

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 919 Hospital Licensure  
**SPONSOR(S):** Gonzalez  
**TIED BILLS:** **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1264

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Health Innovation Subcommittee		Guzzo	Shaw
2) Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee			
3) Health & Human Services Committee			

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) licenses all hospital types in Florida. Hospitals with a class II specialty license must be designated as either a women's hospital or a children's hospital. To offer services to women and children, a hospital must be licensed as a class I general acute care hospital. Currently, a licensed children's hospital wanting to offer services outside of their previously defined patient base would be required to obtain a Certificate of Need to establish a new hospital or apply to change their classification to a class I general acute care hospital. Currently, there are three hospitals in Florida that qualify as specialty-licensed children's hospitals.

The bill allows specialty-licensed children's hospitals that have licensed neonatal intensive care beds to provide obstetrical services, including labor and delivery care, up to 10 patients, under the following conditions:

- The services must be restricted to the diagnosis, care, and treatment of pregnant women of any age;
- The patient must have documentation by an examining physician, including information regarding:
  - At least one fetal characteristic or condition that would characterize the pregnancy or delivery as high risk; or
  - Medical advice or a diagnosis indicating that the fetus may require at least one perinatal intervention.

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

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2013.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Present Situation

Section 395.003, F.S., states that a specialty hospital may not provide any service or regularly serve any population group beyond those that are specified in its license. However, a specialty-licensed children's hospital may treat certain adult patients with cardiovascular issues that the hospital treated as children.

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##### Effect of Proposed Changes

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  - Medical advice or a diagnosis indicating that the fetus may require at least one perinatal intervention.

Currently, there are three hospitals in Florida that would qualify under the provisions of the bill: All Children's Hospital in Saint Petersburg, Miami Children's Hospital in Miami, and Nemours Children's Hospital in Orlando.<sup>1</sup>

#### B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

**Section 1:** Amends s. 395.003, F.S., relating to licensure; denial, suspension, and revocation.

**Section 2:** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2013.

### II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

##### 1. Revenues:

None.

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<sup>1</sup> AHCA bill analysis for HB 919, dated Mar. 15, 2013, on file with the Health Innovation Subcommittee.

2. Expenditures:

None.

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 affect county or municipal government.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The Agency for Health Care Administration has sufficient rule-making authority to implement the provisions of the bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

### IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES