By Senator Rodriguez

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to enhancing patient care continuums; amending s. 381.026, F.S.; defining the term "patient care continuum"; revising the purpose of the patient's bill of rights; providing that patients have a right to expect their health care records to be shared between their health care providers; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 381.0405, F.S.; revising the purpose and functions of the Office of Rural Health; amending s. 381.0406, F.S.; revising legislative findings; revising the definition of the term "health care provider"; defining the term "patient care continuum"; requiring rural health networks to use health information exchange systems for specified purposes; amending s. 381.04065, F.S.; revising criteria for Department of Health approval of certain cooperative agreements in certified rural health networks; amending s. 395.1052, F.S.; requiring hospitals to use health information exchange systems to provide certain notification to a patient's primary care provider, if any; requiring hospitals to inform each patient of the right to request the hospital's treating physician consult with any provider within the patient's care continuum, rather than only the primary care provider or a specialist provider, when developing the patient's plan of care; requiring the treating physician to make a reasonable effort to consult with such provider, if requested; amending s. 395.3015, F.S.; requiring

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certain hospitals to require use of an electronic system for patient medical records; amending s. 408.05, F.S.; revising membership requirements for the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council; amending s. 408.051, F.S.; defining and revising terms; requiring health care facilities to use health information exchange systems to exchange electronic health records; providing requirements for the exchange of electronic health records and minimum requirements for such records; prohibiting vendors of certified electronic health record technologies from charging health care facilities and health care practitioners more than a specified amount for building an interface with a health information exchange system; requiring such vendors to provide system upgrades and software updates free of charge to health care facilities and health care practitioners who purchase the technology; amending s. 408.0611, F.S.; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration to provide health information exchange systems with access to the electronic prescribing clearinghouse for a specified purpose; amending s. 456.057, F.S.; requiring certain records owners to use a health information exchange system to provide patient records to health care practitioners and providers; amending ss. 381.4018 and 456.42, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, laws and rules should allow health care practitioners to practice to the full extent of their professional training and expertise throughout a patient's care continuum through the secure electronic exchange of the patient's health records between private, local, and state health information exchange systems, and

WHEREAS, laws and rules should allow health care providers to deliver primary, acute, tertiary, quaternary, long-term, and palliative health care services based on real-time data created by health care providers throughout a patient's care continuum to improve patient outcomes and quality of life, and

WHEREAS, all types of health care providers who create or own a patient's health records should be free to share such health information without the constraints of costly interfaces imposed by certified electronic health record technology vendors, and

WHEREAS, patients have a right to expect robust communication between all of the health care providers within their care continuums, and

WHEREAS, laws and rules should not allow or create mechanisms that block the owner of health records from sharing or exchanging such records with health care providers in a patient's care continuum, and

WHEREAS, laws and rules should not add burdens or barriers beyond what is required by state and federal health information privacy laws, focusing only on those policies that prevent patient harm rather than policies that are overly prescriptive and unnecessarily restrict communication between a patient's health care providers, and

WHEREAS, laws and rules should allow Medicaid and other public health programs to share a defined set of patient health information to support the care continuum throughout the life of a patient, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Present paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (2) of section 381.026, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (e) and (f), respectively, a new paragraph (d) is added to that subsection, and subsection (3), paragraph (b) of subsection (4), and subsection (6) of that section are amended, to read:

381.026 Florida Patient's Bill of Rights and Responsibilities.—

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section and s. 381.0261, the term:
- (d) "Patient care continuum" means an integrated system of health care which follows a patient through time or through a range of services and requires health care providers and other providers to document care more thoroughly over time and to share patient data across specialties, offering a more unified patient care approach and facilitating the seamless transition of the patient's care between specialists and other providers. The term includes, but is not limited to, an interdisciplinary or case management team involving health care providers and nonmedical administrators who collaborate to document the patient's progression of care and assist in day-to-day health care provider decisions to ensure that the patient receives the

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## highest possible quality of care.

(3) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to promote the interests and well-being of the patients of health care providers and health care facilities and to promote better communication between the patient and the patient's health care providers throughout the patient's care continuum provider. It is the intent of the Legislature that health care providers understand their responsibility to give their patients a general understanding of the procedures to be performed on them; and to provide information pertaining to their health care so that they may make decisions in an informed manner after considering the information relating to their condition, the available treatment alternatives, and substantial risks and hazards inherent in the treatments; and to provide the necessary follow-up care and information after the procedures are performed on them. It is the intent of the Legislature that patients have a general understanding of their responsibilities toward health care providers and health care facilities. It is the intent of the Legislature that the provision of such information to a patient eliminate potential misunderstandings between patients and health care providers. It is a public policy of the state that the interests of patients be recognized in a patient's bill of rights and responsibilities and that a health care facility or health care provider may not require a patient to waive his or her rights as a condition of treatment. This section may shall not be used for any purpose in any civil or administrative action and neither expands nor limits any rights or remedies provided under any other law.

(4) RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.—Each health care facility or

provider shall observe the following standards:

(b) Information.

- 1. A patient has the right to know the name, function, and qualifications of each health care provider who is providing medical services to the patient. A patient may request such information from his or her responsible provider or the health care facility in which he or she is receiving medical services.
- 2. A patient in a health care facility has the right to know what patient support services are available in the facility.
- 3. A patient has the right to be given by his or her health care provider information concerning diagnosis, planned course of treatment, alternatives, risks, and prognosis, unless it is medically inadvisable or impossible to give this information to the patient, in which case the information must be given to the patient's guardian or a person designated as the patient's representative. A patient has the right to refuse this information.
- 4. A patient has the right to expect his or her health care records to be shared, in accordance with any applicable state and federal privacy regulations, among health care providers and other providers involved in the patient's care continuum for the purpose of facilitating a seamless transition of the patient's care between specialists and other providers.
- $\underline{5}$ . A patient has the right to refuse any treatment based on information required by this paragraph, except as otherwise provided by law. The responsible provider shall document any such refusal.
  - 6.5. A patient in a health care facility has the right to

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know what facility rules and regulations apply to patient conduct.

- 7.6. A patient has the right to express grievances to a health care provider, a health care facility, or the appropriate state licensing agency regarding alleged violations of patients' rights. A patient has the right to know the health care provider's or health care facility's procedures for expressing a grievance.
- 8.7. A patient in a health care facility who does not speak English has the right to be provided an interpreter when receiving medical services if the facility has a person readily available who can interpret on behalf of the patient.
- 9.8. A health care provider or health care facility shall respect a patient's right to privacy and should refrain from making a written inquiry or asking questions concerning the ownership of a firearm or ammunition by the patient or by a family member of the patient, or the presence of a firearm in a private home or other domicile of the patient or a family member of the patient. Notwithstanding this provision, a health care provider or health care facility that in good faith believes that this information is relevant to the patient's medical care or safety, or safety of others, may make such a verbal or written inquiry.
- 10.9. A patient may decline to answer or provide any information regarding ownership of a firearm by the patient or a family member of the patient, or the presence of a firearm in the domicile of the patient or a family member of the patient. A patient's decision not to answer a question relating to the presence or ownership of a firearm does not alter existing law

regarding a physician's authorization to choose his or her patients.

- 11.10. A health care provider or health care facility may not discriminate against a patient based solely upon the patient's exercise of the constitutional right to own and possess firearms or ammunition.
- 12.11. A health care provider or health care facility shall respect a patient's legal right to own or possess a firearm and should refrain from unnecessarily harassing a patient about firearm ownership during an examination.
- (6) SUMMARY OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—Any health care practitioner as defined in s. 456.001 provider who treats a patient in an office or any health care facility licensed under chapter 395 that provides emergency services and care or outpatient services and care to a patient, or admits and treats a patient, shall adopt and make available to the patient, in writing, a statement of the rights and responsibilities of patients, including the following:

## SUMMARY OF THE FLORIDA PATIENT'S BILL OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Florida law requires that your health care provider or health care facility recognize your rights while you are receiving medical care and that you respect the health care provider's or health care facility's right to expect certain behavior on the part of patients. You may request a copy of the full text of this law from your health care provider or health care facility. A summary of your rights and responsibilities

follows:

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A patient has the right to be treated with courtesy and respect, with appreciation of his or her individual dignity, and with protection of his or her need for privacy.

