SB 640 by Braynon; (Similar to H 0531) Public Health Trusts

SB 1412 by Joyner; (Identical to H 0339) Closing the Gap Grant Program

CS/SB 1134 by HP, Detert; Home Medical Equipment

CS/SB 1192 by HP, Sobel (CO-INTRODUCERS) Latvala, Soto, Flores; (Similar to H 0995) Palliative Care

496766 A S AHS, Gibson Delete L.62: 04/08 01:25 PM

SB 1084 by CJ; (Similar to CS/H 0515) Public Assistance Fraud

439384 A S RCS AHS, Garcia btw L.171 - 172: 04/09 04:28 PM

CS/SB 508 by CF, Detert; (Similar to CS/H 0091) State Ombudsman Program

CS/SB 1646 by CU, HP; (Compare to H 0167) Telemedicine

RE AHS, Garcia 651910 S Delete L.131 - 217: 04/11 04:45 PM 259150 AA S RΕ AHS, Garcia Delete L.13: 04/11 04:45 PM S AHS, Garcia 387622 A FAV Delete L.131 - 217: 04/11 04:45 PM 449942 D S L UNFAV AHS, Bean Delete everything after 04/11 04:45 PM

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Senator Grimsley, Chair Senator Flores, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, April 9, 2014

TIME: 2:00 —3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Pat Thomas Committee Room, 412 Knott Building

MEMBERS: Senator Grimsley, Chair; Senator Flores, Vice Chair; Senators Bean, Benacquisto, Galvano, Garcia,

Gibson, Lee, Montford, Richter, Smith, Sobel, and Thrasher

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 640 Braynon (Similar H 531)	Public Health Trusts; Authorizing public health trusts to lease certain real property, etc. HP 03/11/2014 Favorable CA 03/25/2014 Favorable AHS 04/09/2014 Favorable AP	Favorable Yeas 12 Nays 0
2	SB 1412 Joyner (Identical H 339)	Closing the Gap Grant Program; Adding a requirement for project proposals under the grant program to address racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to sickle cell disease, etc. HP 03/25/2014 Favorable AHS 04/09/2014 Favorable AP	Favorable Yeas 12 Nays 0
3	CS/SB 1134 Health Policy / Detert	Home Medical Equipment; Exempting allopathic, osteopathic, and chiropractic physicians who sell or rent electrostimulation medical equipment and supplies to their patients in the course of their practice from licensure as home medical equipment providers, etc. HP 03/25/2014 Fav/CS AHS 04/09/2014 Favorable AP	Favorable Yeas 12 Nays 0
4	CS/SB 1192 Health Policy / Sobel (Similar H 995)	Palliative Care; Creating the Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Advisory Council; providing for membership on the council; providing for staggered terms; requiring the Department of Health to provide staff, information, and other assistance as necessary to the council; requiring the department to establish a palliative care consumer and professional information and education program; requiring the department to publish certain educational information and materials about palliative care on the department website, etc. HP 03/25/2014 Fav/CS AHS 04/09/2014 Temporarily Postponed AP	Temporarily Postponed

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services Wednesday, April 9, 2014, 2:00 —3:00 p.m.

Criminal Justice (Similar CS/H 515) penalties if the value of public assistance or identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used is of an aggregate value exceeding specified amounts; providing for a reward for a report of original information relating to a violation of the state's public assistance fraud laws if the information and report meet specified requirements; requiring that a parent or caretaker relative who has been disqualified due to fraud have a protective payee designated to receive temporary cash assistance benefits for eligible children, etc. AHS 03/05/2014 AHS 04/09/2014 Fav/CS AP	av/CS Yeas 7 Nays 5
Children, Families, and Elder Affairs / Detert (Similar CS/H 91, Compare CS/CS/H 573, CS/CS/S 248) ombudsman councils and transferring their responsibilities to representatives of the Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman; revising the duties and authority of the state ombudsman; revising duties and membership of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council; providing duties of representatives of the office in the districts; revising the appointments of and qualifications for district ombudsmen; deleting provisions that provide for an election of a chair of a local council and the meeting times for the local council, etc. CF 04/01/2014 Fav/CS AHS 04/09/2014 Favorable	
	avorable Yeas 12 Nays 0
7 CS/SB 1646 Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities / Health Policy (Compare H 167, CS/H 751, S 70) Compare H 167, CS/H 751, S 70 Telemedicine; Creating the "Florida Telemedicine Act"; requiring specified practitioners providing telemedicine services to patients in this state to be licensed in this state; authorizing nonFlorida licensed physicians to meet alternative requirements; providing standards and prohibitions for the provision of telemedicine services; authorizing the use of telemedicine services in the diagnosis and treatment of the human eye; prohibiting a managed care plan under Medicaid from using telemedicine providers that are not physicians, etc. CU 04/01/2014 Fav/CS AHS 04/09/2014 Fav/1 Amendment AP	av/1 Amendment (Yeas 12 Nays 0

S-036 (10/2008) Page 2 of 2

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prepared	d By: The Profes	sional Staff of the Approp	riations Subcommi	ttee on Health and Human Services
BILL:		SB 640			
INTRODUCER:		Senator Bray	non		
SI	JBJECT:	Public Health	n Trusts		
D	ATE:	April 8, 2014	REVISED:		
	ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
	Stovall		Stovall	HP	Favorable
2.	White		Yeatman	CA	Favorable
3.	Brown		Pigott	AHS	Favorable
1.				AP	

I. Summary:

SB 640 authorizes the board of trustees of a public health trust to lease out office space without first advertising and soliciting bids for the office space.

The bill has an insignificant fiscal impact, if any.

II. Present Situation:

Limitations on Public Health Trusts' Authority to Lease Office Space

Chapter 73-102, Laws of Florida, authorized the governing body of each county to create a public health trust in and for the county. A public health trust's board of trustees, appointed by the governing body of the county, is responsible for the operation, governance, and management of a publicly funded health care facility designated by the county's governing body.¹

Specifically, the board of trustees is empowered to:²

- Lease either as lessee or lessor or rent for any number of years and upon any terms and conditions, real property, except that the board shall not lease or rent, as lessor, any real property except in accordance with the requirements of s. 125.35 [F. S. 1973];
- Sue and be sued:
- Have a seal;
- Adopt bylaws, rules, and regulations for the board's responsibilities;
- Execute contracts;

¹ See Part II of Chapter 154, Florida Statutes.

² Section 154.11(1), F.S. However, note that a public health trust may not impose any tax, issue bonds, or require the imposition of a tax or the issuance of any bond by the governing body of the county. Section 154.11(2), F.S.

BILL: SB 640 Page 2

- Acquire and hold title to real or personal property;
- Appoint and remove a chief executive officer of the trust;
- Establish and collect fees for using or receiving services from the facility;
- Accept gifts of money, services, or real or personal property;
- Appoint, remove, or suspend employees or agents of the board, fix their compensation, and adopt personnel and management policies;
- Provide for employee benefits;
- Cooperate with and contract with any governmental agency or instrumentality, federal, state, municipal, or county;
- Adopt rules and regulations for the management and use of any properties under its control;
- Appoint originally the staff of physicians to practice in a designated facility and approve bylaws and rules to be adopted by the medical staff addressing the method of appointing or removing additional staff members; and
- Employ certified public accountants and legal counsel.

Section 125.35, F. S., authorizes a board of county commissioners to sell and convey any real or personal property, and to lease real property belonging to the county, whenever the county believes it is in its best interest to do so. However, the sale or lease must be awarded to the highest and best bidder for the highest and best use. Each sale or lease must be noticed by publishing once a week, for at least two weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. The highest bid must be accepted, unless all are rejected because all are too low. A surety bond may be required of each bid submitted.

Jackson Health System

A Public Health Trust was created in 1973 by the Miami-Dade³ Board of County Commissioners as an independent governing body for Jackson Memorial Hospital. In 2003, the Board of County Commissioners amended the Miami-Dade County Code to expand the responsibilities of the Public Health Trust countywide to health care facilities within the Jackson Health System. The Trust is composed of volunteer citizens who set policies that assure that the Jackson Health System is responsive to community needs. This "citizen body" provides leadership for joint planning between Jackson Health System, the University of Miami's Miller School of Medicine, Miami-Dade County, and other private and community organizations.⁴

Representatives of Jackson Health System have indicated that the requirements under s. 125.35, F.S., (1973) prove cumbersome, time-consuming, and wasteful when trying to recruit physicians and other health care practitioners who desire to lease office space in the hospital. The only bid typically received is from one practitioner.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 154.11, F.S., to authorize the board of trustees of a public health trust (Jackson Health System) to lease out its office space without first advertising and soliciting bids for the office space.

³ In 1973, the county was named Dade County.

⁴ See Jackson Health System, Public Health Trust, http://www.jacksonhealth.org/trust.asp, (Last visited March 18, 2014).

BILL: SB 640 Page 3

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

No significant fiscal impact is expected. Jackson Health System, as well as any other public health trust, will be able to provide available office space to physicians and other health care professionals without the expense and delay of advertising and proceeding through a bid process.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 154.11 of the Florida Statutes.

BILL: SB 640 Page 4

IX. **Additional Information:**

Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.) A.

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 640

By Senator Braynon

36-00368A-14 2014640_ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public health trusts; amending s. 154.11, F.S.; authorizing public health trusts to lease certain real property; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (f) 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:
- (f) To lease, either as lessee or lessor, or rent for any number of years and upon any terms and conditions real property, except that the board shall not lease or rent, as lessor, any real property other than office space controlled by a public health trust, except in accordance with the requirements of s. 125.35, Florida Statutes (F. S. 1973).

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

Page 1 of 1

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

THE FLORIDA SENATE



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Regulated Industries, Vice Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and
Civil Justice
Appropriations Subcommittee on General
Government
Children, Families, and Elder Affairs
Ethics and Elections
Gaming
Health Policy

SENATOR OSCAR BRAYNON II

Democratic Whip 36th District

March 27, 2014

Senator Denise Grimsley, Chair Health and Human Services AP. 306 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chairwoman Grimsley:

This letter is to request that **Senate Bill #640**, relating to **Public Health Trusts** be placed on the agenda of the next scheduled meeting of the committee. SB 640 has passed its first two committees of reference unanimously.

SB 640 authorizes public health trusts to lease certain real property, etc.

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Senator Braynon

District 36

cc. Scarlet Pigott, Staff Director

Robin Auber, Committee Administrative Assistant-Room 201 Capitol

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared	d By: The Profe	ssional Sta	aff of the Approp	oriations Subcommit	tee on Health an	d Human Services
BILL:	SB 1412					
INTRODUCER:	Senator Joyn	ner				
SUBJECT:	Closing the	Gap Gra	nt Program			
DATE:	April 8, 201	4	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF	DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
l. Peterson		Stovall		HP	Favorable	
2. Brown	_	Pigott		AHS	Favorable	
3.				AP		

I. Summary:

SB 1412 expands the potential focus of "Closing the Gap" projects to include sickle cell disease. The "Closing the Gap" program provides grants for activities designed to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities.

The bill has no fiscal impact.

II. Present Situation:

The Closing the Gap Grant Program

In 2000, the Legislature created the Reducing the Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities: "Closing the Gap" grant program, to stimulate the development of community and neighborhood-based projects to improve health outcomes of racial and ethnic populations. The program is administered by the Department of Health (DOH). Grants are awarded for one year but may be renewed annually – subject to the availability of funds – upon the approval of the DOH based on the achievement of quality standards, objectives, and outcomes. Grants require a local match of one dollar for every three dollars awarded, although a portion of the match may be in-kind, in the form of free services or human resources.

Applications for grants must address each of the following required items:⁵

• The purpose and objectives of the project and which of the following racial or ethnic disparities will be addressed:

¹ Section 381.7352, F.S.

² Section 381.7356(4), F.S.

³ Up to 50% in counties over 50,000 in population and 100% in counties of 50,000 or less. (s. 381.7355(2)(a), F.S.)

⁴ Section 381.7356(2), F.S.

⁵ Section 381.7355(2), F.S.

BILL: SB 1412 Page 2

• Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in maternal and infant mortality rates or oral health care;

- o Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to cancer, HIV/AIDS, cardiovascular disease, or diabetes; or
- o Increasing adult and child immunization rates in certain racial and ethnic populations;
- Identification and relevance of the target population;
- Methods for obtaining baseline health status data and assessment of community health needs;
- Mechanisms for mobilizing community resources and gaining local commitment;
- Development and implementation of health promotion and disease prevention interventions;
- Mechanisms and strategies for evaluating the project's objectives, procedures, and outcomes;
- A proposed work plan, including a timeline for implementing the project; and
- The likelihood that project activities will occur and continue in the absence of funding.

In the 2013-2014 fiscal year, the program received \$3.1 million in state funding and awarded 15 grants averaging between \$150,000 and \$200,000.6

Sickle Cell Disease

Sickle cell disease (SCD) is a group of inherited red blood cell disorders. Healthy red blood cells are round. In someone who has SCD, the red blood cells become hard, sticky, and shaped like a sickle or the letter "C." The sickle cells die early, which causes a constant shortage of red blood cells, and the cells clog blood flow in small blood vessels, which can cause pain and other serious problems such as infection, acute chest syndrome, and stroke.⁷

Sickle cell disease is diagnosed with a blood test, most often at birth during routine newborn screening tests.⁸ It is a genetic disorder, inherited when a child inherits the gene from both parents. The only cure is bone marrow or stem cell transplant.

The exact number of persons with SCD is not known. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that:⁹

- SCD affects 90,000 to 100,000 Americans.
- SCD occurs among about 1 out of every 500 Black or African-American births.
- SCD occurs among about 1 out of every 36,000 Hispanic-American births.

In 2005, medical expenditures for children with SCD averaged \$11,702 for children with Medicaid coverage and \$14,772 for children with employer-sponsored insurance. About 40 percent of both groups had at least one hospital stay. ¹⁰

¹⁰ *Id*.

⁶ Conversation with Mike Mason, Director, Office of Minority Health, Florida Dept. of Health (Mar. 21, 2014).

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Facts About Sickle Cell Disease*, http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/sicklecell/facts.html (last visited Mar. 22, 2014).

⁸ Florida's newborn screening program includes sickle cell among the genetic disorders that are tested in newborns.

⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sickle Cell Disease*, *Data and Statistics*, http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/sicklecell/data.html (last visited Mar. 22, 2014).

BILL: SB 1412 Page 3

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill adds projects with the goal of decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to sickle cell disease, to the priority areas that a project receiving a Closing the Gap grant may address.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

SB 1412 expands the types of community-based projects that may receive state funding. Actual amounts will result from the award of available funds and are unknown at this time.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 381.7355 of the Florida Statutes.

BILL: SB 1412 Page 4

IX. **Additional Information:**

Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.) A.

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1412

By Senator Joyner

19-01229-14 20141412

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> 27 28

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Closing the Gap grant program; amending s. 381.7355, F.S.; adding a requirement for project proposals under the grant program to address racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to sickle cell disease; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 381.7355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 381.7355 Project requirements; review criteria.-
- (2) A proposal must include each of the following elements:
- (a) The purpose and objectives of the proposal, including identification of the particular racial or ethnic disparity the project will address. The proposal must address one or more of the following priority areas:
- 1. Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in maternal and infant mortality rates.
- 2. Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to cancer.
- 3. Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to HIV/AIDS.
- 4. Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to cardiovascular disease.
- 5. Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to diabetes.
 - 6. Increasing adult and child immunization rates in certain

Page 1 of 2

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

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1412

20141412 racial and ethnic populations. 7. Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in oral health

19-01229-14

care.

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8. Decreasing racial and ethnic disparities in morbidity and mortality rates relating to sickle cell disease. Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

Page 2 of 2

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





SENATOR ARTHENIA L. JOYNER 19th District

THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice, Vice Chair
Appropriations
Appropriations
Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government
Ethics and Elections

Ethics and Elections Health Policy Judiciary Transportation

SELECT COMMITTEE:

Select Committee on Indian River Lagoon and Lake Okeechobee Basin

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

March 25, 2014

Senator Denise Grimsley, Chair Senate Subcommittee on Health and Human Services Appropriations 201 Capitol 404 S. Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Madame Chair:

This is to request that Senate Bill 1412, Closing the Gap Grant Program, be placed on the agenda for the Subcommittee on Health and Human Services Appropriations. Your consideration of this request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Arthenia L. Joyner

State Senator, District 19

ALJ/rr

202 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Fiorida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5019 FAX: (813) 233-4280

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepare	d By: The Profession	nal Staff of the Approp	oriations Subcommi	ttee on Health an	d Human Services
BILL:	CS/SB 1134				
INTRODUCER:	Health Policy C	ommittee and Sena	ntor Detert		
SUBJECT:	Home Medical	Equipment			
DATE:	April 8, 2014	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST :	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
. Looke	St	tovall	HP	Fav/CS	
2. Brown	Pi	gott	AHS	Favorable	
3.			AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1134 amends s. 400.93, F.S., to exempt physicians who sell or rent electrostimulation medical equipment to their patients in the course of their practice from the requirement to be licensed as a home medical equipment provider.

The bill may have an indeterminate but likely insignificant fiscal impact.

II. Present Situation:

Home Medical Equipment Providers

Part VII of ch. 400, F.S., requires the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to license and regulate any person or entity that holds itself out to the public as performing any of the following functions:

- Providing home medical equipment¹ and services;²
- Accepting physician orders for home medical equipment and services; or
- Providing home medical equipment that typically requires home medical services.³

The following are exempt from the licensure requirement for home medical equipment providers:⁴

- Providers operated by the Department of Health (DOH) or the federal government;
- Nursing homes;
- Assisted living facilities;
- Home health agencies;
- Hospices;
- Intermediate care facilities:
- Homes for special services;
- Transitional living facilities;
- Hospitals;
- Ambulatory surgical centers;
- Manufacturers and wholesale distributors who do not sell directly to the consumer;
- Licensed health care practitioners who utilize home medical equipment in the course of their practice but do not sell or rent home medical equipment to their patients; and
- Pharmacies.

Currently there are 980 licensed home medical equipment providers, including those providers that are located out of the state but hold a Florida license.⁵

Any person or entity applying for a license as a home medical equipment provider must provide the AHCA with:

- A report of the medical equipment that will be provided, indicating whether it will be provided directly or by contract;
- A report of the services that will provided, indicating whether the services will be provided directly or by contract;
- A list of the persons and entities with whom they contract;
- Documentation of accreditation, or an application for accreditation, from an organization recognized by the AHCA;
- Proof of liability insurance; and,

¹ Defined in s. 400.925, F.S., as any product as defined by the Federal Drug Administration's Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics Act, any products reimbursed under the Medicare Part B Durable Medical Equipment benefits, or any products reimbursed under the Florida Medicaid durable medical equipment program. Home medical equipment includes oxygen and related respiratory equipment; manual, motorized, or customized wheelchairs and related seating and positioning, but does not include prosthetics or orthotics or any splints, braces, or aids custom fabricated by a licensed health care practitioner; motorized scooters; personal transfer systems; and specialty beds, for use by a person with a medical need.

² Defined in s. 400.925, F.S., as equipment management and consumer instruction, including selection, delivery, set-up, and maintenance of equipment, and other related services for the use of home medical equipment in the consumer's regular or temporary place of residence.

³ Section 400.93(1) and (2), F.S.

⁴ Section 400.93(5), F.S.

⁵ See FloridaHealthFinder.gov list of home medical equipment providers printed on Mar. 19, 2014, on file with Senate Health Policy committee staff

• A \$300 application fee and a \$400 inspection fee, unless exempt from inspection.⁶

As a requirement of licensure, home medical equipment providers must comply with a number of minimum standards including, but not limited to:

- Offering and providing home medical equipment and services, as necessary, to consumers who purchase or rent any equipment that requires such services;
- Providing at least one category of equipment directly from their own inventory;
- Responding to orders for other equipment from either their own inventory or from the inventory of other contracted companies;
- Maintaining trained personnel to coordinate orders and scheduling of equipment and service deliveries;
- Ensuring that their delivery personnel are appropriately trained;
- Ensuring that patients are aware of their service hours and emergency service procedures;
- Answering any questions or complaints a consumer has about an item or the use of an item;
- Maintaining and repairing, either directly or through contract, items rented to consumers;
- Maintaining a safe premises;
- Preparing and maintaining a comprehensive emergency management plan that must be updated annually and provide for continuing home medical equipment services for lifesupporting or life-sustaining equipment during an emergency;
- Maintaining a prioritized list of patients who need continued services during an emergency;⁷
- Complying with AHCA rules on minimum qualifications for personnel, including ensuring that all personnel have the necessary training and background screening;⁸ and
- Maintaining a record for each patient that includes the equipment and services the provider has provided and which must contain:
 - o Any physician's order or certificate of medical necessity;
 - Signed and dated delivery slips;
 - o Notes reflecting all services, maintenance performed, and equipment exchanges;
 - o The date on which rental equipment was retrieved; and,
 - Any other appropriate information.⁹

Licensed home medical equipment providers are subject to periodic inspections, including biennial licensure inspections, inspections directed by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and licensure complaint investigations. A home medical equipment provider may submit a survey or inspection by an accrediting organization in lieu of a licensure inspection if the provider's accreditation is not provisional and the AHCA receives a report from the accrediting organization. A copy of a valid medical oxygen retail establishment permit issued by the DOH may also be submitted in lieu of a licensure inspection.¹⁰

⁶ Section 400.931, F.S.

⁷ Section 400.934, F.S.

⁸ AHCA Rule 59A-25.004, F.A.C. All home medical equipment provider personnel are also subject to a level 2 background screening per s. 400.953, F.S.

⁹ Section 400.94, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 400.933, F.S.

Electrostimulation Medical Equipment

Devices that provide electrical stimulation can be used medically to treat a number of symptoms and conditions. Electrical stimulators can provide direct, alternating, pulsed, and pulsed waveforms of energy to the human body through electrodes that may be indwelling, implanted in the skin, or used on the surface of the skin. Such devices may be used to exercise muscles, demonstrate a muscular response to stimulation of a nerve, relieve pain, relieve incontinence, and provide test measurements.

Functional electrical stimulation (FES), also known as therapeutic electrical stimulation (TES), is used to prevent or reverse muscular atrophy and bone loss by stimulating paralyzed limbs. FES is designed to be used as a part of a self-administered, home-based rehabilitation program for the treatment of upper limb paralysis. An FES system consists of a custom-fitted device and control unit that allows the user to adjust the stimulation intensity and a training mode which can be gradually increased to avoid muscle fatigue.¹³

A second type of electrical stimulation is Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation, or TENS. TENS is the application of electrical current through electrodes placed on the skin for pain control. It has been used to treat a variety of painful conditions, but there is "much controversy over which conditions to treat with TENS and the adequate parameters to use." Despite this controversy, there is some clinical evidence that TENS is able to relieve certain types of pain and "experimental pain studies and clinical trials are beginning to refine parameters of stimulation to obtain the best pain relief." 15

Other types of electrical stimulation include interferential therapy (IFT) and neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES). IFT uses two alternating currents simultaneously applied to the affected area through electrodes and which is proposed to relieve musculoskeletal pain and increase healing in soft tissue injuries and bone fractures. NMES involves the application of electrical currents through the skin to cause muscle contractions and is used to promote the restoration of nerve supply, prevent or slow atrophy, relax muscle spasms, and to promote voluntary control of muscles in patients who have lost muscle function. ¹⁶

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 400.93, F.S., to exempt physicians who sell or rent electrostimulation medical equipment to their patients in the course of their practice from the requirement to be licensed as a home medical equipment provider.

¹¹ Electrical Stimulation for the Treatment of Pain and Muscle Rehabilitation, United Healthcare Medical Policy, February 1, 2014, found at <a href="https://www.unitedhealthcareonline.com/ccmcontent/ProviderII/UHC/en-US/Assets/ProviderStaticFiles/ProviderStaticFilesPdf/Tools%20and%20Resources/Policies%20and%20Protocols/Medical%20Policies/Medical%20Policies/Electrical Stim Tx Pain Muscle Rehab.pdf, page 3, last visited on Mar. 25, 2014.

¹² *Id*.

¹³ *Id*.

¹⁴ Effectiveness of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation for Treatment of Hyperalgesia and Pain, *Curr Rheumatol Rep. Dec 2008*; *10*(6): 492–499, found at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2746624/, last visited on Mar. 25, 2014.

¹⁵ *Id*.

¹⁶ Supra n. 11

The bill establishes an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Any exempted physicians may see an indeterminate positive fiscal impact from CS/SB 1134 due to no longer having to pay licensure and inspection fees or meet the licensure requirements of part VII of ch. 400, F.S.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The AHCA may experience an indeterminate but likely insignificant negative fiscal impact due to fewer licensed home medical equipment providers.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 400.93 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Health Policy on March 25, 2014:

The CS deletes language that would remove medical practices owned by a physician, or a physician and that physician's family member, from the definition of "home medical equipment provider" and instead exempts physicians who sell or rent electrostimulation medical equipment to their patients in the course of their practice from the licensure requirement for a home medical equipment provider.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Detert

588-03228-14 20141134c1 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to home medical equipment; amending section 400.93; exempting allopathic, osteopathic, and

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chiropractic physicians who sell or rent electrostimulation medical equipment and supplies to their patients in the course of their practice from licensure as home medical equipment providers; providing an effective date. 10 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Paragraph (k) is added to subsection (5) of section 400.93, Florida Statutes, is to read: 13 400.93 Licensure required; exemptions; unlawful acts; penalties .-(5) The following are exempt from home medical equipment 16 provider licensure, unless they have a separate company, corporation, or division that is in the business of providing home medical equipment and services for sale or rent to consumers at their regular or temporary place of residence pursuant to the provisions of this part: (k) Physicians licensed pursuant to chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 460 for the sale or rental of electrostimulation medical equipment and electrostimulation medical equipment supplies to their patients in the course of their practice. Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

Page 1 of 1

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

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared	d By: The Profes	sional Staff of the Approp	oriations Subcommi	ttee on Health a	and Human Services
BILL:	CS/SB 1192				
INTRODUCER:	Health Policy	Committee; and Sen	ator Sobel and or	thers	
SUBJECT:	Palliative Ca	re			
DATE:	April 8, 2014	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
l. Lloyd		Stovall	HP	Fav/CS	
2. Brown		Pigott	AHS	Pre-meetin	ıg
3.			AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1192 establishes the Florida Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Advisory Council within the Department of Health (DOH). The bill describes the council's purpose, powers, duties and meeting requirements and authorizes the governor to appoint nine members from specific backgrounds or organizations.

