health and
459	safety of residents, staff, and patrons of group care
460	facilities, as defined in this paragraph. Rules related to
461	public and private schools shall be developed by such as child
462	care facilities, family day care homes, assisted living
463	facilities, adult day care centers, adult family care homes,
464	hospices, residential treatment facilities, crisis stabilization
465	units, pediatric extended care centers, intermediate care
466	facilities for the developmentally disabled, group care homes,
467	and, jointly with the Department of Education in consultation
468	with the department, private and public schools. These Rules may
469	include definitions of terms; provisions relating to operation
470	and maintenance of facilities, buildings, grounds, equipment,
471	furnishings, and occupant-space requirements; lighting; heating,
472	cooling, and ventilation; food service; water supply and
473	plumbing; sewage; sanitary facilities; insect and rodent
474	control; garbage; safety; personnel health, hygiene, and work
475	practices; and other matters the department finds are
476	appropriate or necessary to protect the safety and health of the

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residents, staff, students, faculty, or patrons. The department may not adopt rules that conflict with rules adopted by the licensing or certifying agency. The department may enter and inspect at reasonable hours to determine compliance with applicable statutes or rules. In addition to any sanctions that the department may impose for violations of rules adopted under this section, the department shall also report such violations to any agency responsible for licensing or certifying the group care facility. The licensing or certifying agency may also impose any sanction based solely on the findings of the department.

The department may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) of section 381.0072, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Health or its representative county health department.
  - (b) "Food service establishment" means <u>detention</u>

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505	<u>racilities</u> , public or private schools, migrant labor camps,
506	assisted living facilities, adult family-care homes, adult day
507	care centers, short-term residential treatment centers,
508	residential treatment facilities, homes for special services,
509	transitional living facilities, crisis stabilization units,
510	hospices, prescribed pediatric extended care centers,
511	intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental
512	disabilities, boarding schools, civic or fraternal
513	organizations, bars and lounges, vending machines that dispense
514	potentially hazardous foods at facilities expressly named in
515	this paragraph, and facilities used as temporary food events or
516	mobile food units at any facility expressly named any facility,
517	as described in this paragraph, where food is prepared and
518	intended for individual portion service, including and includes
519	the site at which individual portions are provided, . The term
520	includes any such facility regardless of whether consumption is
521	on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a
522	charge for the food. The term includes detention facilities,
523	child care facilities, schools, institutions, civic or fraternal
524	organizations, bars and lounges and facilities used at temporary
525	food events, mobile food units, and vending machines at any
526	facility regulated under this section. The term does not include
527	any entity not expressly named in this paragraph private homes
528	where food is prepared or served for individual family
529	consumption; nor does the term include churches, synagogues, or
530	other not-for-profit religious organizations as long as these
531	organizations serve only their members and guests and do not
532	advertise food or drink for public consumption, or any facility

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or establishment permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509; nor does the term include any theater, if the primary use is as a theater and if patron service is limited to food items customarily served to the admittees of theaters; nor does the term include a research and development test kitchen limited to the use of employees and which is not open to the general public.

- (c) "Operator" means the owner, operator, keeper, proprietor, lessee, manager, assistant manager, agent, or employee of a food service establishment.
  - (2) DUTIES.-

(a) The department may advise and consult with the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Department of Children and Family Services concerning procedures related to the storage, preparation, serving, or display of food at any building, structure, or facility not expressly included in this section that is inspected, licensed, or regulated by those agencies.

(b) (a) The department shall adopt rules, including definitions of terms which are consistent with law prescribing minimum sanitation standards and manager certification requirements as prescribed in s. 509.039, and which shall be enforced in food service establishments as defined in this section. The sanitation standards must address the construction, operation, and maintenance of the establishment; lighting, ventilation, laundry rooms, lockers, use and storage of toxic materials and cleaning compounds, and first-aid supplies; plan

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561 review; design, construction, installation, location, 562 maintenance, sanitation, and storage of food equipment and utensils; employee training, health, hygiene, and work 563 564 practices; food supplies, preparation, storage, transportation, 565 and service, including access to the areas where food is stored 566 or prepared; and sanitary facilities and controls, including 567 water supply and sewage disposal; plumbing and toilet 568 facilities; garbage and refuse collection, storage, and 569 disposal; and vermin control. Public and private schools, if the 570 food service is operated by school employees, + hospitals 571 licensed under chapter 395; nursing homes licensed under part II 572 of chapter 400; child care facilities as defined in s. 402.301; 573 residential facilities colocated with a nursing home or 574 hospital, if all food is prepared in a central kitchen that 575 complies with nursing or hospital regulations; and bars and 576 lounges, civic organizations, and any other facility that is not 577 regulated under this section as defined by department rule, are 578 exempt from the rules developed for manager certification. The 579 department shall administer a comprehensive inspection, 580 monitoring, and sampling program to ensure such standards are 581 maintained. With respect to food service establishments 582 permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509, the 583 department shall assist the Division of Hotels and Restaurants 584 of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and 585 the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with 586 rulemaking by providing technical information. 587 (c) (b) The department shall carry out all provisions of 588 this chapter and all other applicable laws and rules relating to

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the inspection or regulation of food service establishments as defined in this section, for the purpose of safeguarding the public's health, safety, and welfare.

- (d) (e) The department shall inspect each food service establishment as often as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules. The department shall have the right of entry and access to these food service establishments at any reasonable time. In inspecting food service establishments as provided under this section, the department shall provide each inspected establishment with the food recovery brochure developed under s. 570.0725.
- (e)(d) The department or other appropriate regulatory entity may inspect theaters exempted in subsection (1) to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules pertaining to minimum sanitation standards. A fee for inspection shall be prescribed by rule, but the aggregate amount charged per year per theater establishment shall not exceed \$300, regardless of the entity providing the inspection.
  - (3) LICENSES REQUIRED.-

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(a) Licenses; annual renewals.—Each food service establishment regulated under this section shall obtain a license from the department annually. Food service establishment licenses shall expire annually and are not transferable from one place or individual to another. However, those facilities licensed by the department's Office of Licensure and Certification, the Child Care Services Program Office, or the Agency for Persons with Disabilities are exempt from this subsection. It shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree,

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punishable as provided in s. 381.0061, s. 775.082, or s. 775.083, for such an establishment to operate without this license. The department may refuse a license, or a renewal thereof, to any establishment that is not constructed or maintained in accordance with law and with the rules of the department. Annual application for renewal is not required.

- (b) Application for license.—Each person who plans to open a food service establishment regulated under this section and not regulated under chapter 500 or chapter 509 shall apply for and receive a license prior to the commencement of operation.
  - (6) IMMINENT DANGERS; STOP-SALE ORDERS.-
- (a) In the course of epidemiological investigations or for those establishments regulated by the department under this chapter, the department, to protect the public from food that is unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human consumption, may examine, sample, seize, and stop the sale or use of food to determine its condition. The department may stop the sale and supervise the proper destruction of food when the State Health Officer or his or her designee determines that such food represents a threat to the public health.
- (b) The department may determine that a food service establishment regulated under this section is an imminent danger to the public health and require its immediate closure when such establishment fails to comply with applicable sanitary and safety standards and, because of such failure, presents an imminent threat to the public's health, safety, and welfare. The department may accept inspection results from state and local building and firesafety officials and other regulatory agencies

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645l as justification for such actions. Any facility so deemed and closed shall remain closed until allowed by the department or by judicial order to reopen.

Section 5. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 381.0101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:
- "Primary environmental health program" means those programs determined by the department is expressly authorized by law to administer to be essential for providing basic environmental and sanitary protection to the public. At a minimum, These programs shall include food protection program work at food service establishments as defined in s. 381.0072 and onsite sewage treatment and disposal system evaluations.
- Section 6. Sections 381.001, 381.04015, 401.243, 411.23, 411.231, and 411.232, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 411.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 411.01 School readiness programs; early learning coalitions.-
  - (5) CREATION OF EARLY LEARNING COALITIONS.-
  - (d) Implementation.-

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- An early learning coalition may not implement the school readiness program until the coalition is authorized through approval of the coalition's school readiness plan by the Agency for Workforce Innovation.
- Each early learning coalition shall develop a plan for implementing the school readiness program to meet the requirements of this section and the performance standards and

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outcome measures adopted by the Agency for Workforce Innovation. The plan must demonstrate how the program will ensure that each 3-year-old and 4-year-old child in a publicly funded school readiness program receives scheduled activities and instruction designed to enhance the age-appropriate progress of the children in attaining the performance standards adopted by the Agency for Workforce Innovation under subparagraph (4)(d)8. Before implementing the school readiness program, the early learning coalition must submit the plan to the Agency for Workforce Innovation may approve the plan, reject the plan, or approve the plan with conditions. The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall review school readiness plans at least annually.

- 3. If the Agency for Workforce Innovation determines during the annual review of school readiness plans, or through monitoring and performance evaluations conducted under paragraph (4)(1), that an early learning coalition has not substantially implemented its plan, has not substantially met the performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the agency, or has not effectively administered the school readiness program or Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program, the Agency for Workforce Innovation may dissolve the coalition and temporarily contract with a qualified entity to continue school readiness and prekindergarten services in the coalition's county or multicounty region until the coalition is reestablished through resubmission of a school readiness plan and approval by the agency.
  - 4. The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall adopt

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criteria for the approval of school readiness plans. The criteria must be consistent with the performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the agency and must require each approved plan to include the following minimum standards and provisions:

- a. A sliding fee scale establishing a copayment for parents based upon their ability to pay, which is the same for all program providers, to be implemented and reflected in each program's budget.
- b. A choice of settings and locations in licensed, registered, religious-exempt, or school-based programs to be provided to parents.
- c. Instructional staff who have completed the training course as required in s. 402.305(2)(d)1., as well as staff who have additional training or credentials as required by the Agency for Workforce Innovation. The plan must provide a method for assuring the qualifications of all personnel in all program settings.
- d. Specific eligibility priorities for children within the early learning coalition's county or multicounty region in accordance with subsection (6).
- e. Performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the Agency for Workforce Innovation.
- f. Payment rates adopted by the early learning coalition and approved by the Agency for Workforce Innovation. Payment rates may not have the effect of limiting parental choice or creating standards or levels of services that have not been authorized by the Legislature.

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g. Systems support services, including a central agency, child care resource and referral, eligibility determinations, training of providers, and parent support and involvement.