A patient has the right to a prompt and reasonable response to questions and requests.

A patient has the right to know who is providing medical services and who is responsible for his or her care.

A patient has the right to know what patient support services are available, including whether an interpreter is available if he or she does not speak English.

A patient has the right to bring any person of his or her choosing to the patient-accessible areas of the health care facility or provider's office to accompany the patient while the patient is receiving inpatient or outpatient treatment or is consulting with his or her health care provider, unless doing so would risk the safety or health of the patient, other patients, or staff of the facility or office or cannot be reasonably accommodated by the facility or provider.

A patient has the right to know what rules and regulations apply to his or her conduct.

A patient has the right to be given by the health care provider information concerning diagnosis, planned course of treatment, alternatives, risks, and prognosis.

A patient has the right to expect communication between health care providers involved in the patient's care continuum.

A patient has the right to refuse any treatment, except as otherwise provided by law.

A patient has the right to be given, upon request, full

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information and necessary counseling on the availability of known financial resources for his or her care.

A patient who is eligible for Medicare has the right to know, upon request and in advance of treatment, whether the health care provider or health care facility accepts the Medicare assignment rate.

A patient has the right to receive, upon request, <u>before</u> prior to treatment, a reasonable estimate of charges for medical care.

A patient has the right to receive a copy of a reasonably clear and understandable, itemized bill and, upon request, to have the charges explained.

A patient has the right to impartial access to medical treatment or accommodations, regardless of race, national origin, religion, handicap, or source of payment.

A patient has the right to treatment for any emergency medical condition that will deteriorate from failure to provide treatment.

A patient has the right to know if medical treatment is for purposes of experimental research and to give his or her consent or refusal to participate in such experimental research.

A patient has the right to express grievances regarding any violation of his or her rights, as stated in Florida law, through the grievance procedure of the health care provider or health care facility which served him or her and to the appropriate state licensing agency.

A patient is responsible for providing to the health care provider, to the best of his or her knowledge, accurate and complete information about present complaints, past illnesses,

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hospitalizations, medications, and other matters relating to his or her health.

A patient is responsible for reporting unexpected changes in his or her condition to the health care provider.

A patient is responsible for reporting to the health care provider whether he or she comprehends a contemplated course of action and what is expected of him or her.

A patient is responsible for following the treatment plan recommended by the health care provider.

A patient is responsible for keeping appointments and, when he or she is unable to do so for any reason, for notifying the health care provider or health care facility.

A patient is responsible for his or her actions if he or she refuses treatment or does not follow the health care provider's instructions.

A patient is responsible for assuring that the financial obligations of his or her health care are fulfilled as promptly as possible.

A patient is responsible for following health care facility rules and regulations affecting patient care and conduct.

Section 2. Subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 381.0405, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

381.0405 Office of Rural Health.-

(2) PURPOSE.—The Office of Rural Health shall actively foster the provision of health care services in rural areas and serve as a catalyst for improved <u>patient care continuums and</u> health services <u>provided</u> to citizens in rural areas of <u>this</u> the state.

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- (3) GENERAL FUNCTIONS.—The office shall:
- (a) Integrate policies related to physician workforce, hospitals, public health, and state regulatory functions, and the secure exchange of electronic patient health records between health information exchange systems as defined in s. 408.051(2).
  - (4) COORDINATION.—The office shall:
- (c) Foster the creation of regional health care systems that promote cooperation, rather than competition, to support patient care continuums.
- Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (9) of section 381.0406, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 381.0406 Rural health networks.-
  - (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.-
- (c) The Legislature further finds that the availability of a continuum of quality health care services, including preventive, primary, secondary, tertiary, and long-term, and palliative care, is essential to the economic and social vitality of rural communities.
- (2) DEFINITIONS.—<u>As used in ss. 381.0405-381.04065</u>, the term:
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  "Rural" means an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.
- (a) (b) "Health care provider" means any individual, group, or entity, public or private, that provides health care, including: preventive health care, primary health care, secondary and tertiary health care, palliative health care, inhospital health care, public health care, and health promotion

and education.