The bill also creates the Palliative Care Consumer and Professional Information and Education Program within the DOH and directs the DOH to house information and links on its website. The bill directs specific health care practitioners and facilities to provide patients with information about palliative care or to comply with palliative care measures as ordered by the patient's provider.

The bill has an insignificant fiscal impact that may be absorbed within existing resources.

II. Present Situation:

According to the Center to Advance Palliative Care, palliative care can be defined as specialized medical care for people with serious illnesses that focuses on providing those patients with relief from the symptoms, pain, and stress of that illness with a goal of improving quality of life for both the patient and the patient's family. Examples of serious illnesses helped by palliative care

¹ Center to Advance Palliative Care, *Defining Palliative Care*, http://www.capc.org/building-a-hospital-based-palliative-care-program/case/definingpc (last visited Mar. 22, 2014).

include cancer, cardiac diseases, kidney failure, Alzheimer's disease, HIV/AIDS, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

Palliative care focuses on helping patients get relief from symptoms caused by serious illnesses. Given alone when other treatment is not working or along with curative treatment, palliative care can be given from time of diagnosis until end of life.²

Access to palliative care in the United States has more than doubled in the last five years.³ Ten years ago, there were almost no palliative care programs in America's hospitals. State by state calculations show that 62 percent of Florida's hospitals having 50 or more beds, provide a palliative care team.⁴ Public opinion polls show that many Americans are not knowledgeable about palliative care; however, once explained, 92 percent reported they would be highly likely to consider palliative care for themselves or families if they had a serious illness.⁵

Palliative Care in Florida

Under s. 765.102(5) and (6), F.S., the Legislature has recognized the need to establish end-of-life care standards, including pain management and palliative care. The DOH, the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), and the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) are required to jointly develop an end-of-life care campaign. Under current law, the focus, however, is on planning for end-of-life care and includes assurances that:⁶

- Opportunities to discuss and plan for end-of-life care will be provided;
- Physical and mental suffering will be carefully attended to;
- Preferences for withholding and withdrawing life-sustaining interventions will be honored;
- The personal goals of the dying person will be addressed;
- The dignity of the dying person will be a priority;
- Health care providers will not abandon the dying person;
- The burden to family and others will be addressed;
- Advance directives for care will be respected regardless of the location of care;
- Organizational mechanisms are in place to evaluate the availability and quality of end-of-life, palliative, and hospice care services, including the evaluation of administrative and regulatory barriers;
- Necessary health care services will be provided and that relevant reimbursement policies are available; and,
- The goals will be accomplished in a culturally appropriate manner.

⁶ s. 765.102(5)(b), F.S.

² American Cancer Society, *Palliative or Supportive Care*, http://www.cancer.org/treatment/treatmentsandsideeffects/palliativecare/supportive-care (last visited: Mar. 22, 2014).

³ Center to Advance Palliative Care, *Executive Summary*, <u>http://www.capc.org/reportcard/summary</u> (last visited Mar. 22, 2014).

⁴ Center to Advance Palliative Care, *State by State Report Card - Florida*, http://www.capc.org/reportcard/home/FL/RC/Florida (last visited: Mar. 22, 2014).

⁵ American Cancer Society, *Palliative Care at a Glance*, http://www.acscan.org/content/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Palliative-Care-at-a-Glance.pdf (last visited Mar. 22, 2014).

In 2013, the DOH's Cancer Program and Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council jointly sponsored a workshop and webinar on palliative care that included speakers from Florida and other national organizations.

The AHCA, the DOH, and the DOEA have web pages devoted to end-of-life resources with links to mostly external resources. In 2005, the DOEA published *Making Choices: A Guide to End of Life Planning* to address strategies for advance care planning.⁷ The guide is available on the DOEA's website.

The AHCA is responsible for the licensing and regulation of facilities that provide palliative care, including hospitals, long-term care facilities, nursing homes, home health agencies, hospices, intermediate care facilities, prescribed pediatric care centers, and assisted living facilities under chs. 395, 400, and 429, F.S.

The DOH is responsible for the regulation of health care professions regulated under chs. 458, 486, and 464, F.S., which includes allopathic and osteopathic physicians, physician assistants, and levels of the nursing profession.

Statutory Creation of Advisory Bodies, Commissions, or Boards

The statutory creation of any collegial body to serve as an adjunct to an executive agency is subject to certain provisions in s. 20.052, F.S. Such a body may only be created when it is found to be necessary and beneficial to the furtherance of a public purpose, and it must be terminated by the Legislature when it no longer fulfills such a purpose. The Legislature and the public must be kept informed of the numbers, purposes, memberships, activities, and expenses of any collegial or advisory bodies.

Private citizen members of any advisory body (with exceptions for members of commissions or boards of trustees) may only be appointed by the governor, the head of the executive agency to which the advisory body is adjunct, the executive director of the agency, or a Cabinet officer. Private citizen members of a commission or a board of trustees may only be appointed by the governor, must be confirmed by the Senate, and are subject to the dual-office-holding prohibition of section 5(a) of Article II of the State Constitution.

Members of agency advisory bodies serve four-year staggered terms and are ineligible for any compensation other than travel expenses, unless expressly provided otherwise in the State Constitution. Unless an exemption is specified by law, all meetings are public, and records of minutes and votes must be maintained.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates a non-statutory section of law and establishes the Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Advisory Council (council). Definitions relating to the council and associated patient education program are also provided.

⁷ Department of Elder Affairs, *Making Choices: A Guide to End of Life Planning* (2005) http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/doea/pubs/pubs/EOL.pdf (last visited Mar. 24, 2014).

The advisory council, which is a council as defined under s. 20.03, F.S., is established within the DOH and consists of nine members. The governor is responsible for appointing five members and the appointments of the remaining four council members will be evenly split between the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives. The primary purpose of the council is to consult with and advise the DOH on matters relating to palliative care initiatives in the state.

Council members are to include professionals with expertise in different aspects of palliative care, patient and family caregivers, or their advocates. The appointing officials, in consultation with the state surgeon general, are directed to ensure that the council's composition reflects a variety of experiences and representatives from different care settings, such as inpatient, outpatient, community, and hospice. At least one member appointed by the governor must be a representative of the American Cancer Society and at least two members, one each appointed by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, must be board-certified hospital and palliative medicine physicians or nurses.

Council members' terms have a duration of four years, except that, to allow for staggered terms, the bill provides that the governor, president of the Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint one member to a two-year term and the governor shall appoint one member to a three-year term. All other initial and subsequent appointments shall be for four-year terms.

The bill directs the council to adopt organizational procedures and to elect a chair and vice chair, whose duties will be established by the council. Staff and assistance for the council will be provided by the DOH. Members will serve without compensation; however, they may be reimbursed for travel expenditures in accordance with s. 112.061, F.S. The council shall set regular meetings but is required to meet at least twice per year.

The bill directs the DOH to establish a palliative care consumer and professional information and education program. The DOH must also publish on its website information and resources about palliative care, including but not limited to, the following:

- Continuing education opportunities for health care practitioners;
- Palliative care delivery in the home and in primary, secondary and tertiary care settings;
- Best practices for palliative care delivery;
- Consumer educational materials: and.
- Referral information, including hospice.

The DOH is authorized to develop other initiatives regarding palliative care and education. In implementing the provisions of this bill, the DOH is directed to consult with the council.

Section 2 provides the act shall become effective upon becoming law.

⁸ A "council" or "advisory council" under s. 20.03, F.S., means "an advisory body created by specific statutory enactment and appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study of the problems arising in a specified functional or program area of state government and to provide recommendations and policy alternatives."

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Health care practitioners and their patients with serious illnesses may benefit from increased availability of information and resources on palliative care as generated by the council and the education program.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The DOH estimates the following state fiscal impact for costs associated with administrative support of the council, educational program, website, and travel reimbursement. These costs may be absorbed within existing resources.

	1st Year 2014-2015	2nd Year Annualized\Recur
Salaries		
1- Part Time OPS Health Educator	\$13,963	\$13,963
OPS Benefits	\$202	\$202
Expense		
1 - OPS Position	\$15,602	\$11,829
Council Travel Costs	\$9,000	\$9,000
2 meetings per year/ 9 members		
Human Resources Services	\$120	\$120
Calculated with OPS package		
Total Estimated Expenditures:	\$38,887	\$35,114

⁹ Department of Health, 2014 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis - SB 1192, on file with the Senate Health Policy Committee (Feb. 25, 2014).

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates an undesignated section of Florida law.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Health Policy Committee on March 25, 2014:

The CS adds physician assistants to the types of health care practitioners that may provide, request, or supervise the delivery of palliative care services.

The CS modifies the Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Council to provide for staggered four-year terms and to include the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, in addition to the governor, as appointing officials for council members.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
	•	
	•	
	•	
Appropriations Subcom	nmittee on Health and H	Human Services
(Gibson) recommended	the following:	
_		
Senate Amendment		
Delete line 62		
and insert:		
	shall consist of nine	members who reflect
	cy of this state, five	

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1192

By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senators Sobel, Latvala, Soto, and Flores

20141192c1 588-03224-14

A bill to be entitled An act relating to palliative care; defining terms; creating the Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Advisory Council; specifying the purpose of the council; providing for membership on the council; providing for staggered terms; requiring the Department of Health to provide staff, information, and other assistance as necessary to the council; requiring the department to set regular 10 meeting times for the council; requiring the council 11 to adopt certain internal organizational procedures; 12 authorizing reimbursement for certain expenses for 13 council members; requiring the department to establish 14 a palliative care consumer and professional 15 information and education program; requiring the 16 department to publish certain educational information 17 and materials about palliative care on the department 18 website; authorizing the department to develop and 19 implement other services and education initiatives 20 regarding palliative care; requiring the department to 21 consult with the council to implement this act; 22 providing an effective date. 23 24

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

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Section 1. Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Advisory Council; palliative care consumer and professional information and education program.-(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

Page 1 of 5

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

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1192

	588-03224-14 20141192c
30	(a) "Appropriate" means consistent with applicable legal,
31	health, and professional standards, the patient's clinical and
32	other circumstances, and the patient's reasonably known wishes
33	and beliefs.
34	(b) "Medical care" means services provided, requested, or
35	supervised by a physician, a physician assistant, or an advanced
36	registered nurse practitioner.
37	(c) "Palliative care" means patient- and family-centered
38	medical care offered throughout the continuum of an illness
39	which optimizes quality of life by anticipating, preventing, and
40	treating suffering caused by serious illness. Palliative care
41	involves addressing physical, emotional, social, and spiritual
42	needs and facilitating patient autonomy, access to information,
43	and choice. The term includes, but is not limited to,
44	discussions of the patient's goals for treatment; discussion of
45	treatment options appropriate to the patient, including, if
46	appropriate, hospice care; and comprehensive pain and symptom
47	management.
48	(d) "Serious illness" means a medical illness or physical
49	injury or condition that substantially impacts quality of life
50	for more than a short period of time. The term includes, but is
51	not limited to, cancer, renal or liver failure, heart or lung
52	disease, and Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.
53	(2) PALLIATIVE CARE AND QUALITY OF LIFE INTERDISCIPLINARY
54	ADVISORY COUNCIL.—There is established within the Department of
55	Health a Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary
56	Advisory Council, which is an advisory council as defined in s.
57	20.03, Florida Statutes.

Page 2 of 5

(a) The primary purpose of the council is to consult with

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

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Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1192

588-03224-14 20141192c1

and advise the department on matters relating to the
establishment, maintenance, operation, and outcome evaluation of
palliative care initiatives in this state.

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(b) The council shall consist of nine members, five appointed by the Governor, two appointed by the President of the Senate, and two appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The council shall include professionals who have expertise in various aspects of palliative care, including, but not limited to, interdisciplinary palliative care, medical, nursing, social work, pharmacy, and spiritual expertise; patient and family caregivers or their advocates. The appointing officials, in consultation with the Surgeon General, shall ensure that representation on the council reflects a broad perspective of palliative care in a variety of inpatient, outpatient, and community settings, such as acute care, longterm care, and hospice, and with a variety of populations, including pediatric, youth, and adult. One council member appointed by the Governor shall be a designee of the American Cancer Society. At least two council members, one each appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall be board-certified hospice and palliative medicine physicians, physician assistants, or nurses. Members shall serve four-year terms, except that, initially to provide for staggered terms, the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint one member to serve a two-year term, and the Governor shall appoint at least one member to serve a three-year term. All other initial appointments and any subsequent appointments shall be for four-year terms.

Page 3 of 5

CODING: Words $\underline{\textbf{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\textbf{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1192

	588-03224-14 20141192c1
88	(c) The council shall adopt internal organizational
89	procedures as necessary for its efficient organization which
90	must, at a minimum, require the council to elect a chair and
91	vice chair whose duties shall be established by the council.
92	(d) The department shall provide such staff, information,
93	and other assistance as is reasonably necessary to assist the
94	council in carrying out its responsibilities.
95	(e) Members of the council shall serve without
96	compensation, but may receive reimbursement as provided in s.
97	112.061, Florida Statutes, for travel and other necessary
98	expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.
99	(f) The department shall fix a time and place for regular
100	meetings of the council, which shall meet at least twice a year.
101	(3) PALLIATIVE CARE CONSUMER AND PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION
102	AND EDUCATION PROGRAM.—
103	(a) The department shall establish a palliative care
104	$\underline{\text{consumer and professional information and education program. The}}$
105	purpose of the program is to maximize the effectiveness of
106	palliative care initiatives in this state by making
107	comprehensive and accurate information and education about
108	palliative care available to the public, health care
109	practitioners, and health care facilities.
110	$\underline{\mbox{(b) The department shall publish on its website information}}$
111	and resources, including links to external resources, about
112	palliative care, which shall include, but not be limited to,
113	continuing education opportunities for health care
114	$\underline{\text{practitioners, information about palliative care delivery in the}}$
115	$\underline{\text{home}}$ and in primary, secondary, and tertiary care settings, best
116	practices for palliative care delivery, and consumer educational

Page 4 of 5

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

Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1192

20141192c1

L	materials and referral information for palliative care,
L18	including hospice.
L19	(c) The department may develop and implement other
L20	initiatives regarding palliative care services and education to
121	further the purposes of this section.
L22	(d) The department shall consult with the Palliative Care
L23	and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Advisory Council in
L24	implementing this subsection.
L25	Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

588-03224-14

Page 5 of 5

 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

THE FLORIDA SENATE



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs, Chair Ethics and Elections, Vice Chair Health Policy, Vice Chair Appropriations
Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services
Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development Regulated Industries

SELECT COMMITTEE:

Select Committee on Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Vice Chair

SENATOR ELEANOR SOBEL

33rd District

March 26, 2014

Senator Denise Grimsley, Chair Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services 306 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Chair Grimsley:

This letter is to request that SB 1192 relating to Palliative Care be placed on the agenda of the next scheduled meeting of the committee.

The proposed legislation would create a Palliative Care and Quality of Life Interdisciplinary Advisory Council. It would also require the department to establish a palliative care consumer and professional information and education program. Palliative Care is about treating the whole patient, not just the disease; it has proven results in increasing quality of life, length of life, and decreasing costs of care.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Respectfully,

Eleanor Sobel

State Senator, 33rd District

Eleann Sobel

Cc: Robin Auber, Scarlet Pigott

☐ The "Old" Library, First Floor, 2600 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Florida 33020 (954) 924-3693 FAX: (954) 924-3695 ☐ 410 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5033

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared	d By: The Profession	nal Staff of the Approp	oriations Subcommi	ttee on Health and Human Services
BILL: CS/SB 1084				
INTRODUCER:	Appropriations Committee	Subcommittee on I	Health and Huma	n Services and Criminal Justice
SUBJECT:	Public Assistar	ce Fraud		
DATE:	April 11, 2014	REVISED:		
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
Cellon	(Cannon		CJ SPB 7044 as Introduced
. Brown		Pigott	AHS	Fav/CS
·•			AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1084 amends s. 414.39(5), F.S., to set an upper limit on the value of public assistance fraud that is punishable as a third degree felony and to create new felony crimes, a first degree felony and a second degree felony, based upon graduated, increasing dollar values.

Subsection 414.39(11), F.S., is created to provide for a reward program that will pay persons for information that relates to criminal public assistance fraud and that leads to the recovery of a fine, penalty, or forfeiture of property.

The bill creates restrictions relating to the temporary cash assistance (TCA) program administered by the Department of Children and Families (DCF). The bill limits the use of TCA out of state to thirty consecutive days. The bill also requires that a protective payee¹ be designated to receive TCA on behalf of an eligible child where a parent or caretaker relative has become ineligible due to fraud.

For Fiscal Year 2014-2015, the bill appropriates \$171,604 of recurring funds and \$4,736 of nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund, \$171,605 of recurring funds and \$4,737 of nonrecurring funds from the Federal Grants Trust Fund, and one full-time equivalent (FTE) position to the DCF, and \$214,135 of recurring funds and \$17,785 of nonrecurring funds from

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¹ Section 414.065(2)(b), F.S.

the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund and five FTE positions to the Department of Financial Services, to implement the bill.

II. Present Situation:

Public Assistance Fraud

"Public assistance" refers to benefits paid on the basis of the temporary cash assistance, food assistance, Medicaid, or optional state supplementation program.² Section 414.39, F.S., establishes the following crimes involving public assistance fraud, which are investigated by the Division of Public Assistance Fraud within the Department of Financial Services (DFS).³

Section 414.39(1), F.S., provides that a person commits a crime if they:

- Fail, by false statement, misrepresentation, impersonation, or other fraudulent means, to disclose a material fact used in making a determination as to such person's qualification to receive public assistance under any state or federally funded assistance program;
- Fail to disclose a change in circumstances in order to obtain or continue to receive any such public assistance to which he or she is not entitled or in an amount larger than that to which he or she is entitled; or
- Aid and abet another person in the commission of any such act.

Section 414.39(2), F.S., provides that a person commits a crime if they:

- Use, transfer, acquire, traffic, alter, forge, or possess;
- Attempt to use, transfer, acquire, traffic, alter, forge, or possess; or
- Aid and abet another person in the use, transfer, acquisition, traffic, alteration, forgery, or
 possession of, a food assistance identification card, an authorization, including, but not
 limited to, an electronic authorization, for the expenditure of food assistance benefits, a
 certificate of eligibility for medical services, or a Medicaid identification card in any manner
 not authorized by law.

Section 414.39(3), F.S., specifies that any person having duties in the administration of a state or federally funded public assistance program or in the distribution of public assistance, or authorizations or identifications to obtain public assistance, under a state or federally funded public assistance program, commits a crime if they:

- Fraudulently misappropriate, attempt to misappropriate, or aid and abet in the
 misappropriation of, food assistance, an authorization for food assistance, a food assistance
 identification card, a certificate of eligibility for prescribed medicine, a Medicaid
 identification card, or public assistance from any other state or federally funded program with
 which he or she has been entrusted or of which he or she has gained possession by virtue of
 his or her position, or if they knowingly fail to disclose any such fraudulent activity; or
- Knowingly misappropriate, attempt to misappropriate, or aid or abet in the misappropriation
 of, funds given in exchange for food assistance program benefits or for any form of food
 assistance benefits authorization.

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² Section 414.0252(10), F.S.

³ Section 414.411, F.S.

Section 414.39(4), F.S., provides that a person commits a crime if they:

• Knowingly file, attempt to file, or aid and abet in the filing of, a claim for services to a recipient of public assistance under any state or federally funded public assistance program for services that were not rendered; knowingly files a false claim or a claim for non-authorized items or services under such a program; or if they knowingly bill the recipient of public assistance under such a program, or his or her family, for an amount in excess of that provided for by law or regulation;

- Knowingly fail to credit the state or its agent for payments received from social security, insurance, or other sources; or
- In any way knowingly receive, attempt to receive, or aid and abet in the receipt of, unauthorized payment or other unauthorized public assistance or authorization or identification to obtain public assistance as provided herein.

Section 414.39(5), F.S., establishes criminal penalties that apply to all of the above-described offenses. The criminal penalties are based on the value of the public assistance involved in the offense. Currently, s. 414.39(5), F.S., provides:

- (a) If the public assistance or identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used is less than an aggregate value of \$200 in any 12 consecutive months, such person commits a first degree misdemeanor;⁴ or
- (b) If the value of the public assistance or identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used is of an aggregate value of \$200 or more in any 12 consecutive months, such person commits a third degree felony.⁵

Temporary Cash Assistance

Temporary cash assistance" (TCA) is defined as cash assistance certified under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, as amended. The DCF administers Florida's TCA Program, which provides cash assistance to families with children under the age of 18 or under age 19 if full-time high school students, that meet specified technical, income, and asset requirements.

Section 414.095, F.S., establishes the technical, income, and asset requirements that must be met before becoming eligible to receive TCA benefits;⁸ sets forth criteria for determining how much TCA a person is entitled to receive; and establishes how TCA may be calculated and paid. The statute also contains a multitude of prohibitions and restrictions. For example:

- A family without a minor child living in the home is not eligible to receive TCA. However, a pregnant woman is eligible for TCA in the ninth month of pregnancy if all eligibility requirements are otherwise satisfied;
- An individual is ineligible to receive TCA during any period when the individual is fleeing to
 avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after committing a crime, attempting to commit a
 crime that is a felony under the laws of the place from which the individual flees or a high

⁴ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in county jail and a \$1,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁵ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S. ⁶ Section 414.0252(12), F.S.

⁷ <u>http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/access-florida-food-medical-assistance-cash/temporary-cash-assistance-tca</u> (last visited on January 29, 2014).

⁸ DCF determines if the families meet such requirements. Section 414.095(1), F.S.

misdemeanor in the State of New Jersey, or violating a condition of probation or parole imposed under federal or state law; and

• The parent or other caretaker relative must report to the DCF by the end of the five-day period that begins on the date it becomes clear to the parent or caretaker relative that a minor child will be absent from the home for 30 or more consecutive days. A parent or caretaker relative who fails to report this information to the DCF is disqualified from receiving TCA for 30 days for the first occurrence, 60 days for the second occurrence, and 90 days for the third or subsequent occurrence.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends the aggregate value amount in s. 414.39(5)(b), F.S., to make it a third degree felony if the value of the public assistance fraud or identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used is of an aggregate value of \$200 or more *but less than* \$20,000 in any 12 consecutive months.

The bill creates s. 414.39(5)(c) and (d), F.S., which:

- (c) Makes it a second degree felony¹⁰ if the value of the public assistance or identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used is of an aggregate value of \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000 in any 12 consecutive months.
- (d) Makes it a first degree felony¹¹ if the value of the public assistance or identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used is of an aggregate value of \$100,000 or more in any 12 consecutive months.

The bill requires the DCF or the director of the DCF's Office of Public Benefits Integrity, to pay a reward to a person who furnishes and reports original information relating to a violation of the state's public assistance fraud laws, unless the person declines the reward. The information and report must:

- Be made to the DCF, the DFS, or the Florida Department of Law Enforcement;
- Relate to criminal fraud upon public assistance program funds or a criminal violation of public assistance fraud laws by another person; and
- Lead to the recovery of a fine, penalty, or forfeiture of property.

The reward requirement is subject to availability of funds and may not exceed 10 percent of the amount recovered or \$500,000, whichever is less, in a single case. The reward must be paid from the state share of the recovery in the Federal Grants Trust Fund from moneys collected pursuant to s. 414.41, F.S.¹² The bill specifies that a person who receives a reward is not eligible to

⁹ Section 414.095(14), F.S.

 $^{^{10}}$ A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹¹ A first degree felony is punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S. ¹² Section 414.41, F.S., requires DCF to take all necessary steps to recover overpayment whenever it becomes apparent that any person or provider has received any public assistance to which she or he is not entitled, through either simple mistake or fraud on the part of DCF or on the part of the recipient or participant.

receive funds pursuant to the Florida False Claims Act for Medicaid fraud for which the reward was received. 13

The bill amends s. 414.095(14), F.S., to add two additional prohibitions and restrictions:

- The first limits the out-of-state use of TCA benefits to 30 consecutive days and requires termination of the TCA benefits if used out-of-state for more than 30 days. The bill directs the DCF to adopt rules providing for the determination of temporary absence and a recipient's intent to return to the state.
- The second requires a parent or caretaker relative who has been disqualified due to fraud to have a protective payee designated to receive the TCA benefits for an eligible child. The requirements for designation of a protective payee are the same as provided in s. 414.065(2)(b), F.S. ¹⁴ The bill specifies that an individual disqualified for fraud cannot be designated as a protective payee and, in a two-parent household, if only one parent is disqualified, the other parent may be designated as the payee of the benefit.

The bill provides for the following appropriations for Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to implement the cash rewards provisions of the bill:

- \$171,604 of recurring funds and \$4,736 of nonrecurring funds, from the General Revenue Fund, \$171,605 of recurring funds and \$4,737 of nonrecurring funds, from the Federal Grants Trust Fund, and one FTE position to the DCF; and
- \$214,135 of recurring funds and \$17,785 of nonrecurring funds, from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund, and five FTE positions to the DFS.