- h. Direct enhancement services to families and children. System support and direct enhancement services shall be in addition to payments for the placement of children in school readiness programs.
- i. The business organization of the early learning coalition, which must include the coalition's articles of incorporation and bylaws if the coalition is organized as a corporation. If the coalition is not organized as a corporation or other business entity, the plan must include the contract with a fiscal agent. An early learning coalition may contract with other coalitions to achieve efficiency in multicounty services, and these contracts may be part of the coalition's school readiness plan.
- j. Strategies to meet the needs of unique populations, such as migrant workers.

As part of the school readiness plan, the early learning coalition may request the Governor to apply for a waiver to allow the coalition to administer the Head Start Program to accomplish the purposes of the school readiness program. If a school readiness plan demonstrates that specific statutory goals can be achieved more effectively by using procedures that require modification of existing rules, policies, or procedures, a request for a waiver to the Agency for Workforce Innovation may be submitted as part of the plan. Upon review, the Agency

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for Workforce Innovation may grant the proposed modification.

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- 5. Persons with an early childhood teaching certificate may provide support and supervision to other staff in the school readiness program.
- 6. An early learning coalition may not implement its school readiness plan until it submits the plan to and receives approval from the Agency for Workforce Innovation. Once the plan is approved, the plan and the services provided under the plan shall be controlled by the early learning coalition. The plan shall be reviewed and revised as necessary, but at least biennially. An early learning coalition may not implement the revisions until the coalition submits the revised plan to and receives approval from the Agency for Workforce Innovation. If the Agency for Workforce Innovation rejects a revised plan, the coalition must continue to operate under its prior approved plan.
- 7. Sections 125.901(2)(a)3. and, 411.221, and 411.232 do not apply to an early learning coalition with an approved school readiness plan. To facilitate innovative practices and to allow the regional establishment of school readiness programs, an early learning coalition may apply to the Governor and Cabinet for a waiver of, and the Governor and Cabinet may waive, any of the provisions of ss. 411.223, 411.232, and 1003.54, if the waiver is necessary for implementation of the coalition's school readiness plan.
- 8. Two or more counties may join for purposes of planning and implementing a school readiness program.
  - 9. An early learning coalition may, subject to approval by

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the Agency for Workforce Innovation as part of the coalition's school readiness plan, receive subsidized child care funds for all children eligible for any federal subsidized child care program.

- 10. An early learning coalition may enter into multiparty contracts with multicounty service providers in order to meet the needs of unique populations such as migrant workers.
- Section 8. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 411.224, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (e) and (f), respectively, and present paragraph (e) of that subsection is amended to read:
- 411.224 Family support planning process.—The Legislature establishes a family support planning process to be used by the Department of Children and Family Services as the service planning process for targeted individuals, children, and families under its purview.
- (2) To the extent possible within existing resources, the following populations must be included in the family support planning process:
- (e) Participants who are served by the Children's Early Investment Program established in s. 411.232.
- Section 9. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 509.013, 807 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 509.013 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
  - (4)(a) "Public lodging establishment" includes a transient public lodging establishment as defined in subparagraph 1. and a nontransient public lodging establishment as defined in subparagraph 2.

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1. "Transient public lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings which is rented to guests more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests.

2. "Nontransient public lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings which is rented to guests for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month.

License classifications of public lodging establishments, and the definitions therefor, are set out in s. 509.242. For the purpose of licensure, the term does not include condominium common elements as defined in s. 718.103.

(b) The following are excluded from the definitions in paragraph (a):

1. Any dormitory or other living or sleeping facility maintained by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students, faculty, or visitors;

2. Any <u>facility certified or licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the Department of Children and Family Services hospital, nursing home, sanitarium, assisted living facility, or other similar place <u>regulated under</u></u>

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841 s. 381.0072;

3. Any place renting four rental units or less, unless the rental units are advertised or held out to the public to be places that are regularly rented to transients;

- 4. Any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan and any individually or collectively owned one-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family dwelling house or dwelling unit that is rented for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, and that is not advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 1 calendar month, provided that no more than four rental units within a single complex of buildings are available for rent;
- 5. Any migrant labor camp or residential migrant housing permitted by the Department of Health; under ss. 381.008-381.00895; and
- 6. Any establishment inspected by the Department of Health and regulated by chapter 513.
- (5)(a) "Public food service establishment" means any building, vehicle, place, or structure, or any room or division in a building, vehicle, place, or structure where food is prepared, served, or sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises; called for or taken out by customers; or prepared prior to being delivered to another location for consumption.
- (b) The following are excluded from the definition in paragraph (a):
- 1. Any place maintained and operated by a public or

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869 private school, college, or university:

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- a. For the use of students and faculty; or
- b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs, carnivals, and athletic contests.
  - 2. Any eating place maintained and operated by a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization:
    - a. For the use of members and associates; or
  - b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs, carnivals, or athletic contests.
  - 3. Any eating place located on an airplane, train, bus, or watercraft which is a common carrier.
  - 4. Any eating place maintained by a <u>facility certified or</u> <u>licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care</u>

    <u>Administration or the Department of Children and Family Services</u>

    <u>hospital</u>, nursing home, sanitarium, assisted living facility,

    <u>adult day care center</u>, or other similar place that is regulated under s. 381.0072.
  - 5. Any place of business issued a permit or inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under s. 500.12.
  - 6. Any place of business where the food available for consumption is limited to ice, beverages with or without garnishment, popcorn, or prepackaged items sold without additions or preparation.
- 7. Any theater, if the primary use is as a theater and if patron service is limited to food items customarily served to the admittees of theaters.

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8. Any vending machine that dispenses any food or beverages other than potentially hazardous foods, as defined by division rule.

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- 9. Any vending machine that dispenses potentially hazardous food and which is located in a facility regulated under s. 381.0072.
- 10. Any research and development test kitchen limited to the use of employees and which is not open to the general public.
  - Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION			
	ADOPTED (Y/N)			
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)			
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)			
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)			
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)			
	OTHER			
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations			
2	Committee			
3	Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:			
4				
5	Amendment (with title amendment)			
6	Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:			
7	Section 1. Section 20.43, Florida Statutes, is amended to			
8	read:			
9	20.43 Department of Health.—There is created a Department			
10	of Health.			
11	(1) <u>(a)</u> The <del>purpose of the</del> Department of Health is			
12	responsible for to promote and protect the health of all			
13	residents and visitors in the state through organized state and			
14	community efforts, including cooperative agreements with			
15	counties. The department shall:			
16	$\frac{1.(a)}{a}$ Identifying, diagnosing, investigating, and			
17	conducting surveillance of communicable diseases in the state			
18	Prevent to the fullest extent possible, the occurrence and			

 Amendment No. 1 progression of communicable and noncommunicable diseases and disabilities.

- <u>2.(b)</u> Implementing interventions that prevent or limit the impact or spread of disease in the state Maintain a constant surveillance of disease occurrence and accumulate health statistics necessary to establish disease trends and to design health programs.
- 3.(c) Maintaining and coordinating preparedness for and responses to public health emergencies in the state Conduct special studies of the causes of diseases and formulate preventive strategies.
- <u>4.(d)</u> Regulating environmental activities that have a direct impact on public health in the state Promote the maintenance and improvement of the environment as it affects public health.
- 5.(e) Administering and providing health and related services for targeted populations in the state Promote the maintenance and improvement of health in the residents of the state.
- 6.(f) Collecting, managing, and analyzing vital statistics data in the state Provide leadership, in cooperation with the public and private sectors, in establishing statewide and community public health delivery systems.
- (g) Provide health care and early intervention services to infants, toddlers, children, adolescents, and high-risk perinatal patients who are at risk for disabling conditions or have chronic illnesses.

- (h) Provide services to abused and neglected children through child protection teams and sexual abuse treatment programs.
- (i) Develop working associations with all agencies and organizations involved and interested in health and health care delivery.
- (j) Analyze trends in the evolution of health systems, and identify and promote the use of innovative, cost-effective health-delivery systems.
- (k) Serve as the statewide repository of all aggregate data accumulated by state agencies related to health care; analyze that data and issue periodic reports and policy statements, as appropriate; require that all aggregated data be kept in a manner that promotes easy utilization by the public, state agencies, and all other interested parties; provide technical assistance as required; and work cooperatively with the state's higher education programs to promote further study and analysis of health care systems and health care outcomes.
- (1) Include in the department's strategic plan developed under s. 186.021 an assessment of current health programs, systems, and costs; projections of future problems and opportunities; and recommended changes that are needed in the health care system to improve the public health.
- 7.(m) Regulating Regulate health practitioners, to the extent authorized by the Legislature, as necessary for the preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. This paragraph expires on July 1, 2011.

- (b) By November 1, 2010, the department shall submit a proposal to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate substantive legislative committees for a new department structure based upon the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (a). The proposal shall include reductions in the number of departmental bureaus and divisions and limits on the number of executive positions in a manner that enables the department to fulfill the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (a). The department shall identify existing functions and activities that are inconsistent with the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (a) and shall provide a job description for each bureau chief and division director position proposed for retention.
- Surgeon General and State Health Officer. The State Surgeon General must be a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has advanced training or extensive experience in public health administration. The State Surgeon General is appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. The State Surgeon General serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The State Surgeon General shall manage the department as it carries out the responsibilities delegated under paragraph (1)(a) serve as the leading voice on wellness and disease prevention efforts, including the promotion of healthful lifestyles, immunization practices, health literacy, and the assessment and promotion of the physician and health care workforce in order to meet the health care needs of the state. The State Surgeon General shall focus on advocating healthy

- lifestyles, developing public health policy, and building collaborative partnerships with schools, businesses, health care practitioners, community-based organizations, and public and private institutions in order to promote health literacy and optimum quality of life for all Floridians.
- (b) The Officer of Women's Health Strategy is established within the Department of Health and shall report directly to the State Surgeon General.
- (3) The following divisions of the Department of Health are established:
- (a) Division of Administration. This paragraph expires

  July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (b) Division of Environmental Health. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (c) Division of Disease Control. This paragraph expires

  July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (d) Division of Family Health Services. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (e) Division of Children's Medical Services Network. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (f) Division of Emergency Medical Operations. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.