- (b) "Patient care continuum" means an integrated system of health care which follows a patient through time or through a range of services and requires health care providers and other providers to document care more thoroughly over time and to share patient data across specialties, offering a more unified patient care approach and facilitating the seamless transition of the patient's care between specialists and other providers. The term includes, but is not limited to, an interdisciplinary or case management team involving health care providers and nonmedical administrators who collaborate to document the patient's progression of care and assist in day-to-day health care provider decisions to ensure that the patient receives the highest possible quality of care.
- (d) (e) "Rural health network" or "network" means a nonprofit legal entity, consisting of rural and urban health care providers and others, that is organized to plan and deliver health care services on a cooperative basis in a rural area, except for some secondary and tertiary care services.
- (9) Networks shall establish standard protocols, coordinate and share patient records, and develop patient information exchange systems using health information exchange systems as defined in s. 408.051(2) to support patient care continuums.
- Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 381.04065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 381.04065 Rural health network cooperative agreements.-
- (2) DEPARTMENT APPROVAL.—Providers who are members of certified rural health networks who seek to consolidate services or technologies or enter into cooperative agreements shall seek

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approval from the Department of Health, which may consult with the Department of Legal Affairs. The department shall determine that the likely benefits resulting from the agreement outweigh any disadvantages attributable to any potential reduction in competition resulting from the agreement and issue a letter of approval if, in its determination, the agreement reduces or moderates costs and meets any of the following criteria:

- (a) Consolidates services or facilities in a market area used by rural health network patients to avoid duplication.
- (b) Promotes cooperation between rural health network members in the market area. +
- - (d) Enhances the quality of rural health care.; or
- (e) Improves utilization of rural health resources and equipment.
- (f) Improves the secure exchange of electronic patient health records between health information exchange systems as specified in s. 408.051 to support the patient care continuum.

Section 5. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 395.1052, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 395.1052 Patient access to primary care and specialty providers; notification.—A hospital shall:
- (1) Notify each patient's primary care provider, if any, within 24 hours after the patient's admission to the hospital <u>using a health information exchange system for exchanging electronic health records as specified in s. 408.051</u>.
- (2) Inform the patient immediately upon admission that he or she may request to have the hospital's treating physician

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consult with the patient's primary care provider, or specialist provider, or other provider within the patient's care continuum, if any, when developing the patient's plan of care. Upon the patient's request, the hospital's treating physician shall make reasonable efforts to consult with the patient's primary care provider, or other specified provider when developing the patient's plan of care.

Section 6. Section 395.3015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.3015 Patient records; form and content.—Each hospital operated by the agency or by the Department of Corrections shall require the use of an electronic a system of problem-oriented medical records for its patients, which system must shall include the following elements: basic client data collection; a listing of the patient's problems; the initial plan with diagnostic and therapeutic orders as appropriate for each problem identified; and progress notes, including a discharge summary. The agency shall, by rule, establish criteria for such problem-oriented medical record systems in order to ensure comparability among facilities and to facilitate the compilation of statewide statistics.

Section 7. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (6) of section 408.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

408.05 Florida Center for Health Information and Transparency.—

- (6) STATE CONSUMER HEALTH INFORMATION AND POLICY ADVISORY COUNCIL.—
- (a) There is established in the agency the State Consumer Health Information and Policy Advisory Council to assist the

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center. The council consists of the following members:

1. An employee of the Executive Office of the Governor, to be appointed by the Governor.

- 2. An employee of the Office of Insurance Regulation, to be appointed by the director of the office.
- 3. An employee of the Department of Education, to be appointed by the Commissioner of Education.
- 4. Ten persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of Health Care Administration, representing other state and local agencies, state universities, business and health coalitions, local health councils, professional health-care-related associations, entities responsible for operating health information exchange systems as defined in s. 408.051(2), consumers, and purchasers.
- (b) Each member of the council shall be appointed to serve for a term of 2 years following the date of appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term, and each appointing authority retains the right to reappoint members whose terms of appointment have expired.  $\underline{A}$  member may not serve for more than 8 years.