The bill becomes effective October 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

¹³ Under Florida's False Claims Act (ss. 68.081-68.092, F.S.), people who report Medicaid Fraud are entitled to share in any funds recovered by the state. http://myfloridalegal.com/pages.nsf/Main/ebc480598bbf32d885256cc6005b54d1 (last visited on January 29, 2014). *See* s. 68.085(3), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 414.065, F.S., requires all TCA applicants to register for work and engage in work activities in accordance with s. 445.024, F.S. Those who do not comply with the work requirements are subject to penalties. Upon the second or third occurrence of noncompliance, TCA for a child or children in a family who are under age 16 may be continued. However, any payments must be made through a protective payee. Protective payees must be designated by DCF and may include:

[•] A relative or other individual who is interested in or concerned with the welfare of the child or children and agrees in writing to utilize the assistance in the best interest of the child or children;

[•] A member of the community affiliated with a religious, community, neighborhood, or charitable organization who agrees in writing to utilize the assistance in the best interest of the child or children; or

[•] A volunteer or member of an organization who agrees in writing to fulfill the role of protective payee and to utilize the assistance in the best interest of the child or children.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Department of Children and Families¹⁵

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) indicated that:

- An indeterminate amount of additional revenues may be received due to the bill's reward provisions.
- Reducing annual temporary cash assistance expenditures by terminating the benefits received by recipients no longer residing in the state of Florida, may result in an estimated annual savings of \$1.8 million (based on repeated out-of-state use and averages).
- Funding for rewards will be taken from moneys collected pursuant to s. 414.41, F.S., in the Federal Grants Trust Fund, which is a significant source of funding for DCF's Public Benefit Integrity (PBI) program. Reduction of these funds may cause the need for an indeterminate amount of additional funding for the PBI operation.
- Additional staff would be needed to receive and investigate the tips and complaints received through the reward program. The Florida Office of the Attorney General experienced a 286-percent increase in calls relating to Medicaid Fraud when it initiated a reward program in the first year. The DCF's PBI currently receives an average of 26,400 online and telephonic fraud reports annually and projects an additional seven full-time equivalent (FTE) positions are needed to process the increase in complaint volume, investigative leads, and oversee the administration of the program.

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75,504
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10,067
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¹⁵ The following fiscal information was provided by the Department of Children and Families on January 14, 2014, in the Department's Bill Analysis of identical House Bill 515. A copy of the Analysis is on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

Current hourly cost for Financial Specialist (contractor)	\$16.10
Expected additional cost (\$16.10 * 2000 hrs * 5)	\$161,000
Additional DCF Staffing Need	
1 FTE: Rewards Program Manager (OMC I – SES)	
1 OPS ACCESS Integrity Investigator (ESS II)	
Caladas and Danasia	¢40.002
Salaries and Benefits	\$48,003
Other Personnel Services	\$35,601
Nonrecurring Expenses (furniture for FTE, Equipment for	\$9,473
OPS & Contract staff	
Recurring Expenses (Rent, Supplies, telephone, postage)	\$9,761
Technology (Software Programming)	\$85,000
Contracted Services (6 Financial Specialists)	\$161,000
DMS-Human Resources Services Surcharge	\$344
Total	\$349,182

Estimates are based on the assumption that the bill's reward program would result in an increase in workload similar to the increase experienced when the Attorney General's Office reward program was implemented. The actual impact may deviate from this amount.

The bill appropriates \$171,604 of recurring funds and \$4,736 of nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund, \$171,605 of recurring funds and \$4,737 of nonrecurring funds from the Federal Grants Trust Fund, and one FTE position to the DCF to implement the cash rewards provisions of the bill in Fiscal Year 2014-2015.

Department of Financial Services¹⁶

The Department of Financial Services (DFS) indicated that:

- The state may experience a positive fiscal impact through increased numbers of violations reported that generate a repayment to the state. The state retains between 20 percent and 35 percent of recoveries.
- Implementation of the cash reward process under the bill will generate a significant increase in the number of complaints received. Given current staffing in the DFS's Division of Public Assistance Fraud (Division) and the lack of sufficient administrative support positions, additional personnel resources are needed, along with dedicated telephone lines. The increased number of calls reporting possible fraud cannot be absorbed by existing resources without a significant negative impact on the performance of the Division.
- The DFS estimates the need for additional funding of:
 - o \$122,874 for five administrative support OPS positions;

¹⁶ The following fiscal information was provided by the Department of Financial Services on February 3, 2014, in the Department's Bill Analysis of identical House Bill 515. A copy of the Analysis is on file with the Senate Criminal Justice Committee.

- o \$17,280 for office space; and
- A nonrecurring \$9,000 for office furniture and computer equipment for five OPS employees.

The bill appropriates \$214,435 of recurring funds and \$17,785 of nonrecurring funds from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund and five FTE positions to the DFS to implement the cash reward provisions of the bill in Fiscal Year 2014-2015.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 414.095 and 414.39.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services on April 9, 2014:

The CS appropriates, for Fiscal Year 2014-2015, a recurring sum of \$171,604 from general revenue, a nonrecurring sum of \$4,736 from general revenue, a recurring sum of \$385,740 from trust funds, and a nonrecurring sum of \$22,522 from trust funds to fund the cash rewards provisions in the bill.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

439384

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
04/09/2014		
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	•	
	•	

Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 171 and 172

insert:

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Section 3. For the 2014-2015 fiscal year, the sums of \$171,604 in recurring funds and \$4,736 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund and \$171,605 in recurring funds and \$4,737 in nonrecurring funds from the Federal Grants Trust Fund are appropriated to the Department of Children and Families, and one full-time equivalent position with associated



salary rate of 32,698 is authorized, for the purpose of 11 12 implementing the cash rewards process provisions of this act. 13 Section 4. For the 2014-2015 fiscal year, the sums of \$214,135 in recurring funds and \$17,785 in nonrecurring funds 14 15 are appropriated from the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund to the 16 Department of Financial Services, and five full-time equivalent 17 positions with associated salary rate of 114,040 are authorized, 18 for the purpose of implementing the cash rewards process 19 provisions of this act. 20 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 21 22 And the title is amended as follows: 23 Delete line 18 and insert: 24 2.5 protective payees; providing appropriations and 26 authorizing positions; providing an effective date.

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Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1084

By the Committee on Criminal Justice

591-01847-14 20141084 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public assistance fraud; amending s. 414.39, F.S.; providing enhanced criminal penalties if the value of public assistance or identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used is of an aggregate value exceeding specified amounts; providing for a reward for a report of original information relating to a violation of the

state's public assistance fraud laws if the

information and report meet specified requirements;

amending s. 414.095, F.S.; limiting to a specified

period the use of temporary cash assistance benefits

out of state; requiring rulemaking; requiring that a

due to fraud have a protective payee designated to

receive temporary cash assistance benefits for

protective payees; providing an effective date.

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

eligible children; providing requirements for

parent or caretaker relative who has been disqualified

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impersonation, or other fraudulent means, to disclose a material

fact used in making a determination as to such person's

that section, to read:

414.39 Fraud.-

(1) Any person who knowingly:

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Section 1. Subsections (1) through (5) of section 414.39,

Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (11) is added to

(a) Fails, by false statement, misrepresentation,

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

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1084

20141084

591-01847-14

30	qualification to receive public assistance under any state or
31	federally funded assistance program;
32	(b) Fails to disclose a change in circumstances in order to
33	obtain or continue to receive any such public assistance to
34	which he or she is not entitled or in an amount larger than that
35	to which he or she is entitled; or
36	(c) Aids and abets another person in the commission of any
37	such act,
38	
39	$\underline{\text{commits}}$ is guilty of a crime and shall be punished as provided
40	in subsection (5).
41	(2) Any person who knowingly:
42	(a) Uses, transfers, acquires, traffics, alters, forges, or
43	possesses <u>:</u> or
44	(b) Attempts to use, transfer, acquire, traffic, alter,
45	forge, or possess <u>:</u> -
46	(c) Aids and abets another person in the use, transfer,
47	acquisition, traffic, alteration, forgery, or possession of,
48	
49	a food assistance identification card, an authorization,
50	including, but not limited to, an electronic authorization, for
51	the expenditure of food assistance benefits, a certificate of
52	eligibility for medical services, or a Medicaid identification
53	card in any manner not authorized by law commits a crime and
54	shall be punished as provided in subsection (5).
55	(3) Any person having duties in the administration of a
56	state or federally funded public assistance program or in the
57	distribution of public assistance, or authorizations or

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identifications to obtain public assistance, under a state or

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1084

591-01847-14 20141084

federally funded public assistance program and who:

- (a) Fraudulently misappropriates, attempts to misappropriate, or aids and abets in the misappropriation of, food assistance, an authorization for food assistance, a food assistance identification card, a certificate of eligibility for prescribed medicine, a Medicaid identification card, or public assistance from any other state or federally funded program with which he or she has been entrusted or of which he or she has gained possession by virtue of his or her position, or who knowingly fails to disclose any such fraudulent activity; or
- (b) Knowingly misappropriates, attempts to misappropriate, or aids or abets in the misappropriation of, funds given in exchange for food assistance program benefits or for any form of food assistance benefits authorization,

 $\underline{\text{commits}}$ is guilty of a crime and shall be punished as provided in subsection (5).

(4) Any person who:

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- (a) Knowingly files, attempts to file, or aids and abets in the filing of, a claim for services to a recipient of public assistance under any state or federally funded public assistance program for services that were not rendered; knowingly files a false claim or a claim for nonauthorized items or services under such a program; or knowingly bills the recipient of public assistance under such a program, or his or her family, for an amount in excess of that provided for by law or regulation;
- (b) Knowingly fails to credit the state or its agent for payments received from social security, insurance, or other sources; or

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 ${\tt CODING:}$ Words ${\tt stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\tt \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1084

	591-01847-14 20141084
88	(c) In any way knowingly receives, attempts to receive, or
89	aids and abets in the receipt of, unauthorized payment or other
90	unauthorized public assistance or authorization or
91	identification to obtain public assistance as provided herein,
92	
93	<u>commits</u> is guilty of a crime and shall be punished as provided
94	in subsection (5).
95	(5)(a) If the value of the public assistance or
96	identification wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated,
97	sought, or used is less than an aggregate value of \$200 in any
98	12 consecutive months, such person commits a misdemeanor of the
99	first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
100	775.083.
101	(b) If the value of the public assistance or identification
102	wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used
103	is of an aggregate value of \$200 or more, but less than \$20,000
104	in any 12 consecutive months, such person commits a felony of
105	the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
106	775.083, or s. 775.084.
107	(c) If the value of the public assistance or identification
108	wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used
109	is of an aggregate value of \$20,000 or more, but less than
110	\$100,000 in any 12 consecutive months, such person commits a
111	felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
112	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
113	(d) If the value of the public assistance or identification
114	wrongfully received, retained, misappropriated, sought, or used
115	is of an aggregate value of \$100,000 or more in any 12

Page 4 of 6

consecutive months, such person commits a felony of the first

Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1084

591-01847-14 20141084_degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (e) As used in this subsection, the value of a food assistance authorization benefit is the cash or exchange value unlawfully obtained by the fraudulent act committed in violation of this section.

 $\underline{(f)}$ (d) As used in this section, "fraud" includes the introduction of fraudulent records into a computer system, the unauthorized use of computer facilities, the intentional or deliberate alteration or destruction of computerized information or files, and the stealing of financial instruments, data, and other assets.

(11) (a) Subject to availability of funds, the department or the director of the Office of Public Benefits Integrity shall, unless the person declines the reward, pay a reward to a person who furnishes and reports original information relating to a violation of the state's public assistance fraud laws if the information and report:

- 1. Are made to the department, the Department of Financial Services, or the Department of Law Enforcement.
- 2. Relate to criminal fraud upon public assistance program funds or a criminal violation of public assistance fraud laws by another person.
- 3. Lead to the recovery of a fine, penalty, or forfeiture of property.
- (b) The reward may not exceed 10 percent of the amount recovered or \$500,000, whichever is less, in a single case.
- (c) The reward shall be paid from the state share of the recovery in the Federal Grants Trust Fund from moneys collected

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Florida Senate - 2014 SB 1084

591-01847-14

146	pursuant to s. 414.41.
147	(d) A person who receives a reward pursuant to this
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-	subsection is not eligible to receive funds pursuant to the
149	Florida False Claims Act for Medicaid fraud for which the reward
150	was received.
151	Section 2. Paragraphs (k) and (l) are added to subsection
152	(14) of section 414.095, Florida Statutes, to read:
153	414.095 Determining eligibility for temporary cash
154	assistance
155	(14) PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.—
156	(k) Use of temporary cash assistance benefits out of state
157	is limited to 30 consecutive days. The temporary cash assistance
158	benefits of a recipient using his or her benefits out-of-state
159	for more than 30 days shall be terminated. The department shall
160	adopt rules providing for the determination of temporary absence
161	and a recipient's intent to return to the state.
162	(1) A parent or caretaker relative who has been
163	disqualified due to fraud must have a protective payee
164	designated to receive temporary cash assistance benefits for an
165	eligible child. The requirements for designation of a protective
166	payee shall be the same as the requirements for designation of a
167	protective payee for work sanctions in s. 414.065(2)(b). An
168	individual disqualified for fraud cannot be designated as a
169	protective payee. In a two-parent household, if only one parent
170	is disqualified, the other parent may be designated as the payee
171	of the benefit.
172	Section 3. This act shall take effect October 1, 2014.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

COMMITTEES:
Criminal Justice, Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on Finance and Tax
Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation,
Tourism, and Economic Development
Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities
Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Transportation

JOINT COMMITTEE: Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

SENATOR GREG EVERS

2nd District

February 21, 2014

Honorable Denise Grimsley Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services 306 SB 404 S. Monroe St. Tallahassee, FL 32399

RE: SB 1084

Dear Chairman Grimsley:

Please allow this letter to serve as my respectful request to include SB 1084 regarding Public Assistance Fraud on the agenda for your next Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services meeting.

Your kind consideration of this request is greatly appreciated. Please feel free to contact my office for any additional information.

Sincerely,

State Senator, District 2

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

BILL:	CS/SB 508			
INTRODUCER:	Children, Far	milies, and Elder Affa	irs Committee; a	nd Senator Detert
SUBJECT:	State Ombud	sman Program		
DATE:	April 8, 2014	REVISED:		
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
. Crosier		Hendon	CF	Fav/CS
2. Brown		Pigott	AHS	Favorable
3.			AP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 508 revises the operating structure and internal procedures of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP), housed in the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA), to reflect current practices, maximize operational and program efficiencies, and conform to the federal Older Americans Act. The bill revises the appointment process for three at-large positions to the State Long-Term Care Council whereby the appointments will no longer made by the governor but will be made by the secretary of the DOEA.

The bill has no fiscal impact.

II. Present Situation:

Older Americans Act

The Older Americans Act (OAA) was enacted in 1965 to assist elders to lead independent, meaningful, and dignified lives in their own communities rather than in more costly residential or nursing home settings. The OAA programs are administered through area agencies on aging under the Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA). To be eligible for OAA programs, individuals must be 60 years of age or older. Spouses and disabled adults younger than 60 years of age may receive services in certain circumstances. Preference is given to elders with the greatest

¹ Government Program Summaries, Office of Program Policy Analysis and Governmental Accountability website, *available at* http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/profiles/5032/ (last visited March 28, 2014).

economic or social needs, particularly low-income minority individuals. The OAA was most recently reauthorized in 2006 to supply funding for several nutritional programs and in-home and supportive services for elders.

Florida's Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP) was created in 1975 as a result of the OAA. The OAA grants a special set of residents' rights to individuals who live in long-term care facilities such as nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and adult family care homes.²

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program

In Florida, a long-term care ombudsman is a volunteer who helps improve the lives of people who live in long-term care settings like nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and adult family care homes by investigating and resolving their complaints against the facility. The LTCOP comprises more than 300 volunteers who are advocates for the residents to improve their quality of life.

The LTCOP is administratively housed within the DOEA. The LTCOP undertakes to discover, investigate, and determine the presence of conditions or individuals which constitute a threat to the rights, health, safety, or welfare of the residents of long-term care facilities. The LTCOP accomplishes these tasks by conducting investigations of complaints filed by or on behalf of residents of nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and adult family care homes and by conducting annual administrative assessments of such facilities. An administrative assessment is a resident-centered, unannounced review of conditions in the facility which have an impact on the rights, health, safety, and welfare of residents with the purpose of noting needed improvements and making recommendations to enhance the quality of life for residents.

The LTCOP has no enforcement and regulatory oversight authority for long-term care facilities. The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) has the responsibility for licensing long-term care facilities. An ombudsman, after completing specified statutory requirements, is certified as an independent advocate, working solely on behalf of residents to mediate disputes between residents and long-term care facilities on an informal basis. The LTCOP provides residents with the opportunity to develop personal and confidential relationships with ombudsmen to create an environment that allows a resident to candidly voice complaints. If a complaint is verified by the ombudsman that could violate the facility's licensure or be criminal activity, the LTCOP refers the issue to the AHCA, Adult Protective Services within the Department of Children and Families (DCF), the Attorney General's Office, or other agencies as appropriate.³

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 400.0060, F.S., to revise and create definitions of terms used in the ombudsman statute. Definitions for "long-term care facility," and "ombudsman" are updated. The term "representative of the office" is defined to include the state ombudsman, employees,

² Department of Elder Affairs, Florida's Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program website, *available at* http://ombudsman.myflorida.com/index.php (last visited March 28, 2014).

³ Department of Elder Affairs, *Senate Bill 508 Fiscal Analysis* (Dec. 31, 2013) (on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs).

and certified ombudsman. The term "state ombudsman" is defined as the person appointed by the secretary of the DOEA to administer the ombudsman program. The term "resident" is revised to include persons over 18 years of age who reside in a long-term care facility. The term "district" creates geographical areas in the state designated by the state ombudsman and each district may have more than one local unit of ombudsmen.

Section 2 amends s. 400.0061, F.S., which provides legislative finds and intent, to conform existing text to newly-defined terms.

Section 3 amends s. 400.0063, F.S., which establishes the office of state ombudsman and to conform existing text to newly-defined terms.

Section 4 amends s. 400.0065, F.S., relating to duties of the state ombudsman, to give the state ombudsman the final authority to make appointments of individuals serving as ombudsman; to update position titles of individuals to receive the annual ombudsman program report; and to revise terminology to conform to new definitions.

Section 5 amends s. 400.0067, F.S., relating to the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council, to update terminology. Currently, appointments to the three at-large positions to the council are made by the governor. Under the bill, the district manager, in consultation with the district ombudsmen, will select a district ombudsman as a representative to the council. The state ombudsman will submit the names to the secretary of the DOEA, who will make the appointment to the three at-large positions on the state council.

Section 6 amends 400.0069, F.S., relating to the local ombudsman councils. The councils are renamed as districts and are designated by the state ombudsman. The bill provides for development of family councils within facilities; clarifies that ombudsmen may be allowed to serve in a different district for good cause shown; and clarifies the application, background screening, and training requirements needed to become a certified ombudsman. The bill also requires that each district must convene a public meeting every quarter. The bill provides that ombudsmen identify, investigate, and resolve complaints made by or on behalf of residents relating to actions or omissions by providers of long-term care services, other public agencies, guardians, or representative payees which may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of a resident.

Section 7 amends s. 400.0070, F.S., relating to ombudsman conflicts of interest and to conform to newly-defined terms.

Section 8 amends s. 400.0071, F.S., relating to how ombudsmen investigate and resolve complaints. The bill separates and removes references to the administrative assessment process from the complaint process.

Section 9 amends s. 400.0073, F.S., relating to complaint investigations, access to long-term care facilities by ombudsmen, reporting procedures in the event access is denied and conforms to newly-defined terms.

Section 10 amends s. 400.0074, F.S., to provide an on-site administrative assessment at least annually that must be resident-centered and focus on the rights, health, safety, and welfare of the residents. The assessment may not impose an unreasonable burden on the long-term care facility. The bill adds the rulemaking authority and conforms to newly-defined terms.

Section 11 amends s. 400.0075, F.S., relating to complaint resolutions, to conform to newly-defined terms, and to clarify complaint reporting procedures.

Section 12 revises s. 400.0078, F.S., relating to access to the ombudsmen, to add email as a way to make complaints. The bill also requires long-term care facilities to notify all residents and their families when a resident is admitted that retaliation against residents making complaints to the ombudsman is prohibited by law.

Section 13 amends s. 400.0079, F.S., relating to immunity for persons making complaints, to conform to newly-defined terms.

Section 14 amends s. 400.0081, F.S., relating to ombudsman access to long-term care facilities, including access to medical and social records of a resident as necessary to resolve a complaint. The bill also deletes the limitation that ombudsmen have access to residents only for investigating a complaint.

Section 15 amends s. 400.0083, F.S., relating to interference with the ombudsman, to make technical and conforming changes.

Section 16 amends s. 400.0087, F.S., relating to oversight of the ombudsman program by the DOEA, to make technical and conforming changes.

Section 17 amends 400.0089, F.S., relating to information on ombudsman complaints, to make technical and conforming changes.

Section 18 amends s. 400.0091, F.S., relating to ombudsman training, to clarify training requirements and make conforming changes.

Sections 19 through 44 amend ss. 20.41, 400.021, 400.022, 400.0255, 400.1413, 400.162, 400.19, 400.191, 400.23, 400.235, 415.102, 415.1034, 415.104, 415.1055, 415.106, 145.107, 429.02, 429.07, 429.19, 429.26, 429.28, 429.34, 429.35, 429.67, 429.85, 744.444, F.S., to conform to newly-defined terms and to make technical changes.

Section 45 provides an effective date of July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 20.41, 400.0060, 400.0061, 400.0063, 400.0065, 400.0067, 400.0069, 400.0070, 400.0071, 400.0073, 400.0074, 400.0075, 400.0078, 400.0079, 400.0081, 400.0083, 400.0087, 400.0089, 400.0091, 400.021, 400.022, 400.0255, 400.1413, 400.162, 400.19, 400.191, 400.23, 400.235, 415.102, 415.1034, 415.104, 415.1055, 415.106, 415.107, 429.02, 429.07, 429.19, 429.26, 429.28, 429.34, 429.35, 429.67, 429.85, and 744.444.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on April 1, 2014:

The CS contains the following provisions:

• Defines the term "district" as a geographical area designated by the state ombudsman in which ombudsmen carry out of the duties of the state ombudsman program. A district may have more than one local unit of ombudsmen.

• Provides that each local unit in a district selects a representative to serve in an at-large position on the state council. The list of selected ombudsmen will be provided to the state ombudsman and the Secretary of DOEA will appoint the three at-large members to the state council.

- Provides that each district must convene a public meeting every quarter.
- Clarifies that an ombudsman identify, investigate, and resolve complaints made by or
 on behalf of residents relating to actions or omissions by providers or representatives
 of providers of long-term care services, other public agencies, guardians, or
 representative payees which may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights
 of residents.
- Allows ombudsmen to have access to medical and social records of a resident as necessary to investigate a complaint.
- Clarifies criteria for a long-term care facility to be recognized as a Gold Seal Program.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Detert

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the state ombudsman program; amending s. 400.0060, F.S.; revising and providing definitions; amending s. 400.0061, F.S.; revising legislative intent with respect to citizen ombudsmen; deleting references to ombudsman councils and transferring their responsibilities to representatives of the Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman; amending s. 400.0063, F.S.; revising duties of the office; amending s. 400.0065, F.S.; revising the purpose of the office; revising the duties and authority of the state ombudsman; requiring the state ombudsman to submit an annual report to the Governor, the Legislature, and specified agencies and entities; amending s. 400.0067, F.S.; revising duties and membership of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council; amending s. 400.0069, F.S.; requiring the state ombudsman to designate and direct program districts; requiring each district to conduct public meetings; providing duties of representatives of the office in the districts; revising the appointments of and qualifications for district ombudsmen; prohibiting certain individuals from serving as ombudsmen; deleting provisions that provide for an election of a chair of a local council and the meeting times for the local council; amending s. 400.0070, F.S.; providing conditions under which a representative of the office could be found to have a conflict of interest; requiring the Department of Elderly Affairs, in

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30	consultation with the state ombudsman, to define by
31	rule what constitutes a conflict of interest; amending
32	s. 400.0071, F.S.; requiring the Department of Elderly
33	Affairs to consult with the state ombudsman to adopt
34	rules pertaining to complaint procedures; amending s.
35	400.0073, F.S.; providing procedures for investigation
36	of complaints; amending s. 400.0074, F.S.; revising
37	procedures for conducting onsite administrative
38	assessments; authorizing the department to adopt
39	rules; amending s. 400.0075, F.S.; revising complaint
40	notification and resolution procedures; amending s.
41	400.0078, F.S.; providing for a resident or
42	representative of a resident to receive additional
43	information regarding resident rights; amending s.
44	400.0079, F.S.; providing immunity from liability for
45	a representative of the office under certain
46	circumstances; amending s. 400.0081, F.S.; requiring
47	long-term care facilities to provide representatives
48	of the office with access to facilities, residents,
49	and records for certain purposes; amending s.
50	400.0083, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made
51	by the act; amending s. 400.0087, F.S.; providing for
52	the office to coordinate ombudsman services with
53	Disability Rights Florida; amending s. 400.0089, F.S.;
54	conforming provisions to changes made by the act;
55	amending s. 400.0091, F.S.; revising training
56	requirements for representatives of the office and
57	ombudsmen; amending ss. 20.41, 400.021, 400.022,
58	400.0255, 400.1413, 400.162, 400.19, 400.191, and

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400.23, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 400.235, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; revising the additional criteria for recognition as a Gold Seal Program facility; amending ss. 415.102, 415.1034, 415.104, 415.1055, 415.106, 415.107, 429.02, 429.07, 429.19, 429.26, 429.28, 429.34, 429.35, 429.67, 429.85, and 744.444, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 400.0060, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0060 Definitions.—When used in this part, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise, the term:

- (1) "Administrative assessment" means a review of conditions in a long-term care facility which impact the rights, health, safety, and welfare of residents with the purpose of noting needed improvement and making recommendations to enhance the quality of life for residents.
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \beg$
 - (3) "Department" means the Department of Elderly Affairs.
- (4) "District" means a geographical area designated by the state ombudsman in which individuals certified as ombudsmen carry out the duties of the state ombudsman program. A district may have more than one local unit of ombudsmen "Local council" means a local long-term care ombudsman council designated by the

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88	ombudsman pursuant to s. 400.0069. Local councils are also known
89	as district long-term care ombudsman councils or district
90	councils.
91	(5) "Long-term care facility" means a nursing home
92	facility, assisted living facility, adult family-care home,
93	board and care facility, <u>facility in which continuing long-term</u>
94	<pre>care is provided, or any other similar residential adult care</pre>
95	facility.
96	(6) "Office" means the Office of State Long-Term Care
97	Ombudsman created by s. 400.0063.
98	(7) "Ombudsman" means an individual who has been certified
99	by the state ombudsman as meeting the requirements of ss.
100	$\underline{400.0069}$, $\underline{400.0070}$, and $\underline{400.0091}$ the individual appointed by the
101	Secretary of Elderly Affairs to head the Office of State Long-
102	Term Care Ombudsman.
103	(8) "Representative of the office" means the state
104	ombudsman, an employee of the office, or an individual certified
105	as an ombudsman.
106	(9) "Resident" means an individual 18 60 years of age or
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	older who resides in a long-term care facility.
108	older wno resides in a long-term care facility. (10)(9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Elderly Affairs.
108 109	_
	(10) (9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Elderly Affairs.
109	(10)(9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Elderly Affairs. (11)(10) "State council" means the State Long-Term Care
109 110	<pre>(10) (9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Elderly Affairs. (11) (10) "State council" means the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council created by s. 400.0067.</pre>
109 110 111	(10) (9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Elderly Affairs. (11) (10) "State council" means the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council created by s. 400.0067. (12) "State ombudsman" means the individual appointed by
109 110 111 112	(10) (9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Elderly Affairs. (11) (10) "State council" means the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council created by s. 400.0067. (12) "State ombudsman" means the individual appointed by the Secretary of Elderly Affairs to head the Office of State
109 110 111 112 113	(10) (9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Elderly Affairs. (11) (10) "State council" means the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council created by s. 400.0067. (12) "State ombudsman" means the individual appointed by the Secretary of Elderly Affairs to head the Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman.