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- (g) Division of Medical Quality Assurance, which is responsible for the following boards and professions established within the division:
  - 1. The Board of Acupuncture, created under chapter 457.
  - 2. The Board of Medicine, created under chapter 458.
- 3. The Board of Osteopathic Medicine, created under chapter 459.
- 4. The Board of Chiropractic Medicine, created under chapter 460.
- 5. The Board of Podiatric Medicine, created under chapter 461.
  - 6. Naturopathy, as provided under chapter 462.
  - 7. The Board of Optometry, created under chapter 463.
- 8. The Board of Nursing, created under part I of chapter 464.
- 9. Nursing assistants, as provided under part II of chapter 464.
  - 10. The Board of Pharmacy, created under chapter 465.
  - 11. The Board of Dentistry, created under chapter 466.
    - 12. Midwifery, as provided under chapter 467.
- 149 13. The Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, created under part I of chapter 468.
  - 14. The Board of Nursing Home Administrators, created under part II of chapter 468.
- 153 15. The Board of Occupational Therapy, created under part 154 III of chapter 468.
- 16. Respiratory therapy, as provided under part V of chapter 468.

- 157 17. Dietetics and nutrition practice, as provided under part X of chapter 468.
- 18. The Board of Athletic Training, created under part 160 XIII of chapter 468.
- 161 19. The Board of Orthotists and Prosthetists, created under part XIV of chapter 468.
  - 20. Electrolysis, as provided under chapter 478.
- 21. The Board of Massage Therapy, created under chapter 480.
- 166 22. The Board of Clinical Laboratory Personnel, created under part III of chapter 483.
  - 23. Medical physicists, as provided under part IV of chapter 483.
  - 24. The Board of Opticianry, created under part I of chapter 484.
  - 25. The Board of Hearing Aid Specialists, created under part II of chapter 484.
  - 26. The Board of Physical Therapy Practice, created under chapter 486.
    - 27. The Board of Psychology, created under chapter 490.
    - 28. School psychologists, as provided under chapter 490.
  - 29. The Board of Clinical Social Work, Marriage and Family Therapy, and Mental Health Counseling, created under chapter 491.

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This paragraph expires July 1, 2011.

- (h) Division of Children's Medical Services Prevention and Intervention. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (i) Division of Information Technology. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (j) Division of Health Access and Tobacco. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (k) Division of Disability Determinations. This paragraph expires July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature before that date.
- (4)(a) The members of each board within the department shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Consumer members on the board shall be appointed pursuant to paragraph (b). Members shall be appointed for 4-year terms, and such terms shall expire on October 31. However, a term of less than 4 years may be used to ensure that:
- 1. No more than two members' terms expire during the same calendar year for boards consisting of seven or eight members.
- 2. No more than 3 members' terms expire during the same calendar year for boards consisting of 9 to 12 members.
- 3. No more than 5 members' terms expire during the same calendar year for boards consisting of 13 or more members.

A member whose term has expired shall continue to serve on the board until such time as a replacement is appointed. A vacancy on the board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the

term in the same manner as the original appointment. No member may serve for more than the remaining portion of a previous member's unexpired term, plus two consecutive 4-year terms of the member's own appointment thereafter.

- (b) Each board with five or more members shall have at least two consumer members who are not, and have never been, members or practitioners of the profession regulated by such board or of any closely related profession. Each board with fewer than five members shall have at least one consumer member who is not, and has never been, a member or practitioner of the profession regulated by such board or of any closely related profession.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department is authorized to establish uniform application forms and certificates of licensure for use by the boards within the department. Nothing in this paragraph authorizes the department to vary any substantive requirements, duties, or eligibilities for licensure or certification as provided by law.
- its public health programs through its county health departments and may, for administrative purposes and efficient service delivery, establish multicounty up to 15 service areas to carry out such duties as may be prescribed by the State Surgeon General. The boundaries of the service areas shall be the same as, or combinations of, the service districts of the Department of Children and Family Services established in s. 20.19 and, to the extent practicable, shall take into consideration the boundaries of the jobs and education regional boards.

- (6) The State Surgeon General <u>may</u> and division directors are authorized to appoint ad hoc advisory committees as necessary to address issues relating to the responsibilities delegated to the department under paragraph (1)(a). The issue or problem that the ad hoc committee shall address, and the timeframe within which the committee is to complete its work, shall be specified at the time the committee is appointed. Ad hoc advisory committees shall include representatives of groups or entities affected by the issue or problem that the committee is asked to examine. Members of ad hoc advisory committees shall receive no compensation, but may, within existing departmental resources, receive reimbursement for travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.
- (7) To protect and improve the public health, the department may use state or federal funds to:
- (a) Provide incentives, including, but not limited to, the promotional items listed in paragraph (b), food and including food coupons, and payment for travel expenses, for encouraging healthy lifestyle and disease prevention behaviors and patient compliance with medical treatment, such as tuberculosis therapy and smoking cessation programs. Such incentives shall be intended to cause individuals to take action to improve their health. Any incentive for food, food coupons, or travel expenses may not exceed the limitations in s. 112.061.
- (b) Plan and conduct health education campaigns for the purpose of protecting or improving public health. The department may purchase promotional items, such as, but not limited to, t-shirts, hats, sports items such as water bottles and sweat

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bands, calendars, nutritional charts, baby bibs, growth charts, and other items printed with health promotion messages, and advertising, such as space on billboards or in publications or radio or television time, for health information and promotional messages that recognize that the following behaviors, among others, are detrimental to public health: unprotected sexual intercourse, other than with one's spouse; cigarette and cigar smoking, use of smokeless tobacco products, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke; alcohol consumption or other substance abuse during pregnancy; alcohol abuse or other substance abuse; lack of exercise and poor diet and nutrition habits; and failure to recognize and address a genetic tendency to suffer from sickle-cell anemia, diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, or cancer. For purposes of activities under this paragraph, the Department of Health may establish requirements for local matching funds or in-kind contributions to create and distribute advertisements, in either print or electronic format, which are concerned with each of the targeted behaviors, establish an independent evaluation and feedback system for the public health communication campaign, and monitor and evaluate the efforts to determine which of the techniques and methodologies are most effective.

(c) Plan and conduct promotional campaigns to recruit health professionals to be employed by the department or to recruit participants in departmental programs for health practitioners, such as scholarship, loan repayment, or volunteer programs. To this effect the department may purchase promotional items and advertising.

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- (8) The department may hold copyrights, trademarks, and service marks and enforce its rights with respect thereto, except such authority does not extend to any public records relating to the department's responsibilities for health care practitioners regulated under part II of chapter 455.
- (7) (9) There is established within the Department of Health the Office of Minority Health.
- (8) (a) Beginning in fiscal year 2010-2011, the department shall initiate or commence new programs, including any new federally funded or grant-supported initiative, or make changes in current programs only when the Legislature expressly authorizes the department to do so.
- (b) Beginning in fiscal year 2010-2011, prior to applying for any continuation federal or private grants, the department shall request express approval of the Legislative Budget

  Commission. The request for approval shall provide detailed information about the purpose of the grant, the prior use of the grant, the need for continuation, the intended use of the continuation funds, and the number of full-time permanent or temporary employees that participate in administering the program funded by the grant. This subparagraph is subject to the notice, review and objection procedures set forth in s.

  216.177.
- Section 2. Section 381.0011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 381.0011 Duties and powers of the Department of Health.—It is the duty of the Department of Health to:

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- (1) Assess the public health status and needs of the state pursuant to the responsibilities delegated to the department under s. 20.43 through statewide data collection and other appropriate means, with special attention to future needs that may result from population growth, technological advancements, new societal priorities, or other changes.
- disaster response functions to: investigate and control the spread of disease; coordinate the availability and staffing of special needs shelters; support patient evacuation; ensure the safety of food and drugs; provide critical incident stress debriefing; and provide surveillance and control of radiological, chemical, biological, and other environmental hazards Formulate general policies affecting the public health of the state.
- (3) Include in the department's strategic plan developed under s. 186.021 a summary of all aspects of the public health related to the responsibilities delegated to the department under s. 20.43(1) mission and health status objectives to direct the use of public health resources with an emphasis on prevention.
- (4) Administer and enforce laws and rules relating to sanitation, control of communicable diseases, <u>and</u> illnesses and hazards to health among humans and from animals to humans, and the general health of the people of the state.
- (5) Cooperate with and accept assistance from federal, state, and local officials for the prevention and suppression of communicable and other diseases, illnesses, injuries, and

- hazards to human health <u>and cooperate with the Federal</u>
  Government in enforcing public health laws and regulations.
- (6) Declare, enforce, modify, and abolish quarantine of persons, animals, and premises as the circumstances indicate for controlling communicable diseases or providing protection from unsafe conditions that pose a threat to public health, except as provided in ss. 384.28 and 392.545-392.60.
- (a) The department shall adopt rules to specify the conditions and procedures for imposing and releasing a quarantine. The rules must include provisions related to:
  - 1. The closure of premises.
- 2. The movement of persons or animals exposed to or infected with a communicable disease.
- 3. The tests or treatment, including vaccination, for communicable disease required prior to employment or admission to the premises or to comply with a quarantine.
- 4. Testing or destruction of animals with or suspected of having a disease transmissible to humans.
  - 5. Access by the department to quarantined premises.
- 6. The disinfection of quarantined animals, persons, or premises.
  - 7. Methods of quarantine.
- (b) Any health regulation that restricts travel or trade within the state may not be adopted or enforced in this state except by authority of the department.
- (7) Identify, diagnose, investigate, and conduct surveillance of communicable diseases in the state and promote and implement interventions that prevent or limit the impact and

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spread of disease in the state Provide for a thorough investigation and study of the incidence, causes, modes of propagation and transmission, and means of prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health.

- Issue, as necessary and in its discretion, health alerts or advisories Provide for the dissemination of information to the public relative to the prevention, control, and cure of diseases, illnesses, and hazards to human health. The department shall conduct a workshop before issuing any health-alert or advisory relating to food-borne illness or communicable disease in public lodging or food service establishments in order to inform persons, trade associations, and businesses of the risk to public health and to seek the input of affected persons, trade associations, and businesses on the best methods of informing and protecting the public. The department shall conduct a workshop before issuing any such alert or advisory, except in an emergency, in which case the workshop must be held within 14 days after the issuance of the emergency alert or advisory.
  - Act as registrar of vital statistics.
- (10) Cooperate with and assist federal health officials in enforcing public health laws and regulations.
- (11) Cooperate with other departments, local officials, and private boards and organizations for the improvement and preservation of the public health.
  - (12) Maintain a statewide injury-prevention program.
- (10) (13) Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of law conferring duties upon it.