Section 8. Section 408.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 408.051 Florida Electronic Health Records Exchange Act.-
- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Florida Electronic Health Records Exchange Act."
  - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (b) (a) "Electronic health record" means a record of a person's medical treatment which is created by a licensed health care provider and stored in an interoperable and accessible

465 digital format.

(b) "Qualified electronic health record" means an electronic record of health-related information concerning an individual which includes patient demographic and clinical health information, such as medical history and problem lists, and which has the capacity to provide clinical decision support, to support physician order entry, to capture and query information relevant to health care quality, and to exchange electronic health information with, and integrate such information from, other sources.

- (a) (c) "Certified electronic health record technology" means a technology that can maintain qualified electronic health records record that is certified pursuant to s. 3001(c)(5) of the Public Health Service Act as meeting standards adopted under s. 3004 of such act which are applicable to the type of record involved, such as an ambulatory electronic health record for office-based physicians or an inpatient hospital electronic health record for hospitals, and that can share patient data for every patient encounter, transition, or referral and records stored or maintained in the technology using a secure node within a health information exchange system.
- (c) "Health care facility" means any facility listed in s. 408.802.
- (d) "Health care practitioner" has the same meaning as in s. 456.001.
- (e) "Health information exchange system" means a privately, locally, or state-held software technology that uses secure nodes to allow a two-way exchange of information across a broad network of unaffiliated providers, including those using

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different certified electronic health record technologies, and that does not exclude providers from its exchange system. Such systems must use, at a minimum, the United States Core Data for Interoperability, Version 2, and the Health Level Seven International Messaging Standard, Version 2, to provide the capability of including, at a minimum, patient demographics, encounter information, care team members, allergies and intolerances, medications, immunizations, clinical problems, clinical notes, diagnostic imaging, and laboratory results in electronic health records, and must follow a structured hierarchy of coding information with respect to the facility, the patient, each patient encounter, clinical information, and clinical results.

- <u>(f)</u> "Health record" means any information, recorded in any form or medium, which relates to the past, present, or future health of an individual for the primary purpose of providing health care and health-related services.
- $\underline{(g)}$  "Identifiable health record" means any health record that identifies the patient or with respect to which there is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the patient.
- (h) "Node" means a communication endpoint within a network which is an interface exposed by certified electronic health record technology.
- (i) (f) "Patient" means an individual who has sought, is seeking, is undergoing, or has undergone care or treatment in a health care facility or by a health care practitioner provider.
- (j) (g) "Patient representative" means a parent of a minor patient, a court-appointed guardian for the patient, a health

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care surrogate, or a person holding a power of attorney or notarized consent appropriately executed by the patient granting permission to a health care facility or health care practitioner provider to disclose the patient's health care information to that person. In the case of a deceased patient, the term also means the personal representative of the estate of the deceased patient; the deceased patient's surviving spouse, surviving parent, or surviving adult child; the parent or guardian of a surviving minor child of the deceased patient; the attorney for the patient's surviving spouse, parent, or adult child; or the attorney for the parent or guardian of a surviving minor child.