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to read:

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400.0061 Legislative findings and intent; long-term care facilities.—

- (1) The Legislature finds that conditions in long-term care facilities in this state are such that the rights, health, safety, and welfare of residents are not fully ensured by rules of the Department of Elderly Affairs or the Agency for Health Care Administration or by the good faith of owners or operators of long-term care facilities. Furthermore, there is a need for a formal mechanism whereby a long-term care facility resident, a representative of a long-term care facility resident, or any other concerned citizen may make a complaint against the facility or its employees $_{\overline{r}}$ or against other persons who are in a position to restrict, interfere with, or threaten the rights, health, safety, or welfare of a long-term care facility resident. The Legislature finds that concerned citizens are often more effective advocates for the rights of others than governmental agencies. The Legislature further finds that in order to be eligible to receive an allotment of funds authorized and appropriated under the federal Older Americans Act, the state must establish and operate an Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, to be headed by the state Long-Term Care ombudsman, and carry out a state long-term care ombudsman program.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature, therefore, to <u>use</u> <u>utilize</u> voluntary citizen <u>ombudsmen</u> <u>ombudsman councils</u> under the leadership of the <u>state</u> ombudsman, and, through them, to operate <u>a state</u> <u>an</u> ombudsman program, which shall, without interference by any executive agency, undertake to discover, investigate, and

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146	determine the presence of conditions or individuals who which
147	constitute a threat to the rights, health, safety, or welfare of
148	the residents of long-term care facilities. To ensure that the
149	effectiveness and efficiency of such investigations are not
150	impeded by advance notice or delay, the Legislature intends that
151	representatives of the office ombudsman and ombudsman councils
152	and their designated representatives not be required to obtain
153	warrants in order to enter into or conduct investigations or
154	onsite administrative assessments of long-term care facilities.
155	It is the further intent of the Legislature that the environment
156	in long-term care facilities be conducive to the dignity and
157	independence of residents and that investigations by
158	representatives of the office ombudsman councils shall further
159	the enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations that safeguard
160	the health, safety, and welfare of residents.
161	Section 3. Section 400.0063, Florida Statutes, is amended
162	to read:
163	400.0063 Establishment of Office of State Long-Term Care
164	Ombudsman; designation of ombudsman and legal advocate
165	(1) There is created an Office of State Long-Term Care
166	Ombudsman in the Department of Elderly Affairs.
167	(2)(a) The Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman shall
168	be headed by the state $\frac{\text{Long-Term Care}}{\text{Care}}$ ombudsman, who shall serve
169	on a full-time basis and shall personally, or through
170	representatives of the office, carry out the purposes and
171	functions of the $\underline{\text{state ombudsman program}}$ $\underline{\text{office}}$ in accordance
172	with state and federal law.
173	(b) The $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman shall be appointed by and shall
174	serve at the pleasure of the Secretary of Elderly Affairs. The

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secretary shall appoint a person who has expertise and experience in the fields of long-term care and advocacy to serve as state ombudsman.

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- (3) (a) There is created in the office the position of legal advocate, who shall be selected by and serve at the pleasure of the <u>state</u> ombudsman and shall be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.
- (b) The duties of the legal advocate shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. Assisting the <u>state</u> ombudsman in carrying out the duties of the office with respect to the abuse, neglect, <u>exploitation</u>, or violation of rights of residents of long-term care facilities.
- 2. Assisting the state $\underline{\text{council}}$ and $\underline{\text{representatives}}$ of the $\underline{\text{office}}$ $\underline{\text{local councils}}$ in carrying out their responsibilities under this part.
- 3. Pursuing administrative, legal, and other appropriate remedies on behalf of residents.
- 4. Serving as legal counsel to the state <u>council</u> and <u>representatives of the office</u> <u>local councils</u>, <u>or individual</u> <u>members thereof</u>, against <u>whom</u> any suit or other legal action <u>that</u> is initiated in connection with the performance of the official duties of the <u>state ombudsman program</u> <u>councils or an individual member</u>.

Section 4. Section 400.0065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0065 $\underline{\text{Office of}}$ State Long-Term Care Ombudsman; duties and responsibilities.—

(1) The purpose of the Office of State Long-Term Care

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Ombudsman is shall be to:

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- (a) Identify, investigate, and resolve complaints made by or on behalf of residents of long-term care facilities relating to actions or omissions by providers or representatives of providers of long-term care services, other public or private agencies, guardians, or representative payees that may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of the residents.
- (b) Provide services that assist in protecting the health, safety, welfare, and rights of residents.
- (c) Inform residents, their representatives, and other citizens about obtaining the services of the state $\frac{\text{Long-Term}}{\text{Care}}$ ombudsman program and its representatives.
- (d) Ensure that residents have regular and timely access to the services provided through the office and that residents and complainants receive timely responses from representatives of the office to their complaints.
- (e) Represent the interests of residents before governmental agencies and seek administrative, legal, and other remedies to protect the health, safety, welfare, and rights of the residents.
 - (f) Administer the state council and local councils.
- (g) Analyze, comment on, and monitor the development and implementation of federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations, and other governmental policies and actions, that pertain to the health, safety, welfare, and rights of the residents, with respect to the adequacy of long-term care facilities and services in the state, and recommend any changes in such laws, rules, regulations, policies, and actions as the office determines to be appropriate and necessary.

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(h) Provide technical support for the development of resident and family councils to protect the well-being and rights of residents.

2.57

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- (2) The state $\frac{\text{Long-Term Care}}{\text{Care}}$ ombudsman $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{Shall have}}$ the duty and authority to:
- (a) Establish and coordinate $\underline{\text{districts}}$ $\underline{\text{local councils}}$ throughout the state.
- (b) Perform the duties specified in state and federal law, rules, and regulations.
- (c) Within the limits of appropriated federal and state funding, employ such personnel as are necessary to perform adequately the functions of the office and provide or contract for legal services to assist the state council and representatives of the office local councils in the performance of their duties. Staff positions established for the purpose of coordinating the activities of each local council and assisting its members may be filled by the ombudsman after approval by the secretary. Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, upon certification by the ombudsman that the staff member hired to fill any such position has completed the initial training required under s. 400.0091, such person shall be considered a representative of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program for purposes of this part.
- $\mbox{(d)}$ Contract for services necessary to carry out the activities of the office.
- (e) Apply for, receive, and accept grants, gifts, or other payments, including, but not limited to, real property, personal property, and services from a governmental entity or other public or private entity or person, and make arrangements for

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262 the use of such grants, gifts, or payments.

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- (f) Coordinate, to the greatest extent possible, state and local ombudsman services with the protection and advocacy systems for individuals with developmental disabilities and mental illnesses and with legal assistance programs for the poor through adoption of memoranda of understanding and other means.
- (g) Enter into a cooperative agreement with the Statewide Advocacy Council for the purpose of coordinating and avoiding duplication of advocacy services provided to residents.
- (g) (h) Enter into a cooperative agreement with the Medicaid Fraud Division as prescribed under s. 731(e)(2)(B) of the Older Americans Act.
- (h) (i) Prepare an annual report describing the activities carried out by the office, the state council, and the districts local councils in the year for which the report is prepared. The state ombudsman shall submit the report to the secretary, the United States Assistant Secretary for Aging, the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Children and Families, and the Secretary of Health Care Administration at least 30 days before the convening of the regular session of the Legislature. The secretary shall in turn submit the report to the United States Assistant Secretary for Aging, the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Children and Family Services, and the Secretary of Health Care Administration. The report must shall, at a minimum:
- Contain and analyze data collected concerning complaints about and conditions in long-term care facilities and the disposition of such complaints.

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2. Evaluate the problems experienced by residents.

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- 3. Analyze the successes of the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman program during the preceding year, including an assessment of how successfully the $\underline{\text{office}}$ program has carried out its responsibilities under the Older Americans Act.
- 4. Provide recommendations for policy, regulatory, and statutory changes designed to solve identified problems; resolve residents' complaints; improve residents' lives and quality of care; protect residents' rights, health, safety, and welfare; and remove any barriers to the optimal operation of the state Long-Term Care ombudsman program.
- 5. Contain recommendations from the state Long Term Care Ombudsman council regarding program functions and activities and recommendations for policy, regulatory, and statutory changes designed to protect residents' rights, health, safety, and welfare.
- 6. Contain any relevant recommendations from representatives of the office local councils regarding program functions and activities.

Section 5. Section 400.0067, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0067 State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council; duties; membership.—

- (1) There is created, within the Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council.
 - (2) The state Long-Term Care Ombudsman council shall:
- (a) Serve as an advisory body to assist the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman in reaching a consensus among $\underline{\text{districts}}$ local councils on issues affecting residents and impacting the optimal operation of the

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321 (b) Serve as an appellate body in receiving from the
322 districts local councils complaints not resolved at the district
323 local level. Any individual member or members of the state
324 council may enter any long-term care facility involved in an
325 appeal, pursuant to the conditions specified in s. 400.0074(2).

- (c) Assist the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman to discover, investigate, and determine the existence of abuse or neglect in any long-term care facility, and work with the adult protective services program as required in ss. 415.101-415.113.
- (d) Assist the <u>state</u> ombudsman in eliciting, receiving, responding to, and resolving complaints made by or on behalf of residents.
- (e) Elicit and coordinate state, $\underline{\text{district}}$ local, and voluntary organizational assistance for the purpose of improving the care received by residents.
- (f) Assist the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman in preparing the annual report described in s. 400.0065.
- (3) The state Long-Term Care Ombudsman council consists shall be composed of one active certified ombudsman from each local unit within a district council member elected by each local council plus three at-large members appointed by the secretary Governor.
- (a) Each local <u>unit in a district must select</u> <u>council shall</u> <u>elect by majority vote</u> a representative <u>of its choice to serve</u> <u>from among the council members to represent the interests of the local council</u> on the state council. <u>A local council chair may not serve as the representative of the local council on the state council.</u>

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- (b)1. The <u>state ombudsman</u> <u>secretary, after consulting with</u> <u>the ombudsman</u>, shall submit to the <u>secretary Governor</u> a list of <u>individuals</u> <u>persons</u> recommended for appointment to the at-large positions on the state council. The list <u>may shall</u> not include the name of any <u>individual</u> <u>person</u> who is currently serving <u>in a</u> district <u>on a local council</u>.
- 2. The $\underline{\text{secretary}}$ Governor shall appoint three at-large members chosen from the list.

- 3. If the <u>secretary Governor</u> does not appoint an at-large member to fill a vacant position within 60 days after the list is submitted, the <u>state</u> <u>secretary</u>, after consulting with the ombudsman, shall appoint an at-large member to fill that vacant position.
- (4)(a)(c)1. All State council members shall serve 3-year terms
- $2\cdot$ A member of the state council may not serve more than two consecutive terms.
- (b) 3. A district manager, in consultation with the district ombudsmen, local council may recommend replacement removal of its selected ombudsman elected representative from the state council by a majority vote. If the district manager, in consultation with the district ombudsmen, selects a replacement ombudsman, the district manager council votes to remove its representative, the local council chair shall immediately notify the state ombudsman. The secretary shall advise the Covernor of the local council's vote upon receiving notice from the ombudsman.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}\,4.}$ The position of any member missing three state council meetings within a 1-year period without cause may be

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378 declared vacant by the <u>state</u> ombudsman. The findings of the 379 state ombudsman regarding cause shall be final and binding.

 $\underline{(d)}$ 5. Any vacancy on the state council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e)(d)1. The state council shall elect a chair to serve for a term of 1 year. A chair may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

- 2. The chair shall select a vice chair from among the members. The vice chair shall preside over the state council in the absence of the chair.
- 3. The chair may create additional executive positions as necessary to carry out the duties of the state council. Any person appointed to an executive position shall serve at the pleasure of the chair, and his or her term shall expire on the same day as the term of the chair.
- 4. A chair may be immediately removed from office <u>before</u> prior to the expiration of his or her term by a vote of two-thirds of all state council members present at any meeting at which a quorum is present. If a chair is removed from office <u>before</u> prior to the expiration of his or her term, a replacement chair shall be chosen during the same meeting in the same manner as described in this paragraph, and the term of the replacement chair shall begin immediately. The replacement chair shall serve for the remainder of the term and is eligible to serve two subsequent consecutive terms.

(f) (e) 1. The state council shall meet upon the call of the chair or upon the call of the <u>state</u> ombudsman. The <u>state</u> council shall meet at least quarterly but may meet more frequently as needed.

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2. A quorum shall be considered present if more than 50 percent of all active state council members are in attendance at the same meeting.

- 3. The state council may not vote on or otherwise make any decisions resulting in a recommendation that will directly impact the state council or any <u>district</u> <u>local council</u>, outside of a publicly noticed meeting at which a quorum is present.
- $\underline{\text{(g)-(f)}}$ Members $\underline{\text{may not}}$ shall receive $\underline{\text{no}}$ compensation but shall, with approval from the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman, be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061.

Section 6. Section 400.0069, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0069 Local Long-term care ombudsman districts councils; duties; appointment membership.—

- (1) (a) The <u>state</u> ombudsman shall designate <u>districts</u> <u>local</u> <u>long-term care ombudsman councils</u> to carry out the duties of the state <u>Long-Term Care</u> ombudsman program <u>within local communities</u>. Each <u>district</u> <u>local council</u> shall function under the direction of the state ombudsman.
- (b) The <u>state</u> ombudsman shall ensure that there <u>are</u> representatives of the office is at least one local council operating in each <u>district</u> of the department's planning and service areas. The ombudsman may create additional local councils as necessary to ensure that residents throughout the state have adequate access to state <u>Long-Term Care</u> ombudsman program services. The ombudsman, after approval from the secretary, shall designate the jurisdictional boundaries of each local council.
 - (c) Each district shall convene a public meeting every

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quarter.

- (2) The duties of the <u>representatives of the office in the</u> districts local councils are to:
- (a) Provide services to assist in Serve as a third-party mechanism for protecting the health, safety, welfare, and eivil and human rights of residents.
- (b) Discover, investigate, and determine the existence of abuse, or neglect, or exploitation using in any long-term care facility and to use the procedures provided for in ss. 415.101-415.113 when applicable.
- (c) <u>Identify</u> <u>Elicit</u>, <u>receive</u>, investigate, <u>respond to</u>, and resolve complaints made by or on behalf of residents <u>relating to actions or omissions by providers or representatives of providers of long-term care services</u>, other public agencies, <u>guardians</u>, or representative payees which may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of residents.
- (d) Review and, if necessary, comment on all existing or proposed rules, regulations, and other governmental policies and actions relating to long-term care facilities that may potentially have an effect on the rights, health, safety, welfare, and rights welfare of residents.
- (e) Review personal property and money accounts of residents who are receiving assistance under the Medicaid program pursuant to an investigation to obtain information regarding a specific complaint or problem.
- 461 (f) Recommend that the <u>state</u> ombudsman and the legal
 462 advocate seek administrative, legal, and other remedies to
 463 protect the health, safety, welfare, and rights of the
 464 residents.

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(g) Provide technical assistance for the development of resident and family councils within long-term care facilities.

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- $\underline{\mbox{(h)-(g)}}$ Carry out other activities that the $\underline{\mbox{state}}$ ombudsman determines to be appropriate.
- (3) In order to carry out the duties specified in subsection (2), a representative of the office may member of a local council is authorized to enter any long-term care facility without notice or without first obtaining a warrant; however, subject to the provisions of s. 400.0074(2) may apply regarding notice of a followup administrative assessment.
- (4) Each <u>district</u> <u>local council</u> shall be composed of <u>ombudsmen members</u> whose primary <u>residences are</u> <u>residence is</u> located within the boundaries of the <u>district</u> <u>local council's</u> <u>jurisdiction</u>.
- (a) Upon good cause shown, the state ombudsman may appoint an ombudsman to another district. The ombudsman shall strive to ensure that each local council include the following persons as members:
- 1. At least one medical or osteopathic physician whose practice includes or has included a substantial number of geriatric patients and who may practice in a long-term care facility:
- 2. At least one registered nurse who has geriatrie experience;
 - 3. At least one licensed pharmacist;
 - 4. At least one registered dietitian;
- 5. At least six nursing home residents or representative
- consumer advocates for nursing home residents;
 - 6. At least three residents of assisted living facilities

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494	or adult family-care homes or three representative consumer
495	advocates for alternative long-term care facility residents;
496	7. At least one attorney; and
497	8. At least one professional social worker.
498	(b) The following individuals may not be appointed as
499	ombudsmen:
500	1. The owner or representative of a long-term care
501	facility.
502	2. A provider or representative of a provider of long-term
503	care service.
504	3. An employee of the agency.
505	$\underline{\text{4. An employee}}$ of the department, except for a
506	representative of the office.
507	5. An employee of the Department of Children and Families.
508	6. An employee of the Agency for Persons with Disabilities
509	In no case shall the medical director of a long-term care
510	facility or an employee of the agency, the department, the
511	Department of Children and Family Services, or the Agency for
512	Persons with Disabilities serve as a member or as an ex officio
513	member of a council.
514	(5) (a) $\underline{\text{To be appointed as an ombudsman, an individual must:}}$
515	$\underline{\text{1.}}$ Individuals wishing to join a local council shall Submit
516	an application to the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman $\underline{\text{or his or her designee}}.$
517	2. Successfully complete level 2 background screening
518	pursuant to s. 430.0402 and chapter 435 $\frac{\text{The ombudsman shall}}{\text{The ombudsman shall}}$
519	review the individual's application and advise the secretary of
520	his or her recommendation for approval or disapproval of the
521	candidate's membership on the local council. If the secretary
522	approves of the individual's membership, the individual shall be

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appointed as a member of the local council.

- (b) The state ombudsman shall approve or deny the appointment of the individual as an ombudsman The secretary may rescind the ombudsman's approval of a member on a local council at any time. If the secretary rescinds the approval of a member on a local council, the ombudsman shall ensure that the individual is immediately removed from the local council on which he or she serves and the individual may no longer represent the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program until the secretary provides his or her approval.
- (c) Upon appointment as an ombudsman, the individual may participate in district activities but may not represent the office or conduct any authorized program duties until the individual has completed the initial training specified in s. 400.0091(1) and has been certified by the state ombudsman.
- (d) The state ombudsman, for good cause shown, such as development of a conflict of interest, failure to adhere to the policies and procedures established by the office, or demonstrated inability to carry out the responsibilities of the office, may rescind the appointment of an individual as an ombudsman. After the appointment is rescinded, the individual may not conduct any duties as an ombudsman and may not represent the office or the state ombudsman program A local council may recommend the removal of one or more of its members by submitting to the ombudsman a resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council stating the name of the member or members recommended for removal and the reasons for the recommendation. If such a recommendation is adopted by a local council, the local council chair or district coordinator

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552	shall immediately report the council's recommendation to the
553	ombudsman. The ombudsman shall review the recommendation of the
554	local council and advise the secretary of his or her
555	recommendation regarding removal of the council member or
556	members.
557	(6)(a) Each local council shall elect a chair for a term of
558	1 year. There shall be no limitation on the number of terms that
559	an approved member of a local council may serve as chair.
560	(b) The chair shall select a vice chair from among the
561	members of the council. The vice chair shall preside over the
562	council in the absence of the chair.
563	(c) The chair may create additional executive positions as
564	necessary to carry out the duties of the local council. Any
565	person appointed to an executive position shall serve at the
566	pleasure of the chair, and his or her term shall expire on the
567	same day as the term of the chair.
568	(d) A chair may be immediately removed from office prior to
569	the expiration of his or her term by a vote of two-thirds of the
570	members of the local council. If any chair is removed from
571	office prior to the expiration of his or her term, a replacement
572	chair shall be elected during the same meeting, and the term of
573	the replacement chair shall begin immediately. The replacement
574	chair shall serve for the remainder of the term of the person he
575	or she replaced.
576	(7) Each local council shall meet upon the call of its
577	chair or upon the call of the ombudsman. Each local council
578	shall meet at least once a month but may meet more frequently if
579	necessary.
580	(6) (8) An ombudsman may not A member of a local council

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shall receive no compensation but shall, with approval from the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman, be reimbursed for travel expenses both within and outside the jurisdiction of the local council in accordance with the provisions of s. 112.061.

(7) (9) A representative of the office may The local councils are authorized to call upon appropriate state agencies of state government for such professional assistance as may be needed in the discharge of his or her their duties, and such. All state agencies shall cooperate with the local councils in providing requested information and agency representation at council meetings.

Section 7. Section 400.0070, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0070 Conflicts of interest.-

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- (1) A representative of the office may $\overline{\mbox{The ombudsman shall}}$ not:
- (a) Have a direct involvement in the licensing or certification of, or an ownership or investment interest in, a long-term care facility or a provider of a long-term care service.
- (b) Be employed by, or participate in the management of, a long-term care facility.
- (c) Receive, or have a right to receive, directly or indirectly, remuneration, in cash or in kind, under a compensation agreement with the owner or operator of a long-term care facility.
- (2) Each <u>representative</u> <u>employee</u> of the office, each state <u>council member</u>, and <u>each local council member</u> shall certify that he or she does not have any <u>has no</u> conflict of interest.

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610	(3) The department, in consultation with the state
611	<pre>ombudsman, shall define by rule:</pre>
612	(a) Situations that constitute $\underline{\text{an individual}}$ $\underline{\text{a person}}$
613	having a conflict of interest $\underline{\text{which}}$ $\underline{\text{that}}$ could materially affect
614	the objectivity or capacity of $\underline{\text{the individual}}$ $\underline{\text{a person}}$ to serve
615	as a representative on an ombudsman council, or as an employee
616	of the office, while carrying out the purposes of the State
617	Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program as specified in this part.
618	(b) The procedure by which $\underline{\text{an individual}}$ $\underline{\text{a person}}$ listed in
619	subsection (2) shall certify that he or she $\underline{\text{does not have a}}\ \underline{\text{has}}$
620	ne conflict of interest.
621	Section 8. Section 400.0071, Florida Statutes, is amended
622	to read:
623	400.0071 State Long-Term Care ombudsman program complaint
624	procedures.—The department, in consultation with the state
625	<pre>ombudsman, shall adopt rules implementing state and local</pre>
626	complaint procedures. The rules must include procedures for
627	receiving, investigating, identifying, and resolving complaints
628	<pre>concerning the health, safety, welfare, and rights of residents÷</pre>
629	(1) Receiving complaints against a long-term care facility
630	or an employee of a long-term care facility.
631	(2) Conducting investigations of a long-term care facility
632	or an employee of a long-term care facility subsequent to
633	receiving a complaint.
634	(3) Conducting onsite administrative assessments of long-
635	term care facilities.
636	Section 9. Section 400.0073, Florida Statutes, is amended
637	to read:
638	400.0073 Complaint State and local ombudsman council

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639 investigations .-640 (1) A representative of the office local council shall 641 identify and investigate, within a reasonable time after a complaint is made, any complaint made by or on behalf of a 642 643 resident relating to actions or omissions by providers or representatives of providers of long-term care services, other 644 645 public agencies, guardians, or representative payees which may 646 adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of 647 residents, a representative of a resident, or any other credible 648 source based on an action or omission by an administrator, an

(a) Contrary to law;

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might be:

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(b) Unreasonable, unfair, oppressive, or unnecessarily discriminatory, even though in accordance with law;

(c) Based on a mistake of fact;

(d) Based on improper or irrelevant grounds;

(e) Unaccompanied by an adequate statement of reasons;

employee, or a representative of a long-term care facility which

(f) Performed in an inefficient manner; or

(g) Otherwise adversely affecting the health, safety,

welfare, or rights of a resident.

(2) In an investigation, both the state and local councils have the authority to hold public hearings.

(3) Subsequent to an appeal from a local council, the state council may investigate any complaint received by the local

council involving a long-term care facility or a resident.