This subsection does not authorize the department to require a permit or license or to inspect a building or facility, unless such requirement is specifically provided by law.

(11) (14) Perform any other duties expressly assigned to the department prescribed by law.

Section 3. Subsection (16) of section 381.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.006 Environmental health.—The department shall conduct an environmental health program as part of fulfilling the state's public health mission. The purpose of this program is to detect and prevent disease caused by natural and manmade factors in the environment. The environmental health program shall include, but not be limited to:

"group care facility" means any public or private school, assisted living facility, adult family-care home, adult day care center, short-term residential treatment center, residential treatment facility, home for special services, transitional living facility, crisis stabilization unit, hospice, prescribed pediatric extended care center, intermediate care facility for persons with developmental disabilities, or boarding school housing, building or buildings, section of a building, or distinct part of a building or other place, whether operated for profit or not, which undertakes, through its ownership or management, to provide one or more personal services, care, protection, and supervision to persons who require such services and who are not related to the owner or administrator. The department may adopt rules necessary to protect the health and

Amendment No. 1 434 safety of residents, staff, and patrons of group care 435 facilities, as defined in this paragraph. Rules related to 436 public and private schools shall be developed by such as child 437 care facilities, family day care homes, assisted living 438 facilities, adult day care centers, adult family care homes, 439 hospices, residential treatment facilities, crisis stabilization 440 units, pediatric extended care centers, intermediate care 441 facilities for the developmentally disabled, group care homes, 442 and, jointly with the Department of Education in consultation 443 with the department, private and public schools. These Rules may 444 include definitions of terms; provisions relating to operation 445 and maintenance of facilities, buildings, grounds, equipment, 446 furnishings, and occupant-space requirements; lighting; heating, 447 cooling, and ventilation; food service; water supply and 448 plumbing; sewage; sanitary facilities; insect and rodent 449 control; garbage; safety; personnel health, hygiene, and work 450 practices; and other matters the department finds are 451 appropriate or necessary to protect the safety and health of the 452 residents, staff, students, faculty, or patrons. The department 453 may not adopt rules that conflict with rules adopted by the 454 licensing or certifying agency. The department may enter and 455 inspect at reasonable hours to determine compliance with 456 applicable statutes or rules. In addition to any sanctions that 457 the department may impose for violations of rules adopted under 458 this section, the department shall also report such violations 459 to any agency responsible for licensing or certifying the group 460 care facility. The licensing or certifying agency may also

impose any sanction based solely on the findings of the 461 department.

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The department may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) of section Section 4. 381.0072, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

- DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term: (1)
- "Department" means the Department of Health or its (a) representative county health department.
- (b) "Food service establishment" means detention facilities, public or private schools, migrant labor camps, assisted living facilities, adult family-care homes, adult day care centers, short-term residential treatment centers, residential treatment facilities, homes for special services, transitional living facilities, crisis stabilization units, hospices, prescribed pediatric extended care centers, intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, boarding schools, civic or fraternal organizations, bars and lounges, vending machines that dispense

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Amendment No. 1 potentially hazardous foods at facilities expressly named in this paragraph, and facilities used as temporary food events or mobile food units at any facility expressly named any facility, as described in this paragraph, where food is prepared and intended for individual portion service, including and includes the site at which individual portions are provided, . The term includes any such facility regardless of whether consumption is on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the food. The term includes detention facilities, child care facilities, schools, institutions, civic or fraternal organizations, bars and lounges and facilities used at temporary food events, mobile food units, and vending machines at any facility regulated under this section. The term does not include any entity not expressly named in this paragraph private homes where food is prepared or served for individual family consumption; nor does the term include churches, synagogues, or other not-for-profit religious organizations as long as these organizations serve only their members and quests and do not advertise food or drink for public consumption, or any facility or establishment permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509; nor does the term include any theater, if the primary use is as a theater and if patron service is limited to food items customarily served to the admittees of theaters; nor does the term include a research and development test kitchen limited to the use of employees and which is not open to the general public.

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- (c) "Operator" means the owner, operator, keeper, proprietor, lessee, manager, assistant manager, agent, or employee of a food service establishment.
  - (2) DUTIES.-
- (a) The department may advise and consult with the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Department of Children and Family Services concerning procedures related to the storage, preparation, serving, or display of food at any building, structure, or facility not expressly included in this section that is inspected, licensed, or regulated by those agencies.
- (b) (a) The department shall adopt rules, including definitions of terms which are consistent with law prescribing minimum sanitation standards and manager certification requirements as prescribed in s. 509.039, and which shall be enforced in food service establishments as defined in this section. The sanitation standards must address the construction, operation, and maintenance of the establishment; lighting, ventilation, laundry rooms, lockers, use and storage of toxic materials and cleaning compounds, and first-aid supplies; plan review; design, construction, installation, location, maintenance, sanitation, and storage of food equipment and utensils; employee training, health, hygiene, and work practices; food supplies, preparation, storage, transportation, and service, including access to the areas where food is stored or prepared; and sanitary facilities and controls, including water supply and sewage disposal; plumbing and toilet

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facilities; garbage and refuse collection, storage, and disposal; and vermin control. Public and private schools, if the food service is operated by school employees, + hospitals licensed under chapter 395; nursing homes licensed under part II of chapter 400; child care facilities as defined in s. 402.301; residential facilities colocated with a nursing home or hospital, if all food is prepared in a central kitchen that complies with nursing or hospital regulations; and bars and lounges, civic organizations, and any other facility that is not regulated under this section as defined by department rule, are exempt from the rules developed for manager certification. The department shall administer a comprehensive inspection, monitoring, and sampling program to ensure such standards are maintained. With respect to food service establishments permitted or licensed under chapter 500 or chapter 509, the department shall assist the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services with rulemaking by providing technical information.

(c) (b) The department shall carry out all provisions of this chapter and all other applicable laws and rules relating to the inspection or regulation of food service establishments as defined in this section, for the purpose of safeguarding the public's health, safety, and welfare.

(d)(e) The department shall inspect each food service establishment as often as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules. The department shall have the right of entry and access to these food service establishments at any

reasonable time. In inspecting food service establishments as provided under this section, the department shall provide each inspected establishment with the food recovery brochure developed under s. 570.0725.

- (e)(d) The department or other appropriate regulatory entity may inspect theaters exempted in subsection (1) to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules pertaining to minimum sanitation standards. A fee for inspection shall be prescribed by rule, but the aggregate amount charged per year per theater establishment shall not exceed \$300, regardless of the entity providing the inspection.
  - (3) LICENSES REQUIRED.-
- establishment regulated under this section shall obtain a license from the department annually. Food service establishment licenses shall expire annually and are not transferable from one place or individual to another. However, those facilities licensed by the department's Office of Licensure and Certification, the Child Care Services Program Office, or the Agency for Persons with Disabilities are exempt from this subsection. It shall be a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 381.0061, s. 775.082, or s. 775.083, for such an establishment to operate without this license. The department may refuse a license, or a renewal thereof, to any establishment that is not constructed or maintained in accordance with law and with the rules of the department. Annual application for renewal is not required.

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- (b) Application for license.—Each person who plans to open a food service establishment regulated under this section and not regulated under chapter 500 or chapter 509 shall apply for and receive a license prior to the commencement of operation.
  - (6) IMMINENT DANGERS; STOP-SALE ORDERS.-
- (a) In the course of epidemiological investigations or for those establishments regulated by the department under this chapter, the department, to protect the public from food that is unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human consumption, may examine, sample, seize, and stop the sale or use of food to determine its condition. The department may stop the sale and supervise the proper destruction of food when the State Health Officer or his or her designee determines that such food represents a threat to the public health.
- establishment regulated under this section is an imminent danger to the public health and require its immediate closure when such establishment fails to comply with applicable sanitary and safety standards and, because of such failure, presents an imminent threat to the public's health, safety, and welfare. The department may accept inspection results from state and local building and firesafety officials and other regulatory agencies as justification for such actions. Any facility so deemed and closed shall remain closed until allowed by the department or by judicial order to reopen.
- Section 5. Paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 381.0101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

- programs determined by the department is expressly authorized by law to administer to be essential for providing basic environmental and sanitary protection to the public. At a minimum, These programs shall include food protection program work at food service establishments as defined in s. 381.0072 and onsite sewage treatment and disposal system evaluations.
- Section 6. <u>Sections 381.001, 381.04015, 381.0403, 401.243, 411.231, and 411.232, Florida Statutes, are repealed.</u>
- Section 7. Section 381.4018, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 381.4018 Physician workforce assessment and development.-
  - (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Consortium" or "consortia" means a combination of statutory teaching hospitals, statutory rural hospitals, other hospitals, accredited medical schools, clinics operated by the Department of Health, clinics operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, area health education centers, community health centers, federally qualified health centers, prison clinics, local community clinics, or other programs. At least one member of the consortium shall be a sponsoring institution accredited or currently seeking accreditation by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association.
- (b) "Council" means the Physician Workforce Advisory Council.
  - (c) "Department" means the Department of Health.

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- (d) "Graduate medical education program" means a program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association.
- (e) "Primary care specialty" means emergency medicine, family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, psychiatry, obstetrics and gynecology, and combined internal medicine and other specialties as determined by the Physician Workforce Advisory Council or the Department of Health.
- (2) (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT. The Legislature recognizes that physician workforce planning is an essential component of ensuring that there is an adequate and appropriate supply of well-trained physicians to meet this state's future health care service needs as the general population and elderly population of the state increase. The Legislature finds that items to consider relative to assessing the physician workforce may include physician practice status; specialty mix; geographic distribution; demographic information, including, but not limited to, age, gender, race, and cultural considerations; and needs of current or projected medically underserved areas in the state. Long-term strategic planning is essential as the period from the time a medical student enters medical school to completion of graduate medical education may range from 7 to 10 years or longer. The Legislature recognizes that strategies to provide for a well-trained supply of physicians must include ensuring the availability and capacity of quality graduate medical schools and graduate medical education programs in this state, as well as using new or existing state and federal programs providing incentives for physicians to practice in

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needed specialties and in underserved areas in a manner that addresses projected needs for physician manpower.