- (3) ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS EXCHANGE.—Health care facilities shall use health information exchange systems to exchange electronic health records. Any exchange of electronic health records must reflect a complete account, providing all context, of the patient encounter at the facility, including all patient data collected by the facility for that encounter. The electronic health records must include, at a minimum, patient demographics, encounter information, care team members, allergies and intolerances, medications, immunizations, clinical problems, clinical notes, diagnostic imaging, and laboratory results and must follow a structured hierarchy of coding information with respect to the facility, the patient, each patient encounter, clinical information, and clinical results.
- (4) EMERGENCY RELEASE OF IDENTIFIABLE HEALTH RECORD.—A health care <u>practitioner</u> provider may release or access an identifiable health record of a patient without the patient's consent for use in the treatment of the patient for an emergency medical condition, as defined in s. 395.002(8), when the health

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care <u>practitioner</u> provider is unable to obtain the patient's consent or the consent of the patient representative due to the patient's condition or the nature of the situation requiring immediate medical attention. A health care <u>practitioner</u> provider who in good faith releases or accesses an identifiable health record of a patient in any form or medium under this subsection is immune from civil liability for accessing or releasing an identifiable health record.

- (5) (4) UNIVERSAL PATIENT AUTHORIZATION FORM.-
- (a) By July 1, 2010, The agency shall develop forms in both paper and electronic formats which may be used by a health care practitioner provider to document patient authorization for the use or release, in any form or medium, of an identifiable health record.
- (b) The agency shall adopt by rule the authorization form and accompanying instructions and make the authorization form available on the agency's website, pursuant to s. 408.05.
- (c) A health care <u>practitioner who receives</u> provider receiving an authorization form containing a request for the release of an identifiable health record shall accept the form as a valid authorization to release an identifiable health record. A health care <u>practitioner provider</u> may elect to accept the authorization form in either electronic or paper format or both. The individual or entity that submits the authorization form containing a request for the release of an identifiable health record <u>must submit the form in a shall determine which</u> format <u>is</u> accepted by the health care <u>practitioner provider</u> prior to submitting the form.
  - (d) An individual or entity that submits a request for an

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identifiable health record is not required under this section to use the authorization form adopted and distributed by the agency.

- (e) The exchange by a health care <u>practitioner</u> <u>provider</u> of an identifiable health record upon receipt of an authorization form completed and submitted in accordance with agency instructions creates a rebuttable presumption that the release of the identifiable health record was appropriate. A health care <u>practitioner who provider that</u> releases an identifiable health record in reliance on the information provided to the health care <u>practitioner provider</u> on a properly completed authorization form does not violate any right of confidentiality and is immune from civil liability for accessing or releasing an identifiable health record under this subsection.
- (f) A health care <u>practitioner who</u> provider that exchanges an identifiable health record upon receipt of an authorization form <u>may shall</u> not be deemed to have violated or waived any privilege protected under the statutory or common law of this state.
- (6) (5) PENALTIES.—A person who does any of the following may be liable to the patient or a health care <u>practitioner</u> who <del>provider that</del> has released an identifiable health record in reliance on an authorization form presented to the health care <u>practitioner</u> provider by that the person for compensatory damages caused by an unauthorized release, plus reasonable attorney attorney's fees and costs:
- (a) Forges a signature on an authorization form or materially alters the authorization form of another person without the person's authorization. ; or

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(b) Obtains an authorization form or an identifiable health record of another person under false pretenses.

A vendor of a certified electronic health record technology may not charge a health care facility or health care practitioner more than \$10,000 to build an interface that allows the facility or practitioner to integrate into a health information exchange system. A vendor of a certified electronic health record technology shall provide any available system upgrades or software updates free of charge to a health care facility or health care practitioner who purchases such technology.

Section 9. Subsection (5) is added to section 408.0611, Florida Statutes, to read:

408.0611 Electronic prescribing clearinghouse.-

(5) The agency shall provide health information exchange systems as defined in s. 408.051(2) with access to the electronic prescribing clearinghouse under this section for the purpose of supporting patient care continuums.

Section 10. Subsection (11) of section 456.057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.057 Ownership and control of patient records; report or copies of records to be furnished; disclosure of information.—

(11) Records owners are responsible for maintaining a record of all disclosures of information contained in the medical record to a third party, including the purpose of the disclosure request. The record of disclosure may be maintained in the medical record. The third party to whom information is disclosed is prohibited from further disclosing any information in the medical record without the expressed written consent of

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the patient or the patient's legal representative. Records owners who provide patient records to a health care practitioner or provider must do so using a health information exchange system as defined in s. 408.051(2).

Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 381.4018, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

381.4018 Physician workforce assessment and development.

- (4) PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE ADVISORY COUNCIL.—There is created in the department 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 consist of 19 members. Members appointed by the State Surgeon General shall include:
- 1. A designee from the department who is a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 and recommended by the State Surgeon General.
- 2. An individual who is affiliated with the Science Students Together Reaching Instructional Diversity and Excellence program and recommended by the area health education center network.
- 3. 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.
- 4. One individual recommended by the Florida Hospital Association, representing a hospital that is licensed under chapter 395, has an accredited graduate medical education program, and is not a statutory teaching hospital.
  - 5. One individual representing a statutory teaching

hospital as defined in s. 408.07 and recommended by the Safety Net Hospital Alliance.

- 6. One individual representing a family practice teaching hospital as defined in s. 395.805 and recommended by the Council of Family Medicine and Community Teaching Hospitals.
- 7. Two individuals recommended by the Florida Medical Association, one representing a primary care specialty and one representing a nonprimary care specialty.
- 8. Two individuals recommended by the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association, one representing a primary care specialty and one representing a nonprimary care specialty.
- 9. 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.
- 10. An individual recommended by the Florida Association of Community Health Centers representing a federally qualified health center located in a rural area as defined in  $\underline{s}$ . 381.0406(2)  $\underline{s}$ . 381.0406(2) (a).
- 11. An individual recommended by the Florida Academy of Family Physicians.
- 12. An individual recommended by the Florida Alliance for Health Professions Diversity.
- 13. The Chancellor of the State University System or his or her designee.
- 14. A layperson member as determined by the State Surgeon General.

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Appointments to the council shall be made by the State Surgeon General. Each entity authorized to make recommendations under this subsection shall make at least two recommendations to the State Surgeon General for each appointment to the council. The State Surgeon General shall name one appointee for each position from the recommendations made by each authorized entity.

Section 12. Subsection (3) of section 456.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.42 Written prescriptions for medicinal drugs.-

- (3) A health care practitioner licensed by law to prescribe a medicinal drug who maintains a system of electronic health records as defined in <u>s. 408.051(2)</u> <u>s. 408.051(2)(a)</u>, or who prescribes medicinal drugs as an owner, an employee, or a contractor of a licensed health care facility or practice that maintains such a system and who is prescribing in his or her capacity as such an owner, an employee, or a contractor, may only electronically transmit prescriptions for such drugs. This requirement applies to such a health care practitioner upon renewal of the health care practitioner's license or by July 1, 2021, whichever is earlier, but does not apply if:
  - (a) The practitioner and the dispenser are the same entity;
- (b) The prescription cannot be transmitted electronically under the most recently implemented version of the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs SCRIPT Standard;
- (c) The practitioner has been issued a waiver by the department, not to exceed 1 year in duration, from the requirement to use electronic prescribing due to demonstrated economic hardship, technological limitations that are not reasonably within the control of the practitioner, or another

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exceptional circumstance demonstrated by the practitioner;

- (d) The practitioner reasonably determines that it would be impractical for the patient in question to obtain a medicinal drug prescribed by electronic prescription in a timely manner and such delay would adversely impact the patient's medical condition;
- (e) The practitioner is prescribing a drug under a research protocol;
- (f) The prescription is for a drug for which the federal Food and Drug Administration requires the prescription to contain elements that may not be included in electronic prescribing;
- (g) The prescription is issued to an individual receiving hospice care or who is a resident of a nursing home facility; or
- (h) The practitioner determines that it is in the best interest of the patient, or the patient determines that it is in his or her own best interest, to compare prescription drug prices among area pharmacies. The practitioner must document such determination in the patient's medical record.

The department, in consultation with the Board of Medicine, the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, the Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Board of Dentistry, the Board of Nursing, and the Board of Optometry, may adopt rules to implement this subsection.

Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.