(2) (4) If a representative of the office the ombudsman or any state or local council member is not allowed to enter a long-term care facility, the administrator of the facility shall

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668	be considered to have interfered with a representative of the
669	office, the state council, or the local council in the
670	performance of official duties as described in s. 400.0083(1)
671	and to have $\underline{\text{violated}}$ $\underline{\text{committed a violation of}}$ this part. The
672	representative of the office ombudoman shall report a facility's
673	refusal to allow entry to the $\frac{facility}{facility}$ to the state ombudsman or
674	his or her designee, who shall report the incident to the
675	agency, and the agency shall record the report and take it into
676	consideration when determining actions allowable under s.
677	400.102, s. 400.121, s. 429.14, s. 429.19, s. 429.69, or s.
678	429.71.
679	Section 10. Section 400.0074, Florida Statutes, is amended
680	to read:
681	400.0074 Local ombudsman council Onsite administrative
682	assessments
683	(1) A representative of the office shall In addition to any
684	specific investigation conducted pursuant to a complaint, the
685	local council shall conduct, at least annually, an onsite
686	administrative assessment of each nursing home, assisted living
687	facility, and adult family-care home within its jurisdiction.
688	This administrative assessment <u>must be resident-centered and</u>
689	must shall focus on factors affecting the rights, health,
690	safety, and welfare of the residents. ${\tt Each\ local\ council\ is}$
691	encouraged to conduct a similar onsite administrative assessment
692	of each additional long-term care facility within its
693	jurisdiction.
694	(2) An onsite administrative assessment \underline{is} conducted by a
695	local council shall be subject to the following conditions:
696	(a) To the extent possible and reasonable, the

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administrative <u>assessment may</u> <u>assessments shall</u> not duplicate the efforts of <u>the agency</u> surveys and inspections conducted <u>by</u> <u>state agencies of long-term care facilities</u> <u>under part II of this chapter and parts I and II of chapter 429.</u>

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- (b) An administrative assessment shall be conducted at a time and for a duration necessary to produce the information required to complete the assessment council.
- (c) Advance notice of an administrative assessment may not be provided to a long-term care facility, except that notice of followup assessments on specific problems may be provided.
- (d) A representative of the office local council member physically present for the administrative assessment must shall identify himself or herself to the administrator and cite the specific statutory authority for his or her assessment of the facility or his or her designee.
- (e) An administrative assessment may not unreasonably interfere with the programs and activities of residents.
- (f) A <u>representative of the office</u> <u>local council member</u> may not enter a single-family residential unit within a long-term care facility during an administrative assessment without the permission of the resident or the representative of the resident.
- (g) An administrative assessment $\underline{\text{shall}}$ must be conducted in a manner that $\underline{\text{does not impose an}}$ will impose no unreasonable burden on a long-term care facility.
- (3) Regardless of jurisdiction, the ombudsman may authorize a state or local council member to assist another local council to perform the administrative assessments described in this

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727 (4) An onsite administrative assessment may not be 728 accomplished by forcible entry. However, if a representative of the office ombudsman or a state or local council member is not 729 730 allowed to enter a long-term care facility, the administrator of the facility shall be considered to have interfered with a 731 representative of the office, the state council, or the local 733 council in the performance of official duties as described in s. 734 400.0083(1) and to have committed a violation of this part. The 735 representative of the office ombudsman shall report the refusal 736 by a facility to allow entry to the state ombudsman or his or her designee, who shall then report the incident to the agency, 737 738 and the agency shall record the report and take it into consideration when determining actions allowable under s. 400.102, s. 400.121, s. 429.14, s. 429.19, s. 429.69, or s. 741 429.71.

(4) The department, in consultation with the state ombudsman, may adopt rules implementing procedures for conducting onsite administrative assessments of long-term care facilities.

Section 11. Section 400.0075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0075 Complaint notification and resolution procedures.-

(1) (a) Any complaint or problem verified by a representative of the office an ombudoman council as a result of an investigation may or onsite administrative assessment, which complaint or problem is determined to require remedial action by the local council, shall be identified and brought to the attention of the long-term care facility administrator subject

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Upon receipt of the information such document, the administrator, with the concurrence of the representative of the office local council chair, shall establish target dates for taking appropriate remedial action. If, by the target date, the remedial action is not completed or forthcoming, the representative may extend the target date if there is reason to believe such action would facilitate the resolution of the complaint, or the representative may refer the complaint to the district manager local council chair may, after obtaining approval from the ombudsman and a majority of the members of the local council:

- 1. Extend the target date if the chair has reason to believe such action would facilitate the resolution of the complaint.
- 2. In accordance with s. 400.0077, publicize the complaint, the recommendations of the council, and the response of the long-term care facility.
 - 3. Refer the complaint to the state council.
- (b) If an ombudsman determines the local council chair believes that the health, safety, welfare, or rights of a the resident are in imminent danger, the ombudsman must immediately notify the district manager. The district manager chair shall notify the ombudsman or legal advocate, who, after verifying that such imminent danger exists, must notify the appropriate state agencies, including law enforcement agencies, the state ombudsman, and the legal advocate to ensure the protection of shall seek immediate legal or administrative remedies to protect the resident.

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(c) If the <u>state</u> ombudsman <u>or legal advocate</u> has reason to believe that the long-term care facility or an employee of the facility has committed a criminal act, the <u>state</u> ombudsman <u>or legal advocate</u> shall provide the local law enforcement agency with the relevant information to initiate an investigation of the case.

(2) (a) Upon referral from a district local council, the state ombudsman or his or her designee council shall assume the responsibility for the disposition of the complaint. If a long-term care facility fails to take action to resolve or remedy the on a complaint by the state council, the state ombudsman council may, after obtaining approval from the ombudsman and a majority of the state council members:

(a)1. In accordance with s. 400.0077, publicize the complaint, the recommendations of the <u>representatives of the office local or state council</u>, and the response of the long-term care facility.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}\,2}$. Recommend to the department and the agency a series of facility reviews pursuant to s. 400.19, s. 429.34, or s. 429.67 to ensure correction and nonrecurrence of $\underline{\text{the}}$ conditions that $\underline{\text{gave}}$ give rise to $\underline{\text{the complaint}}$ emplaints against $\underline{\text{the}}$ a long-term care facility.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ 3. Recommend to the department and the agency that the long-term care facility no longer receive payments under any state assistance program, including Medicaid.

(d) 4. Recommend to the department and the agency that procedures be initiated for action against revocation of the long-term care facility's license in accordance with chapter 120.

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(b) If the state council chair believes that the health, safety, welfare, or rights of the resident are in imminent danger, the chair shall notify the ombudsman or legal advocate, who, after verifying that such imminent danger exists, shall seek immediate legal or administrative remedies to protect the resident.

(3) (c) If the state ombudsman, after consultation with the legal advocate, has reason to believe that the long-term care facility or an employee of the facility has committed a criminal act, the office ombudsman shall provide the local law enforcement agency with the relevant information to initiate an investigation of the case.

Section 12. Section 400.0078, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0078 Citizen access to state $\frac{\text{Long-Term Care}}{\text{Care}}$ ombudsman program services.—

- (1) The office shall establish a statewide toll-free telephone number <u>and e-mail address</u> for receiving complaints concerning matters adversely affecting the health, safety, welfare, or rights of residents.
- (2) Every resident or representative of a resident shall receive, Upon admission to a long-term care facility, each resident or representative of a resident must receive information regarding:
- (a) The purpose of the state Long-Term Care ombudsman program $\underline{\cdot}_{\mathcal{T}}$
- (b) The statewide toll-free telephone number and e-mail address for receiving complaints., and
 - (c) Information that retaliatory action cannot be taken

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842	against a resident for presenting grievances or for exercising
843	any other resident rights.
844	(d) Other relevant information regarding how to contact
845	representatives of the office program.
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847	Residents or their representatives must be furnished additional
848	copies of this information upon request.
849	Section 13. Section 400.0079, Florida Statutes, is amended
850	to read:
851	400.0079 Immunity.—
852	(1) Any person making a complaint pursuant to this part who
853	does so in good faith shall be immune from any liability, civil
854	or criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed as a
855	direct or indirect result of making the complaint.
856	(2) Representatives of the office and The ombudsman or any
857	person authorized by the ombudsman to act on behalf of the
858	$\frac{\text{office, as well as all}}{\text{members of the state}} \xrightarrow{\text{council are}} \frac{\text{and}}{\text{and}}$
859	local councils, shall be immune from any liability, civil or
860	criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed during the
861	good faith performance of official duties.
862	Section 14. Section 400.0081, Florida Statutes, is amended
863	to read:
864	400.0081 Access to facilities, residents, and records
865	(1) A long-term care facility shall provide $\underline{\text{representatives}}$
866	$\underline{\text{of}}$ the office $\underline{\text{with}}_{r}$ the state council and its members, and the
867	local councils and their members access to:
868	(a) $\underline{\text{Access to}}$ $\underline{\text{Any portion of}}$ the long-term care facility
869	and $\underline{\text{residents}}$ any resident as necessary to investigate or
870	resolve a complaint.

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(b) Appropriate access to medical and social records of a resident for review as necessary to investigate or resolve a complaint, if:

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- 1. The representative of the office has the permission of the resident or the legal representative of the resident; or
- 2. The resident is unable to consent to the review and does not have a has no legal representative.
- (c) Access to medical and social records of a the resident as necessary to investigate or resolve a complaint, if:
- 1. A legal representative or guardian of the resident refuses to give permission;
- 2. A representative of the office has reasonable cause to believe that the legal representative or quardian is not acting in the best interests of the resident; and
- 3. The representative of the office state or local council member obtains the approval of the state ombudsman.
- (d) Access to the administrative records, policies, and documents to which residents or the general public has have access.
- (e) Upon request, copies of all licensing and certification records maintained by the state with respect to a long-term care
- (2) The department, in consultation with the state ombudsman and the state council, may adopt rules to establish procedures to ensure access to facilities, residents, and records as described in this section.

Section 15. Section 400.0083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0083 Interference; retaliation; penalties.-

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(1) A It shall be unlawful for any person, long-term care

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- facility, or other entity may not to willfully interfere with a representative of the office or, the state council, or a local council in the performance of official duties.
- (2) A It shall be unlawful for any person, long-term care facility, or other entity may not to knowingly or willfully take action or retaliate against any resident, employee, or other person for filing a complaint with, providing information to, or otherwise cooperating with any representative of the office $or_{\overline{r}}$ the state council, or a local council.
- (3) A Any person, long-term care facility, or other entity that violates this section:
- (a) Is Shall be liable for damages and equitable relief as determined by law.
- (b) Commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.083.

Section 16. Section 400.0087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0087 Department oversight; funding.-

- (1) The department shall meet the costs associated with the state Long-Term Care ombudsman program from funds appropriated
- (a) The department shall include the costs associated with support of the state Long-Term Care ombudsman program when developing its budget requests for consideration by the Governor and submittal to the Legislature.
- (b) The department may divert from the federal ombudsman appropriation an amount equal to the department's administrative cost ratio to cover the costs associated with administering the

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<u>state ombudsman</u> program. The remaining allotment from the Older Americans Act program shall be expended on direct ombudsman activities.

- (2) The department shall monitor the office $\underline{\operatorname{and}}_{7}$ the state council, and the local councils to ensure that each is carrying out the duties delegated to it by state and federal law.
- $\hspace{0.1in}$ (3) The department is responsible for ensuring that the office:
- (a) Has the objectivity and independence required to qualify it for funding under the federal Older Americans Act.
- (b) Provides information to public and private agencies, legislators, and others.
- (c) Provides appropriate training to representatives of the office $\frac{1}{2}$ of the state or local councils.
- (d) Coordinates ombudsman services with <u>Disability Rights</u>
 <u>Florida</u> the Advocacy Center for Persons with <u>Disabilities</u> and with providers of legal services to residents of <u>long-term care facilities</u> in compliance with state and federal laws.
 - (4) The department shall also:

- (a) Receive and disburse state and federal funds for purposes that the $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman has formulated in accordance with the Older Americans Act.
- (b) Whenever necessary, act as liaison between agencies and branches of the federal and state governments and the $\underline{\text{office}}$ State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program.

Section 17. Section 400.0089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

400.0089 Complaint data reports.—The office shall maintain a statewide uniform reporting system to collect and analyze data

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958	relating to complaints and conditions in long-term care
959	facilities and to residents for the purpose of identifying and
960	resolving <u>complaints</u> significant problems . The office shall
961	publish quarterly and make readily available information
962	pertaining to the number and types of complaints received by the
963	state Long-Term Care ombudsman program and shall include such
964	information in the annual report required under s. 400.0065.
965	Section 18. Section 400.0091, Florida Statutes, is amended
966	to read:
967	400.0091 Training.—The $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman shall ensure that
968	appropriate training is provided to all representatives
969	employees of the office and to the members of the state and
970	local councils .
971	(1) All representatives state and local council members and
972	employees of the office shall be given a minimum of 20 hours of
973	training upon employment with the office or $\underline{\text{appointment as an}}$
974	<pre>ombudsman. Ten approval as a state or local council member and</pre>
975	10 hours of continuing education <u>is required</u> annually
976	thereafter.
977	(2) The $\underline{\text{state}}$ ombudsman shall approve the curriculum for
978	the initial and continuing education training, which must, at a
979	minimum, address:
980	(a) Resident confidentiality.
981	(b) Guardianships and powers of attorney.
982	(c) Medication administration.
983	(d) Care and medication of residents with dementia and
984	Alzheimer's disease.
985	(e) Accounting for residents' funds.
986	(f) Discharge rights and responsibilities.

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(g) Cultural sensitivity.

- (h) Any other topic <u>related to residency within a long-term</u> care facility recommended by the secretary.
- (3) An individual No employee, officer, or representative of the office or of the state or local councils, other than the state ombudsman, may not hold himself or herself out as a representative of the office State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program or conduct any authorized program duty described in this part unless the individual person has received the training required by this section and has been certified by the state ombudsman as qualified to carry out ombudsman activities on behalf of the office or the state or local councils.

Section 19. Subsection (4) of section 20.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.41 Department of Elderly Affairs.—There is created a Department of Elderly Affairs.

(4) The department shall administer the $\frac{\text{Office of}}{\text{State}}$ Long-Term Care Ombudsman $\frac{\text{Council}_{7}}{\text{Council}_{7}}$ created by s. $\frac{400.0063}{\text{400.0067}}$ and the local long-term care ombudsman councils, created by s. $\frac{400.0069}{\text{Council}_{7}}$ and shall, as required by s. 712 of the federal Older Americans Act of 1965, ensure that $\frac{\text{both}}{\text{the state}}$ the state $\frac{\text{Office operates}}{\text{Councils}}$ and local long-term care ombudsman councils $\frac{\text{Operate}}{\text{Councils}}$ in compliance with the Older Americans Act.

Section 20. Subsections (10) through (19) of section 400.021, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(10) "Local ombudsman council" means a local long term care ombudsman council established pursuant to s. 400.0069, located

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1016 within the Older Americans Act planning and service areas.

(10)(11) "Nursing home bed" means an accommodation which is ready for immediate occupancy, or is capable of being made ready for occupancy within 48 hours, excluding provision of staffing; and which conforms to minimum space requirements, including the availability of appropriate equipment and furnishings within the 48 hours, as specified by rule of the agency, for the provision of services specified in this part to a single resident.

 $\underline{(11)\cdot(12)}$ "Nursing home facility" means any facility which provides nursing services as defined in part I of chapter 464 and which is licensed according to this part.

(12)(13) "Nursing service" means such services or acts as may be rendered, directly or indirectly, to and in behalf of a person by individuals as defined in s. 464.003.

(13) "Office" has the same meaning as in s. 400.0060.

(14) "Planning and service area" means the geographic area in which the Older Americans Act programs are administered and services are delivered by the Department of Elderly Affairs.

(15) "Representative of the office" has the same meaning as in s. 400.0060.

(16) "Respite care" means admission to a nursing home for the purpose of providing a short period of rest or relief or emergency alternative care for the primary caregiver of an individual receiving care at home who, without home-based care, would otherwise require institutional care.

(17) "Resident care plan" means a written plan developed, maintained, and reviewed not less than quarterly by a registered nurse, with participation from other facility staff and the resident or his or her designee or legal representative,

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which includes a comprehensive assessment of the needs of an individual resident; the type and frequency of services required to provide the necessary care for the resident to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being; a listing of services provided within or outside the facility to meet those needs; and an explanation of service goals.

 $(18)\cdot(17)$ "Resident designee" means a person, other than the owner, administrator, or employee of the facility, designated in writing by a resident or a resident's guardian, if the resident is adjudicated incompetent, to be the resident's representative for a specific, limited purpose.

 $\underline{\text{(19)-(18)}} \text{ "State ombudsman program eouncil" has the same } \\ \underline{\text{meaning as in s. 400.0060}} \text{ means the State Long-Term Care} \\ \underline{\text{Ombudsman Council established pursuant to s. 400.0067}}.$

(20) "Therapeutic spa services" means bathing, nail, and hair care services and other similar services related to personal hygiene.

Section 21. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (3) of section 400.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

400.022 Residents' rights.-

- (1) All licensees of nursing home facilities shall adopt and make public a statement of the rights and responsibilities of the residents of such facilities and shall treat such residents in accordance with the provisions of that statement. The statement shall assure each resident the following:
- (c) Any entity or individual that provides health, social, legal, or other services to a resident has the right to have

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reasonable access to the resident. The resident has the right to deny or withdraw consent to access at any time by any entity or individual. Notwithstanding the visiting policy of the facility.

individual. Notwithstanding the visiting policy of the facility, the following individuals must be permitted immediate access to

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1078 the resident:

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- 1. Any representative of the federal or state government, including, but not limited to, representatives of the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Department of Elderly Affairs; any law enforcement officer; any representative members of the office state or local ombudsman council; and the resident's individual physician.
- 2. Subject to the resident's right to deny or withdraw consent, immediate family or other relatives of the resident.

The facility must allow representatives of the $\underline{\text{office}}$ state $\underline{\text{Long-Term Care ombudsman Council}}$ to examine a resident's clinical records with the permission of the resident or the resident's legal representative and consistent with state law.

(2) The licensee for each nursing home shall orally inform the resident of the resident's rights and provide a copy of the statement required by subsection (1) to each resident or the resident's legal representative at or before the resident's admission to a facility. The licensee shall provide a copy of the resident's rights to each staff member of the facility. Each such licensee shall prepare a written plan and provide appropriate staff training to implement the provisions of this section. The written statement of rights must include a

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statement that a resident may file a complaint with the agency or state local ombudsman program eouncil. The statement must be in boldfaced type and shall include the name, address, and telephone numbers of the state numbers of the local ombudsman program eouncil and the telephone number of the central abuse hotline where complaints may be lodged.

(3) Any violation of the resident's rights set forth in this section constitutes shall constitute grounds for action by the agency under the provisions of s. 400.102, s. 400.121, or part II of chapter 408. In order to determine whether the licensee is adequately protecting residents' rights, the licensure inspection of the facility must shall include private informal conversations with a sample of residents to discuss residents' experiences within the facility with respect to rights specified in this section and general compliance with standards, and consultation with the state ombudsman program council in the local planning and service area of the Department of Elderly Affairs in which the nursing home is located.

Section 22. Subsections (8), (9), and (11) through (14) of section 400.0255, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(8) The notice required by subsection (7) must be in writing and must contain all information required by state and federal law, rules, or regulations applicable to Medicaid or Medicare cases. The agency shall develop a standard document to be used by all facilities licensed under this part for purposes of notifying residents of a discharge or transfer. Such document must include a means for a resident to request the office local

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long-term care ombudsman council to review the notice and request information about or assistance with initiating a fair hearing with the department's Office of Appeals Hearings. In addition to any other pertinent information included, the form shall specify the reason allowed under federal or state law that the resident is being discharged or transferred, with an explanation to support this action. Further, the form must shall state the effective date of the discharge or transfer and the location to which the resident is being discharged or transferred. The form must shall clearly describe the resident's appeal rights and the procedures for filing an appeal, including the right to request the office local ombudsman council to review the notice of discharge or transfer. A copy of the notice must be placed in the resident's clinical record, and a copy must be transmitted to the resident's legal guardian or representative and to the office local ombudsman council within 5 business days after signature by the resident or resident

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designee.

(9) A resident may request that the office local ombudsman council review any notice of discharge or transfer given to the resident. When requested by a resident to review a notice of discharge or transfer, the office local ombudsman council shall do so within 7 days after receipt of the request. The nursing home administrator, or the administrator's designee, must forward the request for review contained in the notice to the office local ombudsman council within 24 hours after such request is submitted. Failure to forward the request within 24 hours after the request is submitted shall toll the running of the 30-day advance notice period until the request has been

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- (11) Notwithstanding paragraph (10)(b), an emergency discharge or transfer may be implemented as necessary pursuant to state or federal law during the period of time after the notice is given and before the time a hearing decision is rendered. Notice of an emergency discharge or transfer to the resident, the resident's legal guardian or representative, and the office local ombudsman council if requested pursuant to subsection (9) must be by telephone or in person. This notice shall be given before the transfer, if possible, or as soon thereafter as practicable. A representative of the office local ombudsman council conducting a review under this subsection shall do so within 24 hours after receipt of the request. The resident's file must be documented to show who was contacted, whether the contact was by telephone or in person, and the date and time of the contact. If the notice is not given in writing, written notice meeting the requirements of subsection (8) must be given the next working day.
- (12) After receipt of any notice required under this section, the office local ombudsman council may request a private informal conversation with a resident to whom the notice is directed, and, if known, a family member or the resident's legal guardian or designee, to ensure that the facility is proceeding with the discharge or transfer in accordance with the requirements of this section. If requested, the office local ombudsman council shall assist the resident with filing an appeal of the proposed discharge or transfer.
- $\hspace{0.1in}$ (13) The following persons must be present at all hearings authorized under this section:

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1190	(a) The resident, or the resident's legal representative or
1191	designee.
1192	(b) The facility administrator, or the facility's legal
1193	representative or designee.
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1195	A representative of the $\underline{\text{office}}$ $\underline{\text{local long-term care ombudsman}}$
1196	council may be present at all hearings authorized by this
1197	section.
1198	(14) In any hearing under this section, the following
1199	information concerning the parties shall be confidential and
1200	exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1):
1201	(a) Names and addresses.
1202	(b) Medical services provided.
1203	(c) Social and economic conditions or circumstances.
1204	(d) Evaluation of personal information.
1205	(e) Medical data, including diagnosis and past history of
1206	disease or disability.
1207	(f) Any information received verifying income eligibility
1208	and amount of medical assistance payments. Income information
1209	received from the Social Security Administration or the Internal
1210	Revenue Service must be safeguarded according to the
1211	requirements of the agency that furnished the data.
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1213	The exemption created by this subsection does not prohibit
1214	access to such information by a representative of the office
1215	local long-term care ombudsman council upon request, by a
1216	reviewing court if such information is required to be part of
1217	the record upon subsequent review, or as specified in s. 24(a),
1218	Art. I of the State Constitution.

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1219 Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 400.1413, Florida 1220 Statutes, is amended to read: 1221 400.1413 Volunteers in nursing homes.-1222 (2) This section does not affect the activities of the 1223 state or local long term care ombudsman program councils 1224 authorized under part I. 1225 Section 24. Paragraph (d) of subsection (5) of section 1226 400.162, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1227 400.162 Property and personal affairs of residents.-1228 1229 (d) If, at any time during the period for which a license 1230 is issued, a licensee that has not purchased a surety bond or 1231 entered into a self-insurance agreement, as provided in 1232 paragraphs (b) and (c), is requested to provide safekeeping for 1233 the personal funds of a resident, the licensee shall notify the 1234 agency of the request and make application for a surety bond or 1235 for participation in a self-insurance agreement within 7 days 1236 after of the request, exclusive of weekends and holidays. Copies 1237 of the application, along with written documentation of related 1238 correspondence with an insurance agency or group, shall be 1239 maintained by the licensee for review by the agency and the 1240 office state Nursing Home and Long-Term Care Facility ombudsman 1241 Council. 1242 Section 25. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 400.19, 1243 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1244 400.19 Right of entry and inspection.-1245 (1) In accordance with part II of chapter 408, the agency 1246 and any duly designated officer or employee thereof or a 1247 representative member of the office state Long-Term Care

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1248 ombudsman Council or the local long-term care ombudsman council 1249 shall have the right to enter upon and into the premises of any 1250 facility licensed pursuant to this part, or any distinct nursing 1251 home unit of a hospital licensed under chapter 395 or any 1252 freestanding facility licensed under chapter 395 which that 1253 provides extended care or other long-term care services, at any 1254 reasonable time in order to determine the state of compliance 1255 with the provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and 1256 applicable rules in force pursuant thereto. The agency shall, 1257 within 60 days after receipt of a complaint made by a resident 1258 or resident's representative, complete its investigation and

provide to the complainant its findings and resolution.

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(4) The agency shall conduct unannounced onsite facility reviews following written verification of licensee noncompliance in instances in which the office a long-term care ombudsman council, pursuant to ss. 400.0071 and 400.0075, has received a complaint and has documented deficiencies in resident care or in the physical plant of the facility that threaten the health, safety, or security of residents, or when the agency documents through inspection that conditions in a facility present a direct or indirect threat to the health, safety, or security of residents. However, the agency shall conduct unannounced onsite reviews every 3 months of each facility while the facility has a conditional license. Deficiencies related to physical plant do not require followup reviews after the agency has determined that correction of the deficiency has been accomplished and that the correction is of the nature that continued compliance can be reasonably expected.

Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 400.191, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

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400.191 Availability, distribution, and posting of reports and records .-

(1) The agency shall provide information to the public about all of the licensed nursing home facilities operating in the state. The agency shall, within 60 days after a licensure inspection visit or within 30 days after any interim visit to a facility, send copies of the inspection reports to the office local long-term care ombudsman council, the agency's local office, and a public library or the county seat for the county in which the facility is located. The agency may provide electronic access to inspection reports as a substitute for sending copies.