- (3)(2) PURPOSE.—The Department of Health shall serve as a coordinating and strategic planning body to actively assess the state's current and future physician workforce needs and work with multiple stakeholders to develop strategies and alternatives to address current and projected physician workforce needs.
- (4)(3) GENERAL FUNCTIONS.—The department shall maximize the use of existing programs under the jurisdiction of the department and other state agencies and coordinate governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders and resources in order to develop a state strategic plan and assess the implementation of such strategic plan. In developing the state strategic plan, the department shall:
- (a) Monitor, evaluate, and report on the supply and distribution of physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459. The department shall maintain a database to serve as a statewide source of data concerning the physician workforce.
- (b) Develop a model and quantify, on an ongoing basis, the adequacy of the state's current and future physician workforce as reliable data becomes available. Such model must take into account demographics, physician practice status, place of education and training, generational changes, population growth, economic indicators, and issues concerning the "pipeline" into medical education.
- (c) Develop and recommend strategies to determine whether the number of qualified medical school applicants who might

become competent, practicing physicians in this state will be sufficient to meet the capacity of the state's medical schools. If appropriate, the department shall, working with representatives of appropriate governmental and nongovernmental entities, develop strategies and recommendations and identify best practice programs that introduce health care as a profession and strengthen skills needed for medical school admission for elementary, middle, and high school students, and improve premedical education at the precollege and college level in order to increase this state's potential pool of medical students.

- (d) Develop strategies to ensure that the number of graduates from the state's public and private allopathic and osteopathic medical schools are adequate to meet physician workforce needs, based on the analysis of the physician workforce data, so as to provide a high-quality medical education to students in a manner that recognizes the uniqueness of each new and existing medical school in this state.
- (e) Pursue strategies and policies to create, expand, and maintain graduate medical education positions in the state based on the analysis of the physician workforce data. Such strategies and policies must take into account the effect of federal funding limitations on the expansion and creation of positions in graduate medical education. The department shall develop options to address such federal funding limitations. The department shall consider options to provide direct state funding for graduate medical education positions in a manner that addresses requirements and needs relative to accreditation

of graduate medical education programs. The department shall consider funding residency positions as a means of addressing needed physician specialty areas, rural areas having a shortage of physicians, and areas of ongoing critical need, and as a means of addressing the state's physician workforce needs based on an ongoing analysis of physician workforce data.

- (f) Develop strategies to maximize federal and state programs that provide for the use of incentives to attract physicians to this state or retain physicians within the state. Such strategies should explore and maximize federal-state partnerships that provide incentives for physicians to practice in federally designated shortage areas. Strategies shall also consider the use of state programs, such as the Florida Health Service Corps established pursuant to s. 381.0302 and the Medical Education Reimbursement and Loan Repayment Program pursuant to s. 1009.65, which provide for education loan repayment or loan forgiveness and provide monetary incentives for physicians to relocate to underserved areas of the state.
- physician workforce needs, undergraduate medical education, and graduate medical education provided by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance, the Community Hospital Education Program and the Graduate Medical Education Committee established pursuant to s. 381.0403, area health education center networks established pursuant to s. 381.0402, and other offices and programs within the Department of Health as designated by the State Surgeon General.

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Work in conjunction with and act as a coordinating (h) body for governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders to address matters relating to the state's physician workforce assessment and development for the purpose of ensuring an adequate supply of well-trained physicians to meet the state's future needs. Such governmental stakeholders shall include, but need not be limited to, the State Surgeon General or his or her designee, the Commissioner of Education or his or her designee, the Secretary of Health Care Administration or his or her designee, and the Chancellor of the State University System or his or her designee from the Board of Covernors of the State University System, and, at the discretion of the department, other representatives of state and local agencies that are involved in assessing, educating, or training the state's current or future physicians. Other stakeholders shall include, but need not be limited to, organizations representing the state's public and private allopathic and osteopathic medical schools; organizations representing hospitals and other institutions providing health care, particularly those that have an interest in providing accredited medical education and graduate medical education to medical students and medical residents; organizations representing allopathic and osteopathic practicing physicians; and, at the discretion of the department, representatives of other organizations or entities involved in assessing, educating, or training the state's current or future physicians.

- (i) Serve as a liaison with other states and federal agencies and programs in order to enhance resources available to the state's physician workforce and medical education continuum.
- (j) Act as a clearinghouse for collecting and disseminating information concerning the physician workforce and medical education continuum in this state.
- (5) PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE ADVISORY COUNCIL.—There is created in the Department of Health the Physician Workforce Advisory Council, an advisory council as defined in s. 20.03. The council shall comply with the requirements of s. 20.052, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (a) The council shall be composed of the following 23 members:
- 1. The following members appointed by the State Surgeon General:
  - a. A designee from the department.
- b. An individual recommended by the Area Health Education Center Network.
- c. Two individuals recommended by the Council of Florida

  Medical School Deans, one representing a college of allopathic

  medicine and one representing a college of osteopathic medicine.
- d. Two individuals recommended by the Florida Hospital
  Association, one representing a statutory teaching hospital and
  one representing a hospital that is licensed under chapter 395,
  has an accredited graduate medical education program, and is not
  a statutory teaching hospital.

- e. Two individuals recommended by the Florida Medical
  Association, one representing a primary care specialty and one representing a nonprimary care specialty.
- f. Two individuals recommended by the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association, one representing a primary care specialty and one representing a nonprimary care specialty.
- g. Two individuals who are program directors of accredited graduate medical education programs, one representing a program that is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education and one representing a program that is accredited by the American Osteopathic Association.
- $\underline{\text{h. An individual recommended by the Florida Justice}} \\ \text{Association.}$
- <u>i.</u> An individual representing a profession in the field of health services administration.
  - j. A layperson member.

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- Each entity authorized to make recommendations under this subparagraph shall make at least two recommendations to the State Surgeon General for each appointment to the council. The State Surgeon General shall appoint one member for each position from among the recommendations made by each authorized entity.
- 2. The following members appointed by the respective agency head, legislative presiding officer, or congressional delegation:
  - a. The Commissioner of Education or his or her designee.
- b. The Chancellor of the State University System or his or her designee.

- c. The Secretary of Health Care Administration or his or her designee.
- d. The executive director of the Department of Veterans'
  Affairs or his or her designee.
- e. The Secretary of Elderly Affairs or his or her designee.
  - f. The President of the Senate or his or her designee.
- g. The Speaker of the House of Representatives or his or her designee.
  - h. A designee of Florida's Congressional Delegation.
- (b) Each council member shall be appointed to a 4-year term. An individual may not serve more than two terms. Any council member may be removed from office for malfeasance; misfeasance; neglect of duty; incompetence; permanent inability to perform official duties; or pleading guilty or nolo contendere to, or being found guilty of, a felony. Any council member who meets the criteria for removal, or who is otherwise unwilling or unable to properly fulfill the duties of the office, shall be succeeded by an individual chosen by the State Surgeon General to serve out the remainder of the council member's term. If the remainder of the replaced council member's term is less than 18 months, notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the succeeding council member may be reappointed twice by the State Surgeon General.
- (c) The chair of the council is the State Surgeon General, who shall designate a vice chair to serve in the absence of the State Surgeon General. A vacancy shall be filled for the

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- remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.
  - (d) Council members are not entitled to receive compensation or reimbursement for per diem or travel expenses.
  - (e) The council shall meet twice a year in person or by teleconference.
    - (f) The council shall:
  - 1. Advise the State Surgeon General and the department on matters concerning current and future physician workforce needs in this state.
  - 2. Review survey materials and the compilation of survey information.
  - 3. Provide recommendations to the department for the development of additional items to be incorporated in the survey completed by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459.
  - 4. Assist the department in preparing the annual report to the Legislature pursuant to ss. 458.3192 and 459.0082.
  - 5. Assist the department in preparing an initial strategic plan, conduct ongoing strategic planning in accordance with this section, and provide ongoing advice on implementing the recommendations.
  - 6. Monitor the need for an increased number of primary care physicians to provide the necessary current and projected health and medical services for the state.
  - 7. Monitor the status of graduate medical education in this state, including, but not limited to, as considered appropriate:

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- a. The effectiveness of graduate medical education pilot projects funded pursuant to subsection (6).
- b. The role of residents and medical faculty in the provision of health care.
- c. The relationship of graduate medical education to the state's physician workforce.
- d. The availability and use of state and federal appropriated funds for graduate medical education.
- Section 8. Section 392.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- Findings and intent.—The Legislature finds and declares that active tuberculosis is a highly contagious infection that is sometimes fatal and constitutes a serious threat to the public health. The Legislature finds that there is a significant reservoir of tuberculosis infection in this state and that there is a need to develop community programs to identify tuberculosis and to respond quickly with appropriate measures. The Legislature finds that some patients who have active tuberculosis have complex medical, social, and economic problems that make outpatient control of the disease difficult, if not impossible, without posing a threat to the public health. The Legislature finds that in order to protect the citizenry from those few persons who pose a threat to the public, it is necessary to establish a system of mandatory contact identification, treatment to cure, hospitalization, and isolation for contagious cases and to provide a system of voluntary, community-oriented care and surveillance in all other cases. The Legislature finds that the delivery of tuberculosis

(2010)

Bill No. HB 7183

Amendment No. 1

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927 control services is best accomplished by the coordinated efforts of the respective county health departments, the A.G. Holley State Hospital, and the private health care delivery system.

Section 9. Subsection (5) of section 392.69, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 392.69 Appropriation, sinking, and maintenance trust funds; additional powers of the department.-
- The department shall develop a plan to provide treatment to cure, hospitalization, and isolation exclusively by private and non-state public hospitals for contagious cases of tuberculosis for persons who pose a threat to the public. department shall submit the plan to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2010. The plan shall include the following elements:
- (a) Identification of hospitals functionally capable of caring for such patients;
- (b) Reimbursement for hospital inpatient services at the Medicaid rate and reimbursement for other medically necessary services which are not hospital inpatient services at the relevant Medicaid rate;
  - (c) Projected cost estimates; and
- (d) A transition plan for closing the A. G. Holley State Hospital and transferring patients to such hospitals over a 90day period of time.
- Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 411.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 953 411.01 School readiness programs; early learning 954 coalitions.-

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- (5) CREATION OF EARLY LEARNING COALITIONS.-
- (d) Implementation.-
- 1. An early learning coalition may not implement the school readiness program until the coalition is authorized through approval of the coalition's school readiness plan by the Agency for Workforce Innovation.
- Each early learning coalition shall develop a plan for implementing the school readiness program to meet the requirements of this section and the performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the Agency for Workforce Innovation. The plan must demonstrate how the program will ensure that each 3-year-old and 4-year-old child in a publicly funded school readiness program receives scheduled activities and instruction designed to enhance the age-appropriate progress of the children in attaining the performance standards adopted by the Agency for Workforce Innovation under subparagraph (4)(d)8. Before implementing the school readiness program, the early learning coalition must submit the plan to the Agency for Workforce Innovation for approval. The Agency for Workforce Innovation may approve the plan, reject the plan, or approve the plan with conditions. The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall review school readiness plans at least annually.
- 3. If the Agency for Workforce Innovation determines during the annual review of school readiness plans, or through monitoring and performance evaluations conducted under paragraph (4)(1), that an early learning coalition has not substantially implemented its plan, has not substantially met the performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the agency, or has not

effectively administered the school readiness program or Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program, the Agency for Workforce Innovation may dissolve the coalition and temporarily contract with a qualified entity to continue school readiness and prekindergarten services in the coalition's county or multicounty region until the coalition is reestablished through resubmission of a school readiness plan and approval by the agency.

- 4. The Agency for Workforce Innovation shall adopt criteria for the approval of school readiness plans. The criteria must be consistent with the performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the agency and must require each approved plan to include the following minimum standards and provisions:
- a. A sliding fee scale establishing a copayment for parents based upon their ability to pay, which is the same for all program providers, to be implemented and reflected in each program's budget.
- b. A choice of settings and locations in licensed, registered, religious-exempt, or school-based programs to be provided to parents.
- c. Instructional staff who have completed the training course as required in s. 402.305(2)(d)1., as well as staff who have additional training or credentials as required by the Agency for Workforce Innovation. The plan must provide a method for assuring the qualifications of all personnel in all program settings.

- d. Specific eligibility priorities for children within the early learning coalition's county or multicounty region in accordance with subsection (6).
- e. Performance standards and outcome measures adopted by the Agency for Workforce Innovation.
- f. Payment rates adopted by the early learning coalition and approved by the Agency for Workforce Innovation. Payment rates may not have the effect of limiting parental choice or creating standards or levels of services that have not been authorized by the Legislature.
- g. Systems support services, including a central agency, child care resource and referral, eligibility determinations, training of providers, and parent support and involvement.
- h. Direct enhancement services to families and children. System support and direct enhancement services shall be in addition to payments for the placement of children in school readiness programs.
- i. The business organization of the early learning coalition, which must include the coalition's articles of incorporation and bylaws if the coalition is organized as a corporation. If the coalition is not organized as a corporation or other business entity, the plan must include the contract with a fiscal agent. An early learning coalition may contract with other coalitions to achieve efficiency in multicounty services, and these contracts may be part of the coalition's school readiness plan.
- j. Strategies to meet the needs of unique populations, such as migrant workers.

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As part of the school readiness plan, the early learning coalition may request the Governor to apply for a waiver to allow the coalition to administer the Head Start Program to accomplish the purposes of the school readiness program. If a school readiness plan demonstrates that specific statutory goals can be achieved more effectively by using procedures that require modification of existing rules, policies, or procedures, a request for a waiver to the Agency for Workforce Innovation may be submitted as part of the plan. Upon review, the Agency for Workforce Innovation may grant the proposed modification.

- 5. Persons with an early childhood teaching certificate may provide support and supervision to other staff in the school readiness program.
- 6. An early learning coalition may not implement its school readiness plan until it submits the plan to and receives approval from the Agency for Workforce Innovation. Once the plan is approved, the plan and the services provided under the plan shall be controlled by the early learning coalition. The plan shall be reviewed and revised as necessary, but at least biennially. An early learning coalition may not implement the revisions until the coalition submits the revised plan to and receives approval from the Agency for Workforce Innovation. If the Agency for Workforce Innovation rejects a revised plan, the coalition must continue to operate under its prior approved plan.
- 7. Sections 125.901(2)(a)3. and, 411.221, and 411.232 do not apply to an early learning coalition with an approved school

readiness plan. To facilitate innovative practices and to allow the regional establishment of school readiness programs, an early learning coalition may apply to the Governor and Cabinet for a waiver of, and the Governor and Cabinet may waive, any of the provisions of ss. 411.223, 411.232, and 1003.54, if the waiver is necessary for implementation of the coalition's school readiness plan.

- 8. Two or more counties may join for purposes of planning and implementing a school readiness program.
- 9. An early learning coalition may, subject to approval by the Agency for Workforce Innovation as part of the coalition's school readiness plan, receive subsidized child care funds for all children eligible for any federal subsidized child care program.
- 10. An early learning coalition may enter into multiparty contracts with multicounty service providers in order to meet the needs of unique populations such as migrant workers.
- Section 11. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 411.224, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (e) and (f), respectively, and present paragraph (e) of that subsection is amended to read:
- 411.224 Family support planning process.—The Legislature establishes a family support planning process to be used by the Department of Children and Family Services as the service planning process for targeted individuals, children, and families under its purview.

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- (2) To the extent possible within existing resources, the following populations must be included in the family support planning process:
- (e) Participants who are served by the Children's Early Investment Program established in s. 411.232.

Section 12. Section 458.3192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

458.3192 Analysis of survey results; report.-

- (1) Each year, the Department of Health shall analyze the results of the physician survey required by s. 458.3191 and determine by geographic area and specialty the number of physicians who:
  - (a) Perform deliveries of children in this state Florida.
- (b) Read mammograms and perform breast-imaging-guided procedures in <a href="this state">this state</a> Florida.
- (c) Perform emergency care on an on-call basis for a hospital emergency department.
- (d) Plan to reduce or increase emergency on-call hours in a hospital emergency department.
- (e) Plan to relocate their allopathic or osteopathic practice outside the state.
  - (f) Practice medicine in this state.
  - (g) Reduce or modify the scope of their practice.
- (2) The Department of Health must report its findings to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1 each year. The department may also include in its report findings, recommendations, or other information requested by the council.

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Section 13. Section 459.0082, Florida Statutes, is amended 1120 1121 to read:

459.0082 Analysis of survey results; report.-

- Each year, the Department of Health shall analyze the results of the physician survey required by s. 459.0081 and determine by geographic area and specialty the number of physicians who:
  - (a) Perform deliveries of children in this state Florida.
- Read mammograms and perform breast-imaging-guided (b) procedures in this state Florida.
- Perform emergency care on an on-call basis for a (C) hospital emergency department.
- Plan to reduce or increase emergency on-call hours in a hospital emergency department.
- (e) Plan to relocate their allopathic or osteopathic practice outside the state.
  - Practice medicine in this state. (f)
  - (g) Reduce or modify the scope of their practice.
- (2) The Department of Health must report its findings to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1 each year. department may also include in its report findings, recommendations, or other information requested by the council.
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- 1143 Section 14. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1144 409.908, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1145 409.908 Reimbursement of Medicaid providers. - Subject to 1146 specific appropriations, the agency shall reimburse Medicaid 1147 providers, in accordance with state and federal law, according

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to methodologies set forth in the rules of the agency and in policy manuals and handbooks incorporated by reference therein. These methodologies may include fee schedules, reimbursement methods based on cost reporting, negotiated fees, competitive bidding pursuant to s. 287.057, and other mechanisms the agency considers efficient and effective for purchasing services or goods on behalf of recipients. If a provider is reimbursed based on cost reporting and submits a cost report late and that cost report would have been used to set a lower reimbursement rate for a rate semester, then the provider's rate for that semester shall be retroactively calculated using the new cost report, and full payment at the recalculated rate shall be effected retroactively. Medicare-granted extensions for filing cost reports, if applicable, shall also apply to Medicaid cost reports. Payment for Medicaid compensable services made on behalf of Medicaid eligible persons is subject to the availability of moneys and any limitations or directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act or chapter 216. Further, 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 directions provided for in the General Appropriations Act, provided the adjustment is consistent with legislative intent.

(1) Reimbursement to hospitals licensed under part I of chapter 395 must be made prospectively or on the basis of negotiation.

- (a) Reimbursement for inpatient care is limited as provided for in s. 409.905(5), except for:
  - 1. The raising of rate reimbursement caps, excluding rural hospitals.
    - 2. Recognition of the costs of graduate medical education.
  - 3. Other methodologies recognized in the General Appropriations Act.

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During the years funds are transferred from the Department of Health, any reimbursement supported by such funds shall be subject to certification by the Department of Health that the hospital has complied with s. 381.4018 s. 381.0403. The agency may is authorized to receive funds from state entities, including, but not limited to, the Department of Health, local governments, and other local political subdivisions, for the purpose of making special exception payments, including federal matching funds, through the Medicaid inpatient reimbursement methodologies. Funds received from state entities or local governments for this purpose shall be separately accounted for and shall not be commingled with other state or local funds in any manner. The agency may certify all local governmental funds used as state match under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, to the extent that the identified local health care provider that is otherwise entitled to and is contracted to receive such local funds is the benefactor under the state's Medicaid program as determined under the General Appropriations Act and pursuant to an agreement between the Agency for Health Care Administration and the local governmental entity. The local

governmental entity shall use a certification form prescribed by the agency. At a minimum, the certification form shall identify the amount being certified and describe the relationship between the certifying local governmental entity and the local health care provider. The agency shall prepare an annual statement of impact which documents the specific activities undertaken during the previous fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph, to be submitted to the Legislature no later than January 1, annually.

Section 15. Paragraph (q) of subsection (2) of section 499.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

499.01 Permits.-

- (2) The following permits are established:
- (q) Device manufacturer permit.—A device manufacturer permit is required for any person that engages in the manufacture, repackaging, or assembly of medical devices for human use in this state, except that a permit is not required if:
- <u>1.</u> The the person is engaged only in manufacturing, repackaging, or assembling a medical device pursuant to a practitioner's order for a specific patient; or
- 2. The person does not manufacture, repackage, or assemble any medical devices or components for such devices, except those devices or components which are exempt from registration pursuant to s. 499.015(8).
- $\underline{a.1.}$  A manufacturer or repackager of medical devices in this state must comply with all appropriate state and federal good manufacturing practices and quality system rules.

(2010)

# Amendment No. 1

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- b.2. The department shall adopt rules related to storage, handling, and recordkeeping requirements for manufacturers of medical devices for human use.
- Section 16. Section 499.029, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 499.029 Prescription Cancer Drug Donation Program.-
- This section may be cited as the Prescription "Cancer Drug Donation Program Act."
- There is created a Prescription Cancer Drug Donation Program within the department for the purpose of authorizing and facilitating the donation of prescription cancer drugs and supplies to eligible patients.
  - (3) As used in this section:
- (a) "Cancer drug" means a prescription drug that has been approved under s. 505 of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and is used to treat cancer or its side effects or is used to treat the side effects of a prescription drug used to treat cancer or its side effects. "Cancer drug" does not include a substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03.
- (a) (b) "Closed drug delivery system" means a system in which the actual control of the unit-dose medication package is maintained by the facility rather than by the individual patient.
- "Dispensing practitioner" means a practitioner registered under s. 465.0276.
- 1257 "Donor" means a patient or patient representative who 1258 donates prescription cancer drugs or supplies needed to

administer <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs that have been maintained within a closed drug delivery system; health care facilities, nursing homes, hospices, or hospitals with closed drug delivery systems; or pharmacies, <u>prescription</u> drug manufacturers, medical device manufacturers or suppliers, or wholesalers of <u>prescription</u> drugs or supplies, in accordance with this section. "Donor" includes a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who receives <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs or supplies directly from a drug manufacturer, wholesale distributor, or pharmacy.

- (d) "Eligible patient" means a person who the department determines is eligible to receive <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs from the program.
- (e) "Participant facility" means a class II hospital pharmacy or dispensing practitioner that has elected to participate in the program and that accepts donated prescription cancer drugs and supplies under the rules adopted by the department for the program.
- (f) "Prescribing practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or any other medical professional with authority under state law to prescribe drugs cancer medication.
- (g) "Prescription drug" does not include a substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03.
- (h)(g) "Program" means the <u>Prescription</u> Cancer Drug Donation Program created by this section.

- <u>(i) (h)</u> "Supplies" means any supplies used in the administration of a prescription cancer drug.
- supplies to a participant facility that elects to participate in the program and meets criteria established by the department for such participation. Prescription Cancer drugs or supplies may not be donated to a specific cancer patient, and donated prescription drugs or supplies may not be resold by the participant program. Prescription Cancer drugs billed to and paid for by Medicaid in long-term care facilities that are eligible for return to stock under federal Medicaid regulations shall be credited to Medicaid and are not eligible for donation under the program. A participant facility may provide dispensing and counseling consulting services to individuals who are not patients of the participant hospital.
- (5) The <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs or supplies donated to the program may be prescribed only by a prescribing practitioner for use by an eligible patient and may be dispensed only by a pharmacist or a dispensing practitioner.
- (6)(a) A <u>prescription cancer</u> drug may only be accepted or dispensed under the program if the <u>prescription</u> drug is in its original, unopened, sealed container, or in a tamper-evident unit-dose packaging, except that a <u>prescription cancer</u> drug packaged in single-unit doses may be accepted and dispensed if the outside packaging is opened but the single-unit-dose packaging is unopened with tamper-resistant packaging intact.
- (b) A <u>prescription</u> <del>cancer</del> drug may not be accepted or dispensed under the program if the drug bears an expiration date

that is less than 6 months after the date the drug was donated or if the drug appears to have been tampered with or mislabeled as determined in paragraph (c).

- (c) Prior to being dispensed to an eligible patient, the <u>prescription cancer</u> drug or supplies donated under the program shall be inspected by a pharmacist <u>or dispensing practitioner</u> to determine that the drug and supplies do not appear to have been tampered with or mislabeled.
- (d) A dispenser of donated <u>prescription cancer</u> drugs or supplies may not submit a claim or otherwise seek reimbursement from any public or private third-party payor for donated <u>prescription cancer</u> drugs or supplies dispensed to any patient under the program, and a public or private third-party payor is not required to provide reimbursement to a dispenser for donated <u>prescription cancer</u> drugs or supplies dispensed to any patient under the program.
- (7)(a) A donation of <u>prescription cancer</u> drugs or supplies shall be made only at a <u>participant's participant</u> facility. A participant <u>facility</u> may decline to accept a donation. A participant <u>facility</u> that accepts donated <u>prescription cancer</u> drugs or supplies under the program shall comply with all applicable provisions of state and federal law relating to the storage and dispensing of the donated <u>prescription cancer</u> drugs or supplies.
- (b) A participant facility that voluntarily takes part in the program may charge a handling fee sufficient to cover the cost of preparation and dispensing of prescription cancer drugs

or supplies under the program. The fee shall be established in rules adopted by the department.

- (8) The department, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pharmacy, shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section. Initial rules under this section shall be adopted no later than 90 days after the effective date of this act. The rules shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Eligibility criteria, including a method to determine priority of eligible patients under the program.
- (b) Standards and procedures for <u>participants</u> participant facilities that accept, store, distribute, or dispense donated <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs or supplies.
- (c) Necessary forms for administration of the program, including, but not limited to, forms for use by entities that donate, accept, distribute, or dispense <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs or supplies under the program.
- (d) The maximum handling fee that may be charged by a participant facility that accepts and distributes or dispenses donated prescription cancer drugs or supplies.
- (e) Categories of <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs and supplies that the program will accept for dispensing; however, the department may exclude any drug based on its therapeutic effectiveness or high potential for abuse or diversion.
- (f) Maintenance and distribution of the participant facility registry established in subsection (10).
- (9) A person who is eligible to receive <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs or supplies under the state Medicaid program or under any other prescription drug program funded in whole or in

part by the state, by any other prescription drug program funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government, or by any other prescription drug program offered by a third-party insurer, unless benefits have been exhausted, or a certain prescription cancer drug or supply is not covered by the prescription drug program, is ineligible to participate in the program created under this section.

- (10) The department shall establish and maintain a participant facility registry for the program. The participant facility registry shall include the participant's participant facility's name, address, and telephone number. The department shall make the participant facility registry available on the department's website to any donor wishing to donate prescription cancer drugs or supplies to the program. The department's website shall also contain links to prescription cancer drug manufacturers that offer drug assistance programs or free medication.
- (11) Any donor of <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs or supplies, or any participant in the program, who exercises reasonable care in donating, accepting, distributing, or dispensing <u>prescription</u> cancer drugs or supplies under the program and the rules adopted under this section shall be immune from civil or criminal liability and from professional disciplinary action of any kind for any injury, death, or loss to person or property relating to such activities.
- (12) A pharmaceutical manufacturer is not liable for any claim or injury arising from the transfer of any <u>prescription</u> cancer drug under this section, including, but not limited to,

liability for failure to transfer or communicate product or consumer information regarding the transferred drug, as well as the expiration date of the transferred drug.

(13) If any conflict exists between the provisions in this section and the provisions in this chapter or chapter 465, the provisions in this section shall control the operation of the Cancer Drug Donation Program.

Section 17. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 509.013, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

509.013 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (4)(a) "Public lodging establishment" includes a transient public lodging establishment as defined in subparagraph 1. and a nontransient public lodging establishment as defined in subparagraph 2.
- 1. "Transient public lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings which is rented to guests more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests.
- 2. "Nontransient public lodging establishment" means any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings which is rented to guests for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month.

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License classifications of public lodging establishments, and the definitions therefor, are set out in s. 509.242. For the purpose of licensure, the term does not include condominium

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- common elements as defined in s. 718.103.
- The following are excluded from the definitions in paragraph (a):
- 1. Any dormitory or other living or sleeping facility maintained by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students, faculty, or visitors;
- Any facility certified or licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care Administration or the Department of Children and Family Services hospital, nursing home, sanitarium, assisted living facility, or other similar place regulated under s. 381.0072;
- Any place renting four rental units or less, unless the rental units are advertised or held out to the public to be places that are regularly rented to transients;
- Any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan and any individually or collectively owned one-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family dwelling house or dwelling unit that is rented for periods of at least 30 days or 1 calendar month, whichever is less, and that is not advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 1 calendar month, provided that no more than four rental units within a single complex of buildings are available for rent;

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- 5. Any migrant labor camp or residential migrant housing permitted by the Department of Health; under ss. 381.008-381.00895; and
  - 6. Any establishment inspected by the Department of Health and regulated by chapter 513.
  - (5)(a) "Public food service establishment" means any building, vehicle, place, or structure, or any room or division in a building, vehicle, place, or structure where food is prepared, served, or sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises; called for or taken out by customers; or prepared prior to being delivered to another location for consumption.
  - (b) The following are excluded from the definition in paragraph (a):
  - 1. Any place maintained and operated by a public or private school, college, or university:
    - a. For the use of students and faculty; or
  - b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs, carnivals, and athletic contests.
  - 2. Any eating place maintained and operated by a church or a religious, nonprofit fraternal, or nonprofit civic organization:
    - a. For the use of members and associates; or
- b. Temporarily to serve such events as fairs, carnivals, or athletic contests.
- 3. Any eating place located on an airplane, train, bus, or watercraft which is a common carrier.

- 4. Any eating place maintained by a <u>facility certified or</u> <u>licensed and regulated by the Agency for Health Care</u>

  Administration or the Department of Children and Family Services hospital, nursing home, sanitarium, assisted living facility, adult day care center, or other similar place that is regulated under s. 381.0072.
- 5. Any place of business issued a permit or inspected by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under s. 500.12.
- 6. Any place of business where the food available for consumption is limited to ice, beverages with or without garnishment, popcorn, or prepackaged items sold without additions or preparation.
- 7. Any theater, if the primary use is as a theater and if patron service is limited to food items customarily served to the admittees of theaters.
- 8. Any vending machine that dispenses any food or beverages other than potentially hazardous foods, as defined by division rule.
- 9. Any vending machine that dispenses potentially hazardous food and which is located in a facility regulated under s. 381.0072.
- 10. Any research and development test kitchen limited to the use of employees and which is not open to the general public.
- Section 18. (1) Effective July 1, 2011, all of the

  statutory powers, duties and functions, records, personnel,

  property, and unexpended balances of appropriations,

allocations, or other funds for the administration of part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, relating to drugs, devices, cosmetics, and household products shall be transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the Department of Health to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

- (2) The transfer of regulatory authority under part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, provided by this act shall not affect the validity of any judicial or administrative action pending as of 11:59 p.m. on the day before the effective date of this act to which the Department of Health is at that time a party, and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall be substituted as a party in interest in any such action.
- (3) All lawful orders issued by the Department of Health implementing or enforcing or otherwise in regard to any provision of part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, issued prior to the effective date of this act shall remain in effect and be enforceable after the effective date of this act unless thereafter modified in accordance with law.
- (4) The rules of the Department of Health relating to the implementation of part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, that were in effect at 11:59 p.m. on the day prior to this act taking effect shall become the rules of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and shall remain in effect until amended or repealed in the manner provided by law.
- (5) Notwithstanding the transfer of regulatory authority under part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, provided by this

act, persons and entities holding in good standing any permit under part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, as of 11:59 p.m. on the day prior to the effective date of this act shall, as of the effective date of this act, be deemed to hold in good standing a permit in the same capacity as that for which the permit was formerly issued.

(6) Notwithstanding the transfer of regulatory authority under part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, provided by this act, persons holding in good standing any certification under part I of chapter 499, Florida Statutes, as of 11:59 p.m. on the day prior to the effective date of this act shall, as of the effective date of this act, be deemed to be certified in the same capacity in which they were formerly certified.

Section 19. (1) Effective July 1, 2011, all of the statutory powers, duties and functions, records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds for the administration of the boards and professions established within the Division of Medical Quality Assurance as specified in s. 20.43(3)(g), Florida Statutes, shall be transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the Department of Health to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

(2) The transfer of regulatory authority of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance provided by this act shall not affect the validity of any judicial or administrative action pending as of 11:59 p.m. on the day before the effective date of this act to which the Department of Health is at that time a

party, and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall be substituted as a party in interest in any such action.

- (3) All lawful orders issued by the Department of Health implementing or enforcing or otherwise in regard to any function of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance issued prior to the effective date of this act shall remain in effect and be enforceable after the effective date of this act unless thereafter modified in accordance with law.
- implementation of statutory directives administered by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance that were in effect at 11:59 p.m. on the day prior to this act taking effect shall become the rules of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and shall remain in effect until amended or repealed in the manner provided by law.
- (5) Notwithstanding the transfer of regulatory authority of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance provided by this act, persons and entities holding in good standing any license or permit issued by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance as of 11:59 p.m. on the day prior to the effective date of this act shall, as of the effective date of this act, be deemed to hold in good standing a permit in the same capacity as that for which the permit was formerly issued.
- (6) Notwithstanding the transfer of regulatory authority of the Division of Medical Quality Assurance provided by this act, persons holding in good standing any certification issued by the Division of Medical Quality Assurance as of 11:59 p.m. on

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the day prior to the effective date of this act shall, as of the effective date of this act, be deemed to be certified in the same capacity in which they were formerly certified.

Section 20. This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

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# TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert: An act relating to the reorganization of the Department of Health; amending s. 20.43, F.S.; revising the mission and responsibilities of the department; providing duties of the State Surgeon General to with respect to management of the department; abolishing responsibility to regulate health practitioners effective July 1, 2011; abolishing specified divisions of the department effective July 1, 2011, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature; authorizing the department to establish multicounty service areas for county health departments; requiring the department to submit a reorganization plan to the Legislature by a specified date; prohibiting the department from establishing new programs or modifying current programs without legislative approval; requiring department to seek approval from the Legislative Budget Commission for certain activities; providing that the request for approval is subject to the procedures of s. 216.177; amending s. 381.0011, F.S.; revising duties and powers of the department; requiring the department to manage emergency preparedness and disaster response functions; authorizing the department to issue health alerts or advisories under certain conditions; revising rulemaking authority of the department;

Amendment No. 1 1619 amending s. 381.006, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "group care facilities"; amending s. 381.0072, F.S.; revising 1620 the definition of the term "food service establishment"; 1621 1622 authorizing the department to advise and consult with other 1623 agencies relating to the provision of food services; revising 1624 entities that are exempt from rules relating to standards for 1625 food service establishment manager certification; amending s. 1626 381.0101, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "primary 1627 environmental health program"; repealing s. 381.001, F.S., 1628 relating to legislative intent with respect to the state's 1629 public health system; repealing s. 381.04015, F.S., relating to 1630 the Women's Health Strategy; repealing s. 381.0403, F.S., relating to the Community Hospital Education Act and the 1631 1632 Community Hospital Education Council; repealing s. 401.243, 1633 F.S., relating to the department's injury prevention program; 1634 repealing s. 411.23, 411.231, and 411.232, F.S., relating to the 1635 Children's Early Investment Act; amending s. 381.4018, F.S.; 1636 providing definitions; revising the list of governmental 1637 stakeholders that the Department of Health is required to work 1638 with regarding the state strategic plan and in assessing the 1639 state's physician workforce; creating the Physician Workforce 1640 Advisory Council; providing membership of the council; providing 1641 for appointments to the council; providing terms of membership; 1642 providing for removal of a council member; providing for the chair and vice chair of the council; providing that council 1643 1644 members are not entitled to receive compensation or 1645 reimbursement for per diem or travel expenses; providing the 1646 duties of the council; amending s. 392.51, F.S.; deleting

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legislative intent; amending s. 392.69, F.S.; requiring the Department of Health to develop a plan to provide tuberculosis services; requiring the Department of Health to submit the plan to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2010; providing elements for the plan; amending ss. 411.01 and 411.224, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending ss. 458.3192 and 459.0082, F.S.; requiring the department to determine by geographic area and specialty the number of physicians and osteopathic physicians who plan to relocate outside the state, practice medicine in this state, and reduce or modify the scope of their practice; authorizing the department to report additional information in its findings to the Governor and the Legislature; amending s. 409.908, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 499.01, F.S.; creating an exemption from device manufacture permits for certain persons; amending s. 499.029, F.S.; expanding the drugs and supplies that may be donated under the program; expanding the types of facilities that may participate in the program; amending s. 509.013, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "public lodging establishment" and "public food establishment"; transferring and reassigning certain functions and responsibilities, including records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations and other resources, from the Department of Health to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation by a type two transfer; providing for the continued validity of pending judicial or administrative actions to which the Department of Health is a party; providing for the continued validity of lawful orders issued by the

# COUNCIL/COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 7183 (2010)

	Amendment No. 1
1675	Department of Health; transferring rules created by the
1676	Department of Health to the Department of Business and
1677	Professional Regulation; providing for the continued validity of
1678	permits and certifications issued by the Department of Health;
1679	providing an effective date.
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Amendment No. Am 1 to Am 1

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Î	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION
	ADOPTED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
	OTHER	······································
1	Council/Committee heari	ng bill: Health Care Appropriations
2	Committee	
3	Representative(s) Domin	o offered the following:
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5	Amendment to Amend	ment (1) by Representative Hudson
6	Remove lines 16-25	and insert:
7	1. <del>(a)</del> <u>Identifyin</u>	g, diagnosing, investigating, and
8	conducting surveillance	of communicable and noncommunicable
9	diseases in the state -	Prevent to the fullest extent possible,
10	the occurrence and prog	ression of communicable and
11	noncommunicable disease	s and disabilities.
12	<u>2. (b) Implementi</u>	ng interventions that prevent or limit
13	the impact and spread o	f communicable and noncommunicable
14	diseases in the state	Maintain a constant surveillance of
15	disease occurrence and	accumulate health statistics necessary to
16	establish disease trend	s and to design health programs.

Amendment No. Am 2 to Am 1

	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations
2	Committee
3	Representative(s) Nehr offered the following:
4	
5	Amendment to Amendment (1) by Representative Hudson (with
6	title amendment)
1	
7	Between lines 1233 and 1234, insert:
7	Between lines 1233 and 1234, insert: Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of
8	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of
8	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of section 499.01212, Florida Statutes, to read:
8 9 10	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of section 499.01212, Florida Statutes, to read: 499.01212 Pedigree paper.—
8 9 10 11	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of section 499.01212, Florida Statutes, to read:  499.01212 Pedigree paper.—  (3) EXCEPTIONS.—A pedigree paper is not required for:
8 9 10 11 12	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of section 499.01212, Florida Statutes, to read:  499.01212 Pedigree paper.—  (3) EXCEPTIONS.—A pedigree paper is not required for:  (i) The wholesale distribution of prescription drugs
8 9 10 11 12 13	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of section 499.01212, Florida Statutes, to read:  499.01212 Pedigree paper.—  (3) EXCEPTIONS.—A pedigree paper is not required for:  (i) The wholesale distribution of prescription drugs contained within a sealed medical convenience kit provided that:
8 9 10 11 12 13	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of section 499.01212, Florida Statutes, to read:  499.01212 Pedigree paper.—  (3) EXCEPTIONS.—A pedigree paper is not required for:  (i) The wholesale distribution of prescription drugs contained within a sealed medical convenience kit provided that:  1. The medical convenience kit is assembled in an
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Section 16. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (3) of section 499.01212, Florida Statutes, to read:  499.01212 Pedigree paper.—  (3) EXCEPTIONS.—A pedigree paper is not required for:  (i) The wholesale distribution of prescription drugs contained within a sealed medical convenience kit provided that:  1. The medical convenience kit is assembled in an establishment that is registered as a medical device

Amendment No. Am 2 to Am 1 or subject to Chapter 893 Florida Statutes or the federal 19 20 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. 21 22 23 24 25 TITLE AMENDMENT 26 Remove line 1662 and insert: 27 certain persons; amending s. 499.01212, F.S.; exempting 28 prescription drugs contained in sealed medical convenience kits 29 from the pedigree paper requirements under specified

circumstances; amending s. 499.029, F.S.; expanding the drugs

Amendment No. Am 3 to Am 1

	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations
2	Committee
3	Representative(s) Schwartz offered the following:
4	
5	Amendment to Amendment (1) by Representative Hudson (with
6	title amendment)
7	Remove lines 302-306
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12	TITLE AMENDMENT
13	Remove lines 1609-1610
14	

Amendment No. Am 4 to Am 1

	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION
	ADOPTED (Y/N)
,	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)
,	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)
	OTHER
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Health Care Appropriations
2	Committee
3	Representative(s) Hudson offered the following:
4	
5	Amendment to Amendment (1) by Representative Hudson (with
6	title amendment)
7	Remove line 633 and insert:
8	Section 6. <u>Sections 381.001, 381.04015, 401.243,</u>
9	
10	
11	
12	TITLE AMENDMENT
13	Remove lines 1630-1632 and insert:
14	the Women's Health Strategy; repealing s. 401.243,

# Amendment No. Am 5 to Am 1

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