Section 27. Subsection (6) and paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 400.23, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 400.23 Rules; evaluation and deficiencies; licensure status.-

- (6) Before Prior to conducting a survey of the facility, the survey team shall obtain a copy of the office's local longterm care ombudsman council report on the facility. Problems noted in the report shall be incorporated into and followed up through the agency's inspection process. This procedure does not preclude the office local long-term care ombudsman council from requesting the agency to conduct a followup visit to the facility.
- (7) The agency shall, at least every 15 months, evaluate all nursing home facilities and make a determination as to the degree of compliance by each licensee with the established rules adopted under this part as a basis for assigning a licensure

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586-03533-14 2014508c1 1306 status to that facility. The agency shall base its evaluation on 1307 the most recent inspection report, taking into consideration 1308 findings from other official reports, surveys, interviews, 1309 investigations, and inspections. In addition to license 1310 categories authorized under part II of chapter 408, the agency shall assign a licensure status of standard or conditional to 1311 1312 each nursing home. 1313 (c) In evaluating the overall quality of care and services 1314 and determining whether the facility will receive a conditional 1315 or standard license, the agency shall consider the needs and 1316 limitations of residents in the facility and the results of interviews and surveys of a representative sampling of 1317 1318 residents, families of residents, representatives of the office 1319 ombudsman council members in the planning and service area in 1320 which the facility is located, quardians of residents, and staff 1321 of the nursing home facility. 1322 Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraph (f) 1323 of subsection (5), and subsection (6) of section 400.235, 1324 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1325 400.235 Nursing home quality and licensure status; Gold 1326 Seal Program.-1327 (3) (a) The Gold Seal Program shall be developed and 1328 implemented by the Governor's Panel on Excellence in Long-Term 1329 Care which shall operate under the authority of the Executive 1330 Office of the Governor. The panel shall be composed of three 1331 persons appointed by the Governor, to include a consumer 1332 advocate for senior citizens and two persons with expertise in 1333 the fields of quality management, service delivery excellence, or public sector accountability; three persons appointed by the

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Secretary of Elderly Affairs, to include an active member of a nursing facility family and resident care council and a member of the University Consortium on Aging; a representative of the Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman; one person appointed by the Florida Life Care Residents Association; one person appointed by the State Surgeon General; two persons appointed by the Secretary of Health Care Administration; one person appointed by the Florida Association of Homes for the Aging; and one person appointed by the Florida Health Care Association. Vacancies on the panel shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

- (5) Facilities must meet the following additional criteria for recognition as a Gold Seal Program facility:
- (f) Evidence <u>that verified</u> an outstanding record regarding the number and types of substantiated complaints reported to the $\underline{Office\ of}$ State Long-Term Care Ombudsman <u>Council</u> within the 30 months preceding application for the program <u>have been resolved</u> or, if they have not been resolved, that the facility has made a good faith effort to resolve the complaints.

A facility assigned a conditional licensure status may not qualify for consideration for the Gold Seal Program until after it has operated for 30 months with no class I or class II deficiencies and has completed a regularly scheduled relicensure survey.

(6) The agency, nursing facility industry organizations, consumers, Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council, and members of the community may recommend to the Governor facilities that meet the established criteria for consideration

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for and award of the Gold Seal. The panel shall review nominees
and make a recommendation to the Governor for final approval and
award. The decision of the Governor is final and is not subject
to appeal.
Section 29. Present subsections (18) through (28) of
section 415.102, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as
subsections (19) through (29), respectively, and a new
subsection (18) 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:
(18) "Office" has the same meaning as in s. 400.0060.
Section 30. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
415.1034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
415.1034 Mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect, or
exploitation of vulnerable adults; mandatory reports of death.—
(1) MANDATORY REPORTING
(a) Any person, including, but not limited to, any:
1. Physician, osteopathic physician, medical examiner,
chiropractic physician, nurse, paramedic, emergency medical
technician, or hospital personnel engaged in the admission,
examination, care, or treatment of vulnerable adults;
2. Health professional or mental health professional other
than one listed in subparagraph 1.;
3. Practitioner who relies solely on spiritual means for
healing;
 Nursing home staff; assisted living facility staff;
adult day care center staff; adult family-care home staff;
social worker; or other professional adult care, residential, or
institutional staff;

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5. State, county, or municipal criminal justice employee or law enforcement officer;

- 6. Am Employee of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation conducting inspections of public lodging establishments under s. 509.032;
- 7. Florida advocacy council member or <u>representative of the</u>
 Office of State Long-Term Care Ombudsman council member; or
- 8. Bank, savings and loan, or credit union officer, trustee, or employee,

who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a vulnerable adult has been or is being abused, neglected, or exploited shall immediately report such knowledge or suspicion to the central abuse hotline.

Section 31. Subsection (1) of section 415.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

415.104 Protective investigations of cases of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults; transmittal of records to state attorney.—

(1) The department shall, upon receipt of a report alleging abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult, begin within 24 hours a protective investigation of the facts alleged therein. If a caregiver refuses to allow the department to begin a protective investigation or interferes with the conduct of such an investigation, the appropriate law enforcement agency shall be contacted for assistance. If, during the course of the investigation, the department has reason to believe that the abuse, neglect, or exploitation is perpetrated by a second party, the appropriate law enforcement agency and state attorney

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1422	shall be orally notified. The department and the law enforcement
1423	agency shall cooperate to allow the criminal investigation to
1424	proceed concurrently with, and not be hindered by, the
1425	protective investigation. The department shall make a
1426	preliminary written report to the law enforcement agencies
1427	within 5 working days after the oral report. The department
1428	shall, within 24 hours after receipt of the report, notify the
1429	appropriate Florida local advocacy council, or $\underline{\text{the office}}\ \underline{\text{long-}}$
1430	term care ombudsman council, when appropriate, that an alleged
1431	abuse, neglect, or exploitation perpetrated by a second party
1432	has occurred. Notice to the Florida local advocacy council or
1433	$\underline{\text{the office}}$ $\underline{\text{long term care ombudsman council}}$ may be accomplished
1434	orally or in writing and shall include the name and location of
1435	the vulnerable adult alleged to have been abused, neglected, or
1436	exploited and the nature of the report.
1437	Section 32. Subsection (8) of section 415.1055, Florida
1438	Statutes, is amended to read:
1439	415.1055 Notification to administrative entities
1440	(8) At the conclusion of a protective investigation at a
1441	facility, the department shall notify either the Florida local
1442	advocacy council or $\underline{\text{the office}}$ $\underline{\text{long-term care ombudsman council}}$
1443	of the results of the investigation. This notification must be
1444	in writing.
1445	Section 33. Subsection (2) of section 415.106, Florida
1446	Statutes, is amended to read:
1447	415.106 Cooperation by the department and criminal justice
1448	and other agencies.—
1449	(2) To ensure coordination, communication, and cooperation
1450	with the investigation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of

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vulnerable adults, the department shall develop and maintain interprogram agreements or operational procedures among appropriate departmental programs and the <u>Office of</u> State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council, the Florida Statewide Advocacy Council, and other agencies that provide services to vulnerable adults. These agreements or procedures must cover such subjects

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adults. These agreements or procedures must cover such subjects as the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the department

1458 in identifying and responding to reports of abuse, neglect, or 1459 exploitation of vulnerable adults; the provision of services;

1460 and related coordinated activities.

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Section 34. Paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 415.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

415.107 Confidentiality of reports and records.-

- (3) Access to all records, excluding the name of the reporter which shall be released only as provided in subsection (6), shall be granted only to the following persons, officials, and agencies:
- (g) Any appropriate official of the Florida advocacy council or the office long-term care ombudsman council investigating a report of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

Section 35. Present subsections (16) through (26) of section 429.02, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (17) through (27), respectively, present subsections (11) and (20) are amended, and a new subsection (16) is added to that section, to read:

429.02 Definitions.-When used in this part, the term:

(11) "Extended congregate care" means acts beyond those authorized in subsection (17) (16) that may be performed

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586-03533-14 2014508c1 1480 pursuant to part I of chapter 464 by persons licensed thereunder 1481 while carrying out their professional duties, and other 1482 supportive services which may be specified by rule. The purpose 1483 of such services is to enable residents to age in place in a 1484 residential environment despite mental or physical limitations 1485 that might otherwise disqualify them from residency in a 1486 facility licensed under this part. 1487 (16) "Office" has the same meaning as in s. 400.0060. 1488 (21) (20) "Resident's representative or designee" means a 1489 person other than the owner, or an agent or employee of the 1490 facility, designated in writing by the resident, if legally 1491 competent, to receive notice of changes in the contract executed 1492 pursuant to s. 429.24; to receive notice of and to participate 1493 in meetings between the resident and the facility owner, 1494 administrator, or staff concerning the rights of the resident; 1495 to assist the resident in contacting the office ombudsman 1496 council if the resident has a complaint against the facility; or 1497 to bring legal action on behalf of the resident pursuant to s. 429.29. 1498 1499 Section 36. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 1500 429.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1501 429.07 License required; fee.-1502 (3) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.806, each 1503 license granted by the agency must state the type of care for 1504 which the license is granted. Licenses shall be issued for one 1505 or more of the following categories of care: standard, extended 1506 congregate care, limited nursing services, or limited mental 1507 health. 1508 (b) An extended congregate care license shall be issued to

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

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

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

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- e. Denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for another facility licensed under this part in which the applicant for an extended congregate care license has at least 25 percent ownership interest; or
- f. Imposition of a moratorium pursuant to this part or part ${\tt II}$ of chapter 408 or initiation of injunctive proceedings.
- 1547 2. A facility that is licensed to provide extended 1548 congregate care services shall maintain a written progress 1549 report on each person who receives services which describes the 1550 type, amount, duration, scope, and outcome of services that are 1551 rendered and the general status of the resident's health. A 1552 registered nurse, or appropriate designee, representing the 1553 agency shall visit the facility at least quarterly to monitor 1554 residents who are receiving extended congregate care services 1555 and to determine whether $\frac{if}{i}$ the facility is in compliance with 1556 this part, part II of chapter 408, and relevant rules. One of 1557 the visits may be in conjunction with the regular survey. The 1558 monitoring visits may be provided through contractual 1559 arrangements with appropriate community agencies. A registered 1560 nurse shall serve as part of the team that inspects the 1561 facility. The agency may waive one of the required yearly 1562 monitoring visits for a facility that has been licensed for at 1563 least 24 months to provide extended congregate care services, 1564 if, during the inspection, the registered nurse determines that 1565 extended congregate care services are being provided 1566 appropriately, and if the facility has no class I or class II

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violations and no uncorrected class III violations. The agency must first consult with the $\underline{\text{office}}$ long-term care ombudsman council for the area in which the facility is located to determine $\underline{\text{whether}}$ if any complaints have been made and substantiated about the quality of services or care. The agency may not waive one of the required yearly monitoring visits if complaints have been made and substantiated.

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

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

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1596 person licensed under part I of chapter 464.

- h. In addition to the training mandated in s. 429.52, provide specialized training as defined by rule for facility staff.
 - 4. A facility that is licensed to provide extended congregate care services is exempt from the criteria for continued residency set forth in rules adopted under s. 429.41. A licensed facility must adopt its own requirements within guidelines for continued residency set forth by rule. However, the facility may not serve residents who require 24-hour nursing supervision. A licensed facility that provides extended congregate care services must also provide each resident with a written copy of facility policies governing admission and retention.
 - 5. The primary purpose of extended congregate care services is to allow residents, as they become more impaired, the option of remaining in a familiar setting from which they would otherwise be disqualified for continued residency. A facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services may also admit an individual who exceeds the admission criteria for a facility with a standard license, if the individual is determined appropriate for admission to the extended congregate care facility.
 - 6. Before the admission of an individual to a facility licensed to provide extended congregate care services, the individual must undergo a medical examination as provided in s. 429.26(4) and the facility must develop a preliminary service plan for the individual.
 - 7. When a facility can no longer provide or arrange for

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586-03533-14 2014508c1 1625 services in accordance with the resident's service plan and 1626 needs and the facility's policy, the facility shall make 1627 arrangements for relocating the person in accordance with s. 1628 429.28(1)(k). 1629 8. Failure to provide extended congregate care services may 1630 result in denial of extended congregate care license renewal. 1631 Section 37. Subsection (9) of section 429.19, Florida 1632 Statutes, is amended to read: 1633 429.19 Violations; imposition of administrative fines; 1634 arounds.-1635

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(9) The agency shall develop and disseminate an annual list of all facilities sanctioned or fined for violations of state standards, the number and class of violations involved, the penalties imposed, and the current status of cases. The list shall be disseminated, at no charge, to the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Department of Children and Families Family Services, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the area agencies on aging, the Florida Statewide Advocacy Council, and the office state and local ombudsman councils. The Department of Children and Families Family Services shall disseminate the list to service providers under contract to the department who are responsible for referring persons to a facility for residency. The agency may charge a fee commensurate with the cost of printing and postage to other interested parties requesting a copy of this list. This information may be provided electronically or through the agency's Internet site.

Section 38. Subsection (8) of section 429.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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429.26 Appropriateness of placements; examinations of residents.—

(8) The Department of Children and Families Family Services

may require an examination for supplemental security income and

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may require an examination for supplemental security income and optional state supplementation recipients residing in facilities at any time and shall provide the examination whenever a resident's condition requires it. Any facility administrator; personnel of the agency, the department, or the Department of Children and Families Family Services; or representative of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman long-term care ombudsman council member who believes a resident needs to be evaluated shall notify the resident's case manager, who shall take appropriate action. A report of the examination findings shall be provided to the resident's case manager and the facility administrator to help the administrator meet his or her responsibilities under subsection (1).

Section 39. Subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 429.28, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 429.28 Resident bill of rights.—

(2) The administrator of a facility shall ensure that a written notice of the rights, obligations, and prohibitions set forth in this part is posted in a prominent place in each facility and read or explained to residents who cannot read. This notice must shall include the <a href="mailto:statewide toll-free telephone number and e-mail address of the state ombudsman program and the telephone number of the name, address, and telephone numbers of the local ombudsman council and central abuse hotline and, when applicable, the Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc., and the Florida local advocacy council, where complaints

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may be lodged. The facility must ensure a resident's access to a telephone to call the <u>state</u> <u>local</u> ombudsman <u>program</u> <u>council</u>, <u>the</u> central abuse hotline, <u>the</u> Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc., and the Florida local advocacy council.

(3)

(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 state ombudsman program eouncil in the planning and service area in which the facility is located to discuss residents' experiences within the facility.

Section 40. Section 429.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.34 Right of entry and inspection.—In addition to the requirements of s. 408.811, a any duly designated officer or employee of the department, the Department of Children and Families Family Services, the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit of the Office of the Attorney General, the state or local fire marshal, or a representative member of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman may state or local long-term care ombudsman council shall have the right to enter unannounced upon and into the premises of any facility licensed under pursuant to this part in order to determine the state of compliance with the provisions of this part, part II of chapter 408, and applicable rules. Data collected by the office state or local long-term care ombudsman councils or the state or local advocacy councils may be used by the agency in investigations involving violations of regulatory standards.

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1712	Section 41. Subsection (2) of section 429.35, Florida
1713	Statutes, is amended to read:
1714	429.35 Maintenance of records; reports
1715	(2) Within 60 days after the date of the biennial
1716	inspection visit required under s. 408.811 or within 30 days
1717	after the date of any interim visit, the agency shall forward
1718	the results of the inspection to the $\underline{\text{office}}$ $\underline{\text{local}}$ $\underline{\text{ombudsman}}$
1719	council in whose planning and service area, as defined in part
1720	II of chapter 400, the facility is located; to at least one
1721	public library or, in the absence of a public library, the
1722	county seat in the county in which the inspected assisted living
1723	facility is located; and, when appropriate, to the district
1724	Adult Services and Mental Health Program Offices.
1725	Section 42. Subsection (6) of section 429.67, Florida
1726	Statutes, is amended to read:
1727	429.67 Licensure
1728	(6) In addition to the requirements of s. 408.811, access
1729	to a licensed adult family-care home must be provided at
1730	reasonable times for the appropriate officials of the
1731	department, the Department of Health, the Department of Children
1732	and $\underline{\text{Families}}$ $\underline{\text{Family Services}}$, the agency, and the State Fire
1733	${\tt Marshal}_{\overline{\tau}}$ who are responsible for the development and maintenance
1734	of fire, health, sanitary, and safety standards, to inspect the
1735	facility to assure compliance with these standards. In addition,
1736	access to a licensed adult family-care home must be provided at
1737	reasonable times $\underline{\text{to representatives of the Office of State}}$ $\underline{\text{for}}$
1738	the local Long-Term Care Ombudsman council.
1739	Section 43. Subsection (2) of section 429.85, Florida
1740	Statutes, is amended to read:

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429.85 Residents' bill of rights.-

(2) The provider shall ensure that residents and their legal representatives are made aware of the rights, obligations, and prohibitions set forth in this part. Residents must also be given the statewide toll-free telephone number and e-mail address of the state ombudsman program and the telephone number of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the local ombudsman council and the central abuse hotline where they may lodge complaints.

Section 44. Subsection (17) of section 744.444, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.444 Power of guardian without court approval.—Without obtaining court approval, a plenary guardian of the property, or a limited guardian of the property within the powers granted by the order appointing the guardian or an approved annual or amended guardianship report, may:

(17) Provide confidential information about a ward $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{that}}$ is related to an investigation arising under part I of chapter 400 to a representative of the Office of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman local or state ombudsman council member conducting such an investigation. Any such ombudsman shall have a duty to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

Section 45. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To:	Senator Denise Grimsley, Chair Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services
Subject	: Committee Agenda Request
Date:	April 1, 2014
I respect	fully request that 508 , relating to State Ombudsman Program, be placed on the:
	committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
[next committee agenda.

Senator Nancy C. Detert Florida Senate, District 28

Chancy Detail

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services CS/SB 1646 BILL: Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities Committee; Health Policy Committee; INTRODUCER: and Senator Bean Telemedicine SUBJECT: DATE: April 8, 2014 04/11/14 REVISED: **ANALYST** STAFF DIRECTOR REFERENCE **ACTION** Lloyd HP HP SPB 7128 as introduced Stovall Caldwell 1. Caldwell CU Fav/CS 2. Brown Pigott AHS Fav/1 amendment AP 3.

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

AMENDMENTS - Amendments were recommended

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1646 creates the Florida Telemedicine Act (the act) and defines the key components for the practice of telemedicine. The act establishes telemedicine as the practice of medicine through advanced communications technology by a telemedicine provider at a distant site. A telemedicine provider is a physician or physician assistant licensed under ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S., an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under ch. 464, F.S., or a pharmacist licensed under ch. 465, F.S., who provides telemedicine services or an out-of-state physician who meets the specific requirements for an exemption from Florida licensure.

The standard of care for telemedicine service coincides with health care services provided inperson. A controlled substance may not be prescribed through telemedicine for chronic nonmalignant pain.

Regulatory boards, or the Department of Health (DOH) if there is not an applicable board, may adopt rules to administer the act. Rules prohibiting telemedicine that are inconsistent with this act must be repealed.

The bill's fiscal impact is indeterminate.

II. Present Situation:

Telemedicine utilizes various advances in communication technology to provide health care services through a variety of electronic mediums. Telemedicine is not a separate medical specialty and does not change what constitutes proper medical treatment and services. According to the American Telemedicine Association, services provided through telemedicine include¹:

- Primary care and specialist referral services that involve a primary care or allied health
 professional providing consultation with a patient or specialist assisting the primary care
 physician with a diagnosis;
- Remote patient monitoring that includes home telehealth, using devices to remotely collect and send data to home health agencies or remote diagnostic testing facilities;
- Consumer medical and health information that offers consumers specialized health information and online discussion groups for peer to peer support; and
- Medical education that provides continuing medical education credits.

The term telehealth is sometimes used interchangeably with telemedicine. Telehealth, however, generally refers to a wider range of health care services that may or may not include clinical services.² Telehealth often collectively defines the telecommunications equipment and technology that is used to collect and transmit the data for a telemedicine consultation or evaluation.

Board of Medicine Rulemaking

Florida's Board of Medicine (Board) convened a Telemedicine Workgroup in 2013 to review its rules on telemedicine which had not been amended since 2003. The 2003 rules focused on standards for the prescribing of medicine via the Internet. Last month, the Board adopted new rules specific to standards for telemedicine practice for allopathic and osteopathic physicians. These new rules define telemedicine, establish a standard of care, prohibit the prescription of controlled substances, permit the establishment of a doctor-patient relationship via telemedicine, and exempt emergency medical services³.

Telemedicine in Other States

As of January 2014, at least 20 states and the District of Columbia have mandated that private insurance plans cover telemedicine services at reimbursement rates equal to an in-person consultation.⁴ Forty-four states reimburse under Medicaid for limited services, and some restrict

¹ American Telemedicine Association, *What is Telemedicine?*, http://www.americantelemed.org/learn/what-is-telemedicine (last visited Jan. 6, 2014).

² Majerowicz, Anita; Tracy, Susan, "Telemedicine: Bridging Gaps in Healthcare Delivery," *Journal of AHIMA* 81, no. 5, (May 2010): 52-53, 56,

http://library.ahima.org/xpedio/groups/public/documents/ahima/bok1_047324.hcsp?dDocName=bok1_047324 (last visited Jan. 27, 2014).

³ See Notice of Final Rule 64B8-9.0141, F.A.C., published February 20, 2014 and Notice of Final Rule 64B15-14.0081, F.AC., published February 20, 2014. Both rules are effective March 12, 2014.

⁴ American Telemedicine Association, 2014 State Telemedicine Legislative Tracking, http://www.americantelemed.org/docs/default-source/policy/state-telemedicine-legislation-matrix.pdf (last visited Jan. 24, 2014).

reimbursement to only rural or low provider access areas.⁵ The breadth of state telemedicine laws varies. While nine states specifically issue a special-telemedicine-only license or certificate, several others allow physicians from contiguous states to practice under certain conditions.⁶

Colorado and Wyoming have used telemedicine in correctional systems to eliminate the need to transport inmates.⁷ In some cases, the health care professional is located in another location at the same facility and is able to interact with the inmate. This option addresses situations with violent inmates or handicap accessibility issues. Some jails use this same technology for online visits in place of face-to-face visitation, including the Alachua County jail in Florida.⁸

Rural counties have utilized telemedicine to fill the void for specialty care in their emergency rooms and to avoid costly and time-consuming transfers of patients from smaller hospitals to the larger tertiary centers for care. In a California project, rural hospital emergency rooms received video conference equipment to facilitate the telemedicine consultations. The rural hospital physicians and nurses were linked with pediatric critical care medicine specialists at the University of California, Davis. Paesearchers at the university found that parents of children in the project reported significantly higher satisfaction and greater perception of the quality of care with telemedicine than with telephone guidance. 10

Federal Provisions for Telemedicine

Federal laws and regulations address telemedicine from several angles, from prescribing controlled substances and setting hospital emergency room guidelines, to establishing reimbursement guidelines for the Medicare program.

Prescribing Via the Internet

Federal law specifically prohibits the prescribing of controlled substances via the Internet without an in-person evaluation. The federal regulation under 21 CFR §829 specifically states:

No controlled substance that is a prescription drug as determined under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act may be delivered, distributed or dispensed by means of the Internet without a valid prescription.

A valid prescription is further defined under the same regulation as one issued by a practitioner who has conducted an in-person evaluation. The in-person evaluation requires that the patient be in the physical presence of the provider without regard to the presence or conduct of other

⁵ Id.

⁶ Center for Connected Health Policy, *State Telehealth Laws and Reimbursement Policies*, (*November 2013*), p.6, http://telehealthpolicy.us/sites/telehealthpolicy.us/files/uploader/50%20State%20Medicaid%20Update%20Nov.%202013%2 0-%20Rev.%2012-20.pdf (last visited Jan. 24, 2014).

⁷ Government Computing News, *Prisons Turn to Telemedicine for Treating Inmates*, (May 21, 2013), http://gcn.com/blogs/pulse/2013/05/prisons-telemedicine-treating-inmates.aspx (last visited Jan. 28, 2014)

⁸ Gainesville, Sun, Now You Can Visit an Inmate From Home, (Jan. 9, 2014),

http://www.gainesville.com/article/20140109/ARTICLES/140109711?p=1&tc=pg#gsc.tab=0 (last visited Jan. 28, 2014).

⁹ In Rural ERs, Kids Get Better Care with Telemedicine, http://www.futurity.org/in-rural-ers-kids-get-better-care-with-telemedicine (last visited Jan. 28, 2014).

¹⁰ Id.

professionals.¹¹ However, the Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act, ¹² signed into law in October 2008, created an exception for the in-person medical evaluation for telemedicine practitioners. The practitioner is still subject to the requirement that all controlled substance prescriptions be issued for a legitimate purpose by a practitioner acting in the usual course of professional practice.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the federal Department of Justice issued its own definition of telemedicine in April 2009 as required under the Haight Act.¹³ The federal regulatory definition of telemedicine under the DEA includes, but is not limited to, the following elements:

- The patient and the practitioner are located in separate locations;
- Patient and practitioner communicate via a telecommunications system;
- The practitioner must meet other registration requirements for the dispensing of controlled substance via the Internet; and
- Certain practitioners (Department of Veterans Affairs' employees, for example) or practitioners in certain situations (public health emergencies) may be exempted from registration requirements.¹⁴

Medicare Coverage

Specific telehealth services delivered at designated sites are covered under Medicare. Regulations of the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services require both a distant site (location of physician delivering the service via telecommunications) and a separate originating site (location of the patient) under their definition of telehealth. Asynchronous "store and forward" activities are reimbursed under Medicare only in federal demonstration projects. ¹⁵

To qualify for Medicare reimbursement, the originating site must meet one of these qualifications:

- Be located in a federally defined rural county;
- Be designated rural health professional shortage area; ¹⁶ or,
- Be identified as a participant in a federal telemedicine demonstration project as of December 21, 2000. 17

Federal requirements provide additional qualifications for an originating site after one of the initial elements above has been satisfied. An originating site must be one of the following location types as further defined in federal law and regulation:

- The office of a physician or practitioner;
- A critical access hospital;

¹¹ 21 CFR §829(e)(2).

¹² Ryan Haight Online Consumer Protection Act of 2008, Public Law 110-425 (H.R. 6353).

¹³ Id., at sec. 3(j).

¹⁴ 21 CFR §802(54).

¹⁵ Only two states have a federal demonstration project that meets these qualifications, Hawaii and Alaska.

¹⁶The rural definition was expanded through a final federal regulation released on December 10, 2013 to include health professional shortage areas located in rural census tracts of urban areas as determined by the Office of Rural Health Policy. *See* 78 FR 74229, 74400-74402, 74812 (December 10, 2013).

¹⁷ See 42 U.S.C. sec. 1395(m)(m)(4)(C)(i).

- A rural health clinic:
- A federally qualified health center;
- A hospital;
- A hospital-based or critical access hospital-based renal dialysis center (including satellites);
- A skilled nursing facility; or
- A community mental health center. 18

Reimbursement for the distant site is established as "an amount equal to the amount that such physician or practitioner would have been paid under this title had such service been furnished without the use of a telecommunications system." ¹⁹

Federal law also provides for a facility fee for the originating site that started and remained at \$20 through December 31, 2002, and then, by law, is subsequently increased each year by the percentage increase in the Medicare Economic Index or MEI. For calendar year 2014, the originating fee was 80 percent of the lesser of the actual charge or \$24.63.²⁰

Telehealth services covered under Medicare include professional consultations, office visits, and office psychiatry services within certain health care procedure codes.²¹ Practitioners eligible to bill for telehealth services include physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, and registered dietitians or nutrition specialists who are licensed to provide the service under state law.²²

Telemedicine Services in Florida

The University of Miami (UM) initiated telehealth services in 1973 and claims the first telehealth service in Florida, the first use of nurse practitioners in telemedicine in the nation, and the first telemedicine program in correctional facilities.²³ Today, UM has several initiatives in the areas of tele-dermatology, tele-trauma, humanitarian and disaster response relief telehealth, school telehealth services, and acute teleneurology or telestroke.²⁴ While some of the UM's activities reach their local community, others reach outside of Florida including providing Haiti earthquake relief and tele-dermatology to cruise line employees. Telehealth communications are also used for monitoring patients in the hospital and conducting training exercises.

¹⁸ See 42 U.S.C. sec. 1395(m)(m)(4)(C)(ii).

¹⁹ See 42 U.S.C. sec. 1395(m)(m)(2)(A).

²⁰ Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *MLN Matters - News Flash #MM8533(December 20, 2013)*, http://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNMattersArticles/downloads/MM8533.pdf (last visited: Jan 28, 2014).

²¹ See 42 U.S.C.sec. (m)(m)(4)(F) for statutory authority and visit http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-General-Information/Telehealth/ for additional federal guidance.

²²Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *Telehealth Services - Rural Health Fact Sheet Series*, December 2012, http://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/downloads/telehealthsrvcsfctsht.pdf (last visited Jan. 27, 2014).

²³ University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, *UM Telehealth - Our History*, http://telehealth.med.miami.edu/about-us/our-history (last visited Jan. 31, 2014).

²⁴ University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, *UM Telehealth*, http://telehealth.med.miami.edu/featured/teledermatology (last visited Jan. 28, 2014).

UM also utilizes telemedicine to research the effectiveness of telemedicine in different trauma situations with the United States military. The research utilizes a robot that is operated from a control station. The control station is on a laptop that allows the provider to operate the robot from any location with a wireless connection.²⁵ Lessons learned from this research are intended to provide assistance to deployed surgeons who treat injured soldiers on the battlefield.

UM, along with other designated trauma centers, participate in the Florida Emergency Trauma Telemedicine Network (FETTN). Coordinated by the Department of Health (DOH), the FETTN facilitates the treatment of trauma patients between trauma centers and community or rural hospitals. The FETTN allows for multiple interface options, and currently seven of 25 trauma centers are part of the network. In Fiscal Year 2011-2012, the seven Level I or Level II trauma centers that participated as a hub site, known as the location where the consulting physician is delivering the services, were Holmes Regional Medical Center, Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, Sacred Heart Hospital, University of Miami, Shands-Gainesville, Shands-Jacksvonille, and Orlando Health.

According to the DOH, the trauma centers and their satellites, as well as the rural hospitals that currently participate in the FETTN, are not reimbursed for the consultation and treatment services provided within the telemedicine network.

Florida Medicaid Program

Florida's Medicaid program reimburses for a limited number of telemedicine services by designated practitioners.²⁹ Audio-only, email messages, facsimile transmissions, or communications with an enrollee through another mechanism other than the spoke site, known as the site where the patient is located, are not covered under Florida Medicaid.

Telemedicine is currently covered by Medicaid for the following services and settings:³⁰

- Behavioral Health
 - Tele-psychiatry services for psychiatric medication management by practitioners licensed under ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S.
 - o Tele-behavioral health services for individual and family behavioral health therapy services by qualified practitioners licensed under ch. 490 or chapter 491, F.S.
- Dental Services
 - Video conferencing between a registered dental hygienist employed by and under contract with a Medicaid-enrolled group provider and under the supervision of a supervising dentist.

²⁵University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, *UM Telehealth - Teletrauma*, http://telehealth.med.miami.edu/featured/teletrauma (last visited Jan. 31, 2014).

²⁶ Florida Department of Health, *2014 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis of SB 70*, p.2, on file with the Senate Health Policy Committee (August 26, 2013).

²⁷ *Id.*, at 3.

²⁸Florida Department of Health, *Long Range Program Plan* (September 28, 2012), on file with the Senate Health Policy Committee.

²⁹ Agency for Health Care Administration, *Highlights of Practitioner Services Coverage and Limitations Handbook Presentation*, Bureau of Medicaid Services, Summer 2013, p.30.

³⁰Agency for Health Care Administration, 2014 Legislative Bill Analysis of SB 70, November 7, 2013, p. 3, on file with the Senate Health Policy Committee.

Services include oral prophylaxis, topical fluoride, and oral hygiene instructions.

- Physician Services
 - o Services provided using audio and video equipment that allow for two-way, real-time interactive communication between physician and patient.
 - A state plan waiver specifically authorizes reimbursement for specialty physician services for the Children's Medical Services Network (CMS Network).³¹
 - o Physicians may bill for consultation services provided only via telemedicine.

The distant or hub site, where the provider is located, is eligible for reimbursement; the spoke site, where the patient is located, is not eligible for reimbursement unless a separate service is performed on the same day. Medicaid also requires that the referring physician and the patient be present during the consultation.³²

Medicaid requires the following specific clinical records documentation to qualify for reimbursement as a telemedicine service:³³

- A brief explanation of why services were not provided face-to-face;
- Documentation of telemedicine services, including results of assessment; and
- A signed statement from the patient (or parent or guardian, if a the patient is a child), indicating their choice to receive services through telemedicine.

Medicaid services are reimbursable only in the hospital outpatient, inpatient, and physician office settings. During the 2013 Legislative Session, Medicaid provider enrollment requirements were revised to allow the enrollment of physicians actively licensed in Florida to interpret diagnostic testing results through telecommunications and information technology provided from a distance.³⁴

Since 2006, the CMS Network has been authorized to provide specified telemedicine services under Florida's 1915(b) Medicaid Managed Care waiver. Authorized services include physician office visits (evaluation and management services) and consultation services already covered by the Medicaid state plan in select rural counties. Currently, the CMS Network provides telemedicine services in 57 of Florida's 67 counties.³⁵

The CMS Network works with the University of Florida's (UF) pediatric endocrinology staff to provide telehealth services for enrollees with diabetes and other endocrinology diseases in the Daytona Beach service area.³⁶ Additional partnerships with the Institute for Child Health Policy

³¹ The Children's Medical Services program is established within the Department of Health pursuant to ch. 391, F.S. The program is designed to provide children who have chronic health care needs with a family-centered, comprehensive, coordinated, and statewide managed system of care that links community-based health care with multidisciplinary, regional, and tertiary pediatric specialty care.

³² Agency for Health Care Administration, *supra*, note 29, at 34.

³³ Id. at p. 36.

³⁴ See Chapter 2013-150, L.O.F., sec. 1.

³⁵ Florida Department of Health, supra, note 28, at 2.

³⁶ Florida Department of Health, *Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Narrative for 2013*, http://www.floridahealth.gov/healthy-people-and-families/womens-health/pregnancy/mch-fl-2013-1narrative.pdf, p.21, (last visited: Jan. 31, 2014).

at UF include referring children with special health care needs to community health centers for consults via telehealth for nutritional, neurological, and orthopedics in Southeast Florida.³⁷

Child Protection Teams

The Child Protection Team (CPT) program under the CMS Network utilizes a telemedicine network to perform child assessments. The CPT is a medically directed multi-disciplinary program that works with local Sheriff's offices and the Department of Children and Families in cases of child abuse and neglect to supplement investigative activities.³⁸ The CPT patient is seen at a remote site and a registered nurse assists with the medical exam. A physician or Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP) is located at the hub site and has responsibility for directing the exam.

Hub sites are comprehensive medical facilities that offer a wide range of medical and interdisciplinary staff, whereas the remote sites tend to be smaller facilities that may lack medical diversity. In 2013, CPT telehealth services were available at 14 sites and 437 children were provided medical or other assessments via telemedicine technology.³⁹

Other Department of Health Initiatives

The DOH utilizes tele-radiology through the Tuberculosis (TB) Physician's Network.⁴⁰ The ability to read electronic chest X-rays remotely can lead to a faster diagnosis, treatment, and a reduction in the spread of the disease, according to the DOH. This service is not currently reimbursed by Medicaid.

Compliance with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) protects personal health information (PHI). Privacy rules were initially issued in 2000 by the federal Department of Health and Human Services and later modified in 2002. These rules address the use and disclosure of an individual's health information as well as create standards for privacy rights. Additional privacy and security measures were adopted in 2009 with the Health Information Technology for Economic Clinical Health (HITECH) Act.

Only certain entities are subject to HIPAA's provisions. These "covered entities" include:

- Health plans;
- Health care providers;
- Health care clearinghouses; and
- Business Associates.

While not a covered entity as an individual, the patient still maintains his or her privacy and confidentiality rights regardless of the method in which the medical service is delivered. The

³⁷ Id.

³⁸ Florida Department of Health, *Child Protection Teams*, http://www.floridahealth.gov/AlternateSites/CMS-Kids/families/child_protection_safety/child_protection_teams.html (last visited Jan. 7, 2014).

³⁹Florida Department of Health, supra note 35, at 21.

⁴⁰ Florida Department of Health, *supra* note 26, at 2.

HITECH Act specifically identified telemedicine as an area for review and consideration and funding was provided, in part, to strengthen infrastructure and tools to promote telemedicine.⁴¹

Under the provisions of HIPAA and the HITECH Act, a health care provider or other covered entity participating in telemedicine is required to meet the same technical and physical HIPAA and HITECH requirements as would be required for a physical office visit. These requirements include ensuring that that the equipment and technology is HIPAA compliant.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 designates ss. 456.4501-456.4506, F.S., as the "Florida Telemedicine Act."

Section 2 creates s. 456.4502, F.S., and provides definitions for the terms used in the Florida Telemedicine Act, including:

- Act:
- Advanced Communications Technology;
- Distant Site;
- Encounter:
- Health Care Provider;
- In Person:
- Originating Site;
- Patient Presenter:
- Store and forward;
- Telehealth;
- Telemedicine; and
- Telemedicine provider.

The term "telemedicine provider" means a physician or physician assistant licensed under ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S., an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under ch. 464, F.S., or a pharmacist licensed under ch. 465, F.S., who provides telemedicine services.

Section 3 creates s. 456.4503, F.S., and establishes requirements for providers who provide telemedicine across state lines to a patient physically located in Florida.

The bill provides that an out-of-state physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist who provides telemedicine across state lines to a patient physically located in Florida must meet the definition of a "telemedicine provider," which requires the provider to be licensed in Florida. However, the bill provides that an out-of-state physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist is exempt from the Florida licensure requirement if he or she is consulting with a telemedicine provider who is licensed to practice in Florida and if the telemedicine provider licensed in Florida retains ultimate authority and responsibility for the diagnosis, treatment, and care of the patient located in this state.

⁴¹ Public Law 111-5, sec. 3002(b)(2)(C)(iii) and sec. 3011(a)(4).

The bill provides another exemption to out-of-state physicians. An out-of-state physician is exempt from the Florida licensure requirement if the physician:

- Holds an unrestricted active license to practice allopathic or osteopathic medicine in the distant site and that state's licensure requirements meet or exceed Florida's requirements;
- Maintains professional liability coverage that includes telemedicine that is consistent with s. 458.320, F.S., and appropriate to the physician's scope of practice and location;
- Has one of the following:
 - o Privileges at an out-of-state hospital that is affiliated with a Florida hospital licensed under chapter 395, F.S.;
 - o A position on the medical staff of an out-of-state hospital that is affiliated with a Florida hospital licensed under chapter 395, F.S.; or
 - o Affiliation with an out-of-state health insurer or health plan that is also authorized to conduct business in Florida under chapter 627, F.S., or chapter 641, F.S.; and
- Practices in a state that authorizes Florida-licensed physicians to provide telemedicine services to patients in that state without having to be licensed to practice medicine in that state.

An out-of-state physician who provides telemedicine services to a patient in Florida is subject to disciplinary action by the Florida Board of Medicine, the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, or a regulatory entity that has jurisdiction over the hospital, insurer, or health plan affiliated with the physician. The physician and the hospital, insurer, or health plan of the affiliated physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist must agree to make available any pertinent records upon the request of the applicable board, the DOH, or any other federal or state regulatory authority. Failure to comply with a records request may result in revocation of the out-of-state practitioner's license or a fine, as established by the appropriate board or the DOH, as applicable.

A health care provider or patient presenter using telemedicine technology at the direction and supervision of a physician may not be interpreted as practicing medicine without a license. Providers, however, are required to be trained and knowledgeable about the equipment being used. Failure to acquire appropriate training and knowledge is grounds for disciplinary action. Upon license renewal, a physician practicing telemedicine must identify himself or herself as a telemedicine provider on the physician's practitioner profile and submit proof of the successful completion of a course and subsequent examination, on the standards of practice in telemedicine. The act requires that the board-approved course consist of at least two web-based contact hours and the first course must be offered by July 1, 2014.

Venue for any civil or administrative action initiated by a telemedicine recipient or the appropriate regulatory board is based on the location of the patient or must be in Leon County.

The regulatory boards, or the DOH if there is no board, may adopt rules to implement this act and are directed to repeal any rules that prohibit the practice of telemedicine. The boards may also adopt rules regarding patient presenters but may not require the use of a presenter, if special skills and training are not needed for the patient to participate in the encounter.

Section 4 creates s. 456.4504, F.S., to specify standards for the delivery of telemedicine services. The standard of care for the delivery of telemedicine services shall be the same as if the services were delivered in person.

The bill references the standard of care in s. 766.102, F.S. That section of law addresses medical negligence and provides that:

The prevailing professional standard of care for a given health care provider shall be that level of care, skill, and treatment which, in light of all relevant surrounding circumstances, is recognized as acceptable and appropriate by reasonably prudent similar health care providers.

The telemedicine provider is responsible for the quality of the telemedicine equipment and technology and its safe use. Telemedicine equipment must be able to provide the same information, at a minimum, that would have been obtained in an in-person encounter. The equipment and technology must enable the telemedicine provider to meet or exceed the prevailing standard of care for the practitioner's profession.

The telemedicine provider is not required to conduct a patient history or physical exam before the telemedicine encounter as long as the telemedicine evaluation meets the prevailing standard of care for the services provided.

The act prohibits prescribing a legend drug⁴² based solely on an electronic questionnaire without a visual examination. Additionally, a practitioner may not prescribe a controlled substance through the use of telemedicine for chronic non-malignant pain.

Medical record-keeping requirements must be of the same manner as an in-person encounter under federal and state law. All records generated must conform to confidentiality and record-keeping laws of this state, regardless of the patient's location. Telemedicine technology must be encrypted and include a record-keeping program to verify each interaction.

If a third party vendor is used by a telemedicine provider, a business associate agreement is required. The act requires that the third party vendor comply with the HITECH Act.

Section 5 creates s. 456.4505, F.S., to provide standards for the provision of telemedicine services to diagnose or treat the human eye and its appendages. Automated equipment may be utilized for telemedicine services to diagnose or treat the human eye if the following requirements are met:

- The automated equipment is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the intended use:
- The automated equipment is designed and operated to accommodate any requirements of the federal ADA Amendments Act of 2008;

⁴² Section 465.003(8), F.S., provides that "medicinal drugs" or "drugs" means those substances or preparations commonly known as "prescription" or "legend" drugs which are required by federal or state law to be dispensed only on a prescription, but shall not include patents or proprietary preparations as hereafter defined.

• The automated equipment and accompanying technology gathers and transmits information in compliance with HIPAA;

- The procedures for which the automated equipment is used has a recognized Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services:
- The physical location of the automated equipment prominently displays the name and location of the individual that will read and interpret the information and data;
- The diagnostic information and data gathered by the automated equipment will be read and interpreted by an optometrist licensed under ch. 463, F.S., or a physician skilled in diseases of the human eye and licensed under ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S.; and
- The owner or lessee of the automated equipment maintains liability insurance in amounts adequate to cover claims by individuals diagnosed or treated based on information and data generated by the automated equipment.

A prescription for spectacles or contact lenses may not be made based on telemedicine services or based solely on the refractive error of the human eye generated by a computer controlled device.

Section 6 creates s. 456.4506, F.S., to establish a requirement for the AHCA to reimburse for telemedicine services under Medicaid. Telemedicine services are to be reimbursed in the same manner and in an equivalent amount to Medicaid services provided in-person under parts III (Medicaid) and IV (Medicaid Managed Care) of ch. 409, F.S. An exception to this requirement is provided if the AHCA determines a service that is delivered through telemedicine is not cost effective or does not meet the clinical needs of recipients. If, after implementation, the AHCA documents this determination, then coverage for that particular service may be discontinued.

Before receipt of a telemedicine service, a Medicaid recipient or legal representative of the recipient must provide informed consent for telemedicine services. The recipient must be provided the opportunity to receive the same service through an in-person encounter.

The reimbursement amount for Medicaid services delivered via telemedicine is negotiable between the parties; however, both the originating site and distant site should receive compensation based on the services rendered.

The AHCA is also required to submit a usage and cost report on telemedicine services in the Medicaid program. The report is due to the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the legislative minority leaders by January 1, 2017.

Under the bill, s. 456.4506, F.S., sunsets on June 30, 2017.

Section 7 amends s. 409.967(2)(c), F.S., to provide that a managed care plan may not use a telemedicine provider to meet the requirement that the plan maintain a nationwide network of providers in sufficient numbers to meet access standards for specific medical services for all recipients enrolled in the plan, unless the provider is licensed under ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S.

Sections 8 and 9 amend ss. 627.645(3) and 641.185(1), F.S., to prohibit the denial of a claim for payment under a health insurance policy or a health maintenance organization on the basis of a

medical necessity determination conducted via telemedicine unless the determination is made by a physician licensed under ch. 458 or ch. 459, F.S.

Section 10 provides an effective date of October 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Telemedicine services are currently available in Florida. Health care technology companies that provide the equipment for these services may see an increase in demand from health care practitioners for new equipment and maintenance needs of any existing equipment.

C. Government Sector Impact:

In its analysis of SB 70,⁴³ which has similar provision for telemedicine coverage of Medicaid services, the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) provided an indeterminate fiscal impact because the rulemaking authorized under SB 70 is delegated to the Department of Health (DOH), and both the costs and savings would be associated with that bill's provisions. The expected savings were based on possible efficiencies, improvements in disease management, and improved patient outcomes that resulted from telemedicine services.⁴⁴

An increase in the services covered by telemedicine could lead to an indeterminate increase in utilization and costs. SB 1646 broadens the number of services available through telemedicine.⁴⁵

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⁴³ SB 70 is in the Health Policy Committee as of April 7, 2014.

⁴⁴ Agency for Health Care Administration, *supra*, note 30, at 7.

⁴⁵ Id., p. 8.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The terms "emergency services and care" and "emergency medical conditions" are defined in s. 456.4503(6), F.S., but are not used in the bill. ⁴⁶ This issue is addressed in amendment barcode 651910, as amended, which was adopted by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services on April 9, 2014.

The act does not take effect until October 1, 2014, yet the telemedicine course is required to be offered by July 1, 2014 (s. 456.4503(8)(b)).⁴⁷

VII. Related Issues:

There are numerous other sections of state law that refer to "in person" or "face to face" requirements for certain medical services or health care related activities. While SB 1646 defines "in person" for purposes of the Florida Telemedicine Act, there are other usages of this phrase in statute.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 456.4501, 456.4502, 456.4503, 456.4504, 456.4505, and 456.4506

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities on April 1, 2014:

CS/SB 1646 provides that:

- Only a Florida licensed physician can deny a telemedicine encounter claim from Florida.
- Insurance claims for payment for a telemedicine encounter under a health insurance policy or a health maintenance organization may only be denied by a Florida licensed physician.
- Expands definition of telemedicine provider to include physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners, or a pharmacist.
- Modifies other references to telemedicine practitioners in the Florida Telemedicine Act to incorporate these providers and their boards.
- Requires Florida license with exceptions for:
 - o Consulting with a Florida licensed provider who holds the ultimate authority.
 - o Consulting on an emergency basis.
- Requires that pertinent records be made available upon request of the state or affiliated organization responsible for providers.

⁴⁶ At line 172 and 173 of CS/SB1646.

⁴⁷ At line 194 of CS/SB 1646.

B. Amendments:

Barcode 651910 by Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services on April 9, 2014 (as amended by barcode 259150):

The amendment, as amended:

- Deletes the provisions of CS/SB 1646 that exempt certain out-of-state physicians from the requirement that a physician who provides telemedicine across state lines to a patient physically located in Florida have a Florida license to practice medicine;
- Defines "emergency basis" for purposes of the licensing exemption for consultations that occur on an emergency basis via telemedicine; and
- Requires that a telemedicine provider maintain professional liability coverage that includes coverage for telemedicine services in an amount and manner consistent with s. 458.320(1)(b), F.S., or s. 459.0085(1)(b), F.S., or in the amount required by the applicable law in an out-of-state telemedicine provider's licensing jurisdiction, whichever is greater.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

651910

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RE		
04/11/2014	•	
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Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 131 - 217

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and insert: (3) Consultations that occur on an emergency basis and that

- are conducted via telemedicine are exempt from subsection (1). As used in this paragraph the term "emergency basis" refers to the provision of "emergency services and care" for an "emergency medical condition" as those terms are defined in s. 395.002."
 - (4) A telemedicine provider must maintain professional

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11 liability coverage that includes coverage for telemedicine 12 services in an amount and manner consistent with s. 13 458.320(1)(b) or in the amount required by the applicable law in 14 an out-of-state telemedicine provider's licensing jurisdiction, 15 whichever is greater.

- (5) A health care provider or patient presenter acting under the direction and supervision of a telemedicine provider through the use of telemedicine may not be interpreted as practicing without a license. However, the health care provider must be trained in, educated on, and knowledgeable about the procedure and technology and may not perform duties for which he or she does not have sufficient training, education, and knowledge. Failure to have adequate training, education, and knowledge is grounds for disciplinary action by the appropriate board, or the department if there is no board, or the affiliated regulatory entity for affiliated providers.
- (6) Upon license renewal, a physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist practicing telemedicine shall:
- (a) Designate himself or herself as a telemedicine provider on the practitioner profile; and
- (b) Submit proof of successful completion of a course and subsequent examination, approved by the board, on the standards of practice in telemedicine. The course must consist of 2 webbased contact hours. The first course and examination shall be offered by July 1, 2014, and conducted at least annually thereafter. The course and examination shall be developed and offered by a statewide professional association accredited to provide educational activities as designated by the board. The



board shall review and approve the content of the initial course and examination if the board determines that the course and examination adequately and reliably satisfy the criteria specified in this section. Annually thereafter, the board shall review the course and examination and, if the board determines that the content continues to adequately and reliably satisfy the criteria specified in this section, approve them. Successful completion of the board-approved course and examination may be used to satisfy 2 hours of continuing education requirements for the biennial period during which the board-approved course and examination are taken. A physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist who does not complete a board-approved course and examination under this section may not provide telemedicine services. (7) Venue for a civil or administrative action initiated by the telemedicine recipient, the department, or the appropriate

- board shall be based on the location of the patient or shall be in Leon County.
 - (8) The boards may adopt rules to administer the

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======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========

61 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 9 - 11

and insert: 6.3

> and consultations; requiring telemedicine providers to maintain professional liability coverage for telemedicine services;

> > Page 3 of 3

04/11/2014



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House Comm: RE

Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment to Amendment (651910)

Delete line 13

4 and insert:

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458.320(1)(b) or s. 459.0085(1)(b), or in the amount required by

the applicable law in



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Senate	•	House
Comm: FAV		
04/11/2014		
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Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services (Garcia) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 131 - 217

and insert:

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(3) Consultations that occur on an emergency basis and that are conducted via telemedicine are exempt from subsection (1). As used in this paragraph the term "emergency basis" refers to the provision of "emergency services and care" for an "emergency medical condition" as those terms are defined in s. 395.002.

(4) A telemedicine provider must maintain professional

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- 11 liability coverage that includes coverage for telemedicine 12 services in an amount and manner consistent with s. 13 458.320(1) (b) or s. 459.0085(1) (b), or in the amount required by 14 the applicable law in an out-of-state telemedicine provider's 15 licensing jurisdiction, whichever is greater.
 - (5) A health care provider or patient presenter acting under the direction and supervision of a telemedicine provider through the use of telemedicine may not be interpreted as practicing without a license. However, the health care provider must be trained in, educated on, and knowledgeable about the procedure and technology and may not perform duties for which he or she does not have sufficient training, education, and knowledge. Failure to have adequate training, education, and knowledge is grounds for disciplinary action by the appropriate board, or the department if there is no board, or the affiliated regulatory entity for affiliated providers.
 - (6) Upon license renewal, a physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist practicing telemedicine shall:
 - (a) Designate himself or herself as a telemedicine provider on the practitioner profile; and
 - (b) Submit proof of successful completion of a course and subsequent examination, approved by the board, on the standards of practice in telemedicine. The course must consist of 2 webbased contact hours. The first course and examination shall be offered by July 1, 2014, and conducted at least annually thereafter. The course and examination shall be developed and offered by a statewide professional association accredited to provide educational activities as designated by the board. The



board shall review and approve the content of the initial course and examination if the board determines that the course and examination adequately and reliably satisfy the criteria specified in this section. Annually thereafter, the board shall review the course and examination and, if the board determines that the content continues to adequately and reliably satisfy the criteria specified in this section, approve them. Successful completion of the board-approved course and examination may be used to satisfy 2 hours of continuing education requirements for the biennial period during which the board-approved course and examination are taken. A physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist who does not complete a board-approved course and examination under this section may not provide telemedicine services. (7) Venue for a civil or administrative action initiated by the telemedicine recipient, the department, or the appropriate board shall be based on the location of the patient or shall be in Leon County.

(8) The boards may adopt rules to administer the

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========

61 And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 9 - 11

and insert: 6.3

> and consultations; requiring telemedicine providers to maintain professional liability coverage for telemedicine services;

> > Page 3 of 3

449942

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: UNFAV		
04/11/2014		
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Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services (Bean) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 456.4501, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

456.4501 Short title.—Sections 456.4501-456.4506 may be cited as the "Florida Telemedicine Act."

Section 2. Section 456.4502, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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11	456.4502 Definitions.—As used in this act, the term:		
12	(1) "Act" means the Florida Telemedicine Act.		
13	(2) "Advanced communications technology" means:		
14	(a) Compressed digital interactive video, audio, or data		
15	transmissions;		
16	(b) Real-time synchronous video- or web-conferencing		
17	communications;		
18	(c) Secure web-based communications;		
19	(d) Still-image capture or asynchronous store and forward;		
20	(e) Health care service transmissions supported by mobile		
21	<pre>devices (mHealth); or</pre>		
22	(f) Other technology that facilitates access to health care		
23	services or medical specialty expertise.		
24	(3) "Distant site" means the location at which the		
25	telemedicine provider delivering the health care service is		
26	located at the time the service is provided via telemedicine.		
27	(4) "Encounter" means an examination, consultation,		
28	monitoring, or other health care service.		
29	(5) "Health care provider" means a health care practitioner		
30	or out-of-state licensed individual who provides health care		
31	services within the scope of his or her professional license.		
32	(6) "In person" means that a patient is in the physical		
33	presence of the health care provider without regard to whether		
34	portions of the encounter are conducted by other providers.		
35	(7) "Originating site" means the location of the patient		
36	receiving telemedicine services, which site meets the standards		
37	of this act as verified by the telemedicine provider.		
38	(8) "Patient presenter" means an individual who has		
39	clinical background training in the use of advanced		

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communications technology equipment and who is available at the originating site to present the patient, manage the cameras or equipment, and perform any hands-on activity necessary to successfully complete the telemedicine encounter under the direction and supervision of a telemedicine provider.

- (9) "Store and forward" means the type of telemedicine encounter that uses still images of patient data for rendering a medical opinion or diagnosis. The term includes the asynchronous transmission of clinical data from one site to another.
- (10) "Telehealth" means the use of advanced communications technology to provide access to health assessment, diagnosis, intervention, consultation, supervision, and information across distances. The term includes the use of remote patientmonitoring devices that are used to collect and transmit data for telemonitoring and interpretation.
- (11) "Telemedicine" means the use of advanced communications technology by a telemedicine provider at a distant or originating site in compliance with federal and state privacy and confidentiality requirements and encryption standards. Services provided through telemedicine may include patient assessment, diagnosis, consultation, treatment, prescription of medicine, transfer of medical data, or other medical-related services. The term does not include audio-only calls, e-mail messages, or facsimile transmissions. Telemedicine includes telehealth and telemonitoring.
- (12) "Telemedicine provider" means a health care practitioner licensed or certified in this state who provides telemedicine services.

Section 3. Section 456.4503, Florida Statutes, is created



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456.4503 Telemedicine requirements.

- (1) A health care provider who provides telemedicine across state lines to a patient physically located in this state must be licensed or certified in this state.
- (2) An out-of-state health care provider is exempt from subsection (1) if:
- (a) The out-of-state health care provider is consulting with a telemedicine provider licensed to practice in this state;
- (b) The telemedicine provider licensed in this state retains ultimate authority and responsibility for the diagnosis, treatment, and care of the patient located within this state; and
- (c) The out-of-state health care provider has privileges at or is on the medical staff of an out-of-state hospital affiliated with a Florida hospital licensed under chapter 395, or has an affiliation with an out-of-state health insurer or health plan that is also authorized to conduct business in this state pursuant to chapter 627 or chapter 641.
- (3) An out-of-state health care provider authorized under subsection (2) to provide telemedicine services to patients in this state is subject to appropriate disciplinary action by the appropriate board in this state or other regulatory entity in this state which has regulatory jurisdiction over the hospital, insurer, or health plan affiliated with the health care practitioner as described in paragraph (2)(c).
- (4) A telemedicine provider and a hospital, insurer, or health plan operating in this state which is affiliated with an out-of-state health care practitioner as described in paragraph

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- (2)(c) shall make any pertinent records available upon request of the appropriate board, the department, or other regulatory authority as applicable. Failure to comply with such request may result in the revocation of the provider's license or certification or imposition of a fine by the applicable board or, in the case of an affiliated hospital, insurer, or health plan, a fine, license restriction, or revocation of an affiliated entity's authorization to conduct business in this state.
 - (5) Consultations that occur on an emergency basis and that are conducted via telemedicine are exempt from subsection (1). As used in this subsection, the term "emergency basis" refers to the provision of emergency services and care for an emergency medical condition, as those terms are defined in s. 395.002.
 - (6) A health care practitioner or patient presenter acting under the direction and supervision of a telemedicine provider through the use of telemedicine may not be interpreted as practicing without a license. However, the health care practitioner must be trained in, educated on, and knowledgeable about the procedure and technology and may not perform duties for which he or she does not have sufficient training, education, and knowledge. Failure to have adequate training, education, and knowledge is grounds for disciplinary action by the appropriate board, or department if there is no board, or the affiliated regulatory entity for affiliated providers.
 - (7) Upon license or certification renewal, the health care practitioner practicing telemedicine shall:
 - (a) Designate himself or herself as a telemedicine provider on the practitioner's profile, if applicable; and

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(b) Submit proof of successful completion of a course and subsequent examination, approved by the applicable regulatory board, or the department if there is no board, on the standards of practice in telemedicine. The course must consist of 2 webbased contact hours. The first course and examination must be offered by October 1, 2014, and shall be conducted at least annually thereafter. The course and examination shall be developed and offered by a statewide professional association accredited to provide educational activities as designated by the board. The board shall review and approve the content of the initial course and examination if the board determines that the course and examination adequately and reliably satisfy the criteria set forth in this section. Annually thereafter, the applicable regulatory board shall review the course and examination and, if the board determines that the content continues to adequately and reliably satisfy the criteria set forth in this section, approve them. Successful completion of an approved course and examination may be used to satisfy 2 hours of continuing education requirements for the biennial period during which the approved course and examination are taken. A health care practitioner who does not complete an approved course and examination under this section may not provide telemedicine services.

- (8) Venue for a civil or administrative action initiated by the telemedicine recipient, the department, or the appropriate board shall be based on the location of the patient or shall be in Leon County.
- (9) The boards may adopt rules to administer the requirements of this act and must repeal rules that are

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inconsistent with this act, including rules that prohibit the use of telemedicine in this state. The appropriate board may also develop standards and adopt rules relating to requirements for patient presenters. Such rules may not require the use of patient presenters in telemedicine services if special skills or training is not needed for a patient to participate in the encounter.

Section 4. Section 456.4504, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

456.4504 Telemedicine standards.-

- (1) The standard of care as provided in s. 766.102 is the same regardless of whether the health care practitioner provides health care services in person or by telemedicine. The applicable board may adopt rules specifically related to the standard of care for telemedicine.
- (2) A telemedicine provider providing telemedicine services under this act is responsible for the quality of the equipment and technology employed and for its safe use. Telemedicine equipment and advanced communications technology must, at a minimum, be able to provide the same information to the telemedicine provider as the information that would be obtained in an in-person encounter with a health care provider and must enable the telemedicine provider to meet or exceed the prevailing standard of care for the practice of the profession.
- (3) The telemedicine provider is not required to conduct a patient history or physical examination of the patient before engaging in a telemedicine encounter if the telemedicine provider conducts a patient evaluation sufficient to meet the prevailing standard of care for the services provided.

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- (4) Before each telemedicine encounter, the identification and location of the telemedicine provider and all other individuals present via advanced communications technology who will view the patient or the patient's information must be identified to the patient.
- (5) For the purposes of this act, the nonemergency prescribing of a legend drug based solely on an electronic questionnaire without a visual examination is considered a failure to practice with the level of care, skill, and treatment which is recognized by a reasonably prudent health care practitioner and is not authorized under this act.
- (6) A controlled substance may not be prescribed through the use of telemedicine for chronic, nonmalignant pain.
- (7) Medical records must be kept by each telemedicine provider that participates in a patient telemedicine encounter to the same extent as required for an in-person encounter under state and federal law. Telemedicine providers are encouraged to create electronic health records to document the encounter and to transmit information in the most efficient manner possible.
- (8) Any medical records generated, including records maintained via video, audio, electronic, or other means, due to a telemedicine encounter must conform to the confidentiality and recordkeeping requirements of federal law and nationally recognized health care accreditation organizations and the laws and rules of this state, regardless of where the medical records of a patient in this state are maintained.
- (9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction.



214 (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider 215 uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor, 216 the telemedicine provider must: 217 (a) Require a business associate agreement with the third-218 party vendor; and 219 (b) Ensure that the third-party vendor complies with the 220 administrative, physical, and technical safeguards and standards 221 set forth by the Health Information Technology for Economic and 222 Clinical Health (HITECH) Act and by federal regulations 223 implemented pursuant to HITECH. 224 Section 5. Section 456.4505, Florida Statutes, is created 225 to read: 226 456.4505 Telemedicine services to diagnose or treat the 227 human eye.-228 (1) The use of automated equipment, including computer-229 controlled devices, in the provision of telemedicine services to 230 diagnose or treat the human eye and its appendages, is 231 permissible if the following requirements are met at the time 232 the automated equipment is used: 233 (a) The automated equipment is approved by the United 234 States Food and Drug Administration for the intended use; 235 (b) The automated equipment is designed and operated in a 236 manner that provides any accommodation required by the federal 237 ADA Amendments Act of 2008; 238 (c) The automated equipment and accompanying technology 239 used for the collection and transmission of information and 240 data, including photographs and scans, gathers and transmits 241 protected health information in compliance with the federal

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act;

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- (d) The procedure for which the automated equipment is used has a recognized Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; (e) The physical location of the automated equipment prominently displays the name and Florida license number of the individual who will read and interpret the diagnostic information and data, including photographs and scans;
 - (f) Diagnostic information and data, including photographs and scans, gathered by the automated equipment is read and interpreted by an optometrist licensed under chapter 463 or a physician skilled in diseases of the human eye and licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459; and
 - (q) The owner or lessee of the automated equipment maintains liability insurance in an amount adequate to cover claims made by individuals diagnosed or treated based on information and data, including photographs and scans, generated by the automated equipment.
 - (2) A prescription for spectacles or contact lens may not be made based on telemedicine services or based solely on the refractive error of the human eye generated by a computercontrolled device such as an autorefractor.

Section 6. Section 456.4506, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

456.4506 Telemedicine services under Medicaid.-

(1) The Agency for Health Care Administration may reimburse for Medicaid services provided through telemedicine in the same manner and equivalent to Medicaid services provided in-person under parts III and IV of chapter 409, except as provided in subsection (7).

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- (2) Telemedicine services reimbursed under Medicaid must meet the standards and requirements of this act.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (7), the agency may not require in-person contact between a telemedicine provider and Medicaid recipient as a prerequisite for payment for services appropriately provided through telemedicine in accordance with generally accepted health care practices and standards prevailing in the applicable health care community at the time the services are provided.
- (4) Before receipt of telemedicine services, a Medicaid recipient or the legal representative of a Medicaid recipient must provide informed consent for telemedicine services. A Medicaid recipient shall also be provided the opportunity to receive the same service through an in-person encounter.
- (5) A Medicaid service that is provided through a fee-forservice or managed care program may not be denied as a creditable Medicaid service solely because that service is provided through telemedicine.
- (6) Reimbursement of telemedicine services under Medicaid shall be the amount negotiated between the parties involved to the extent permitted under state and federal law. Regardless of the reimbursement methodology or amount, telemedicine providers located at the originating site and the distant site should both receive reimbursement based on the services rendered, if any, during the telemedicine encounter.
- (7) If, after implementation, the agency determines that the delivery of a particular service through telemedicine is not cost-effective or does not adequately meet the clinical needs of recipients and the determination has been documented, the agency

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may discontinue Medicaid reimbursement for that telemedicine service.

(8) The agency shall submit a report on the usage and costs, including savings, if any, associated with the provision of health care services through telemedicine under the Medicaid program by January 1, 2017, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(9) This section is repealed June 30, 2017. Section 7. This act shall take effect October 1, 2014.

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to telemedicine; creating s. 456.4501, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 456.4502, F.S.; defining terms applicable to the act; creating s. 456.4503, F.S.; requiring specified practitioners providing telemedicine services to patients in this state to be licensed in this state; providing certain exceptions for emergency services and consultations; requiring pertinent records to be made available upon request; requiring other health care providers to be supervised by a telemedicine provider; providing continuing education requirements for telemedicine providers; establishing venue; authorizing the licensing boards to adopt rules; creating s. 456.4504,

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F.S.; providing standards and prohibitions for the provision of telemedicine services; prohibiting nonemergency prescribing of a legend drug without a physical examination; prohibiting the prescription of a controlled substance for chronic, nonmalignant pain using telemedicine; establishing a method for disciplinary action of out-of-state health providers; requiring a telemedicine provider to keep medical records of a patient; requiring the records to conform to certain requirements; providing duties for a telemedicine provider that uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor; creating s. 456.4505, F.S.; authorizing the use of telemedicine services in the diagnosis and treatment of the human eye; providing requirements for the use of automated equipment; requiring the owner or lessee of the automated equipment to maintain specified liability insurance under certain circumstances; prohibiting prescriptions for spectacles or contact lens based solely on the use of an autorefractor; creating s. 456.4506, F.S.; providing requirements for reimbursement of telemedicine services under the Medicaid program; requiring a report to the Legislature on the usage and costs of telemedicine services under the Medicaid program by a certain date; providing for future repeal; providing an effective date.

By the Committees on Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; and Health Policy

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to telemedicine; creating s. 456.4501, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 456.4502, F.S.; defining terms applicable to the act; creating s. s. 456.4503, F.S.; requiring specified practitioners providing telemedicine services to patients in this state to be licensed in this state; providing certain exceptions for emergency services and consultations; authorizing nonFlorida licensed physicians to meet alternative requirements; requiring pertinent records to be made available upon request; requiring other health care providers to be supervised by a telemedicine provider; providing continuing education requirements for telemedicine providers; establishing venue; providing applicability; authorizing the licensing boards to adopt rules; creating s. 456.4504, F.S.; providing standards and prohibitions for the provision of telemedicine services; prohibiting nonemergency prescribing of a legend drug without a physical examination; prohibiting the prescription of a controlled substance for chronic nonmalignant pain using telemedicine; creating s. 456.4505, F.S.; authorizing the use of telemedicine services in the diagnosis and treatment of the human eye; providing requirements for the use of automated equipment; requiring the owner or lessee of the automated equipment to maintain specified liability insurance under certain circumstances; prohibiting prescriptions for spectacles or contact

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30	lens based solely on the use of an autorefractor;
31	creating s. 456.4506, F.S.; providing requirements for
32	reimbursement of telemedicine services under the
33	Medicaid program; requiring a report to the
34	Legislature on the usage and costs of telemedicine in
35	Medicaid by a certain date; providing for future
36	repeal; amending s. 409.967, F.S.; prohibiting a
37	managed care plan under Medicaid from using
38	telemedicine providers that are not physicians;
39	amending ss. 627.645 and 641.185, F.S.; prohibiting
40	the denial of a claim for payment for medical services
41	based on a medical necessity determination conducted
42	via telemedicine unless the determination is made by a
43	physician; providing an effective date.
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45	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
46	
47	Section 1. Section 456.4501, Florida Statutes, is created
48	to read:
49	456.4501 Short title.—Sections 456.4501-456.4506 may be
50	cited as the "Florida Telemedicine Act."
51	Section 2. Section 456.4502, Florida Statutes, is created
52	to read:
53	456.4502 Definitions.—As used in this act, the term:
54	(1) "Act" means the Florida Telemedicine Act.
55	(2) "Advanced communications technology" means:
56	(a) Compressed digital interactive video, audio, or data
57	<u>transmissions;</u>
58	(b) Real-time synchronous video- or web-conferencing

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579-03542A-14 20141646c1 59 communications; 60 (c) Secure web-based communications; 61 (d) Still-image capture or asynchronous store and forward; 62 (e) Health care service transmissions supported by mobile 63 devices (mHealth); or 64 (f) Other technology that facilitates access to health care 65 services or medical specialty expertise. 66 (3) "Distant site" means the location at which the 67 telemedicine provider delivering the health care service is

(4) "Encounter" means an examination, consultation, monitoring, or other health care service.

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(5) "Health care provider" means a health care practitioner or out-of-state licensed individual who provides health care services within the scope of his or her professional license.

located at the time the service is provided via telemedicine.

- (6) "In person" means that a patient is in the physical presence of the health care provider without regard to whether portions of the encounter are conducted by other providers.
- (7) "Originating site" means the location of the patient receiving telemedicine services, which site meets the standards of this act as verified by the telemedicine provider.
- (8) "Patient presenter" means an individual who has clinical background training in the use of advanced communications technology equipment and who is available at the originating site to present the patient, manage the cameras or equipment, and perform any hands-on activity necessary to successfully complete the telemedicine encounter under the direction and supervision of a telemedicine provider.
 - (9) "Store and forward" means the type of telemedicine

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88	<pre>encounter that uses still images of patient data for rendering a</pre>
89	medical opinion or diagnosis. The term includes the asynchronous
90	transmission of clinical data from one site to another.
91	(10) "Telehealth" means the use of advanced communications
92	technology to provide access to health assessment, diagnosis,
93	intervention, consultation, supervision, and information across
94	distances. The term includes the use of remote patient-
95	monitoring devices that are used to collect and transmit data
96	for telemonitoring and interpretation.
97	(11) "Telemedicine" means the practice of medicine through
98	the use of advanced communications technology by a telemedicine
99	provider at a distant site in compliance with federal and state
100	privacy and confidentiality requirements and encryption
101	standards. Services provided through telemedicine may include
102	patient assessment, diagnosis, consultation, treatment,
103	prescription of medicine, transfer of medical data, or other
104	$\underline{\text{medical-related services.}}$ The term does not include audio-only
105	calls, e-mail messages, or facsimile transmissions. Telemedicine
106	includes telehealth and telemonitoring.
107	(12) "Telemedicine provider" means a physician or physician
108	assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, an advanced
109	registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 464, or a
110	pharmacist licensed under chapter 465 who provides telemedicine
111	services.
112	Section 3. Section 456.4503, Florida Statutes, is created
113	to read:
114	456.4503 Telemedicine requirements.—
115	(1) An out-of-state physician, physician assistant,
116	advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist who

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117	provides telemedicine across state lines to a patient physically
118	located in this state must have a Florida license to practice as
119	provided under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 464, or chapter
120	<u>465.</u>
121	(2) An out-of-state physician, physician assistant,
122	advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist is exempt
123	from subsection (1) if:
124	(a) The out-of-state physician, physician assistant,
125	advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist is
126	consulting with a telemedicine provider licensed to practice in
127	this state; and
128	(b) The telemedicine provider licensed in this state
129	retains ultimate authority and responsibility for the diagnosis,
130	treatment, and care of the patient located within this state.
131	(3) An out-of-state physician is exempt from subsection (1)
132	if the physician:
133	(a) Holds an unrestricted active license to practice
134	allopathic or osteopathic medicine in the state of the distant
135	site and that state's licensure requirements must meet or exceed
136	those of this state under chapter 458 or chapter 459, as
137	determined by the appropriate board;
138	(b) Maintains professional liability coverage that includes
139	coverage for telemedicine services, in an amount and manner
140	consistent with s. 458.320 and appropriate to the physician's
141	scope of practice and location;
142	(c) Has privileges at or is on the medical staff of an out-
143	of-state hospital affiliated with a Florida hospital licensed
144	under chapter 395, or has an affiliation with an out-of-state
145	health insurer or health plan that is also authorized to conduct

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146	business in this state pursuant to chapter 627 or chapter 641;	
147	<u>and</u>	
148	(d) Practices in a state that authorizes Florida-licensed	
149	physicians to provide telemedicine services to patients located	
150	in that state without having to be licensed to practice medicine	
151	in that state.	
152	(4) An out-of-state physician authorized under paragraph	
153	(3) to provide telemedicine services to patients in this state	
154	is subject to appropriate disciplinary action by the Board of	
155	Medicine, the Board of Osteopathic Medicine, or a regulatory	
156	entity in this state which has regulatory jurisdiction over the	
157	hospital, insurer, or health plan affiliated with the physician	
158	as described in subparagraph (3)(c).	
159	(5) A telemedicine provider and a hospital, insurer, or	
160	health plan operating in this state which is affiliated with an	
161	out-of-state physician as described in subparagraph (3)(c) shall	
162	make any pertinent records available upon request of the board,	
163	the department, or other regulatory authority as applicable.	
164	Failure to comply with such request may result in the revocation	
165	of the provider's license or imposition of a fine by the	
166	applicable board; or, in the case of an affiliated hospital,	
167	insurer, or health plan, a fine, license restriction, or	
168	revocation of an affiliated entity's authorization to conduct	
169	business in this state.	
170	(6) Consultations that occur on an emergency basis and that	
171	are conducted via telemedicine are exempt from subsection (1).	
172	The terms "emergency services and care" and "emergency medical	
173	condition" have the same meanings as provided in s. 395.002.	
174	(7) A health care provider or patient presenter acting	

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under the direction and supervision of a telemedicine provider

through the use of telemedicine may not be interpreted as

practicing without a license. However, the health care provider

must be trained in, educated on, and knowledgeable about the

procedure and technology and may not perform duties for which he

or she does not have sufficient training, education, and

knowledge. Failure to have adequate training, education, and

knowledge is grounds for disciplinary action by the appropriate

(8) Upon license renewal, a physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist practicing telemedicine shall:

board, or the department if there is no board, or the affiliated

regulatory entity for affiliated providers.

- (a) Designate himself or herself as a telemedicine provider on the practitioner profile; and
- (b) Submit proof of successful completion of a course and subsequent examination, approved by the board, on the standards of practice in telemedicine. The course must consist of 2 web-based contact hours. The first course and examination must be offered by July 1, 2014, and shall be conducted at least annually thereafter. The course and examination shall be developed and offered by a statewide professional association accredited to provide educational activities as designated by the board. The board shall review and approve the content of the initial course and examination if the board determines that the course and examination adequately and reliably satisfy the criteria set forth in this section. Annually thereafter, the board shall review the course and examination and, if the board determines that the content continues to adequately and reliably

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204	satisfy the criteria set forth in this section, approve them.	
205	Successful completion of the board-approved course and	
206	examination may be used to satisfy 2 hours of continuing	
207	education requirements for the biennial period during which the	
208	board-approved course and examination are taken. A physician,	
209	physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or	
210	pharmacist who does not complete a board-approved course and	
211	examination under this section may not provide telemedicine	
212	services.	
213	(9) Venue for a civil or administrative action initiated by	
214	the telemedicine recipient, the department, or the appropriate	
215	board shall be based on the location of the patient or shall be	
216	in Leon County.	
217	(10) The boards may adopt rules to administer the	
218	requirements of this act and must repeal rules that are	
219	inconsistent with this act, including rules that prohibit the	
220	use of telemedicine in this state. The appropriate board may	
221	also develop standards and adopt rules relating to requirements	
222	for patient presenters. Such rules may not require the use of	
223	patient presenters in telemedicine services if special skills or	
224	training is not needed for a patient to participate in the	
225	encounter.	
226	Section 4. Section 456.4504, Florida Statutes, is created	
227	to read:	
228	456.4504 Telemedicine standards.—	
229	(1) The standard of care as provided in s. 766.102 is the	
230	same regardless of whether the physician, physician assistant,	
231	advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist provides	

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health care services in person or by telemedicine. The

579-03542A-14 20141646c1 applicable board may adopt rules specifically related to the standard of care for telemedicine.

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- (2) A telemedicine provider providing telemedicine services under this act is responsible for the quality of the equipment and technology employed and for its safe use. Telemedicine equipment and advanced communications technology must, at a minimum, be able to provide the same information to the telemedicine provider as the information that would be obtained in an in-person encounter with a health care provider and must enable the telemedicine provider to meet or exceed the prevailing standard of care for the practice of the profession.
- (3) The telemedicine provider is not required to conduct a patient history or physical examination of the patient before engaging in a telemedicine encounter if the telemedicine provider conducts a patient evaluation sufficient to meet the prevailing standard of care for the services provided.
- (4) Before each telemedicine encounter, the identification and location of the telemedicine provider and all other individuals present via advanced communications technology who will view the patient or the patient's information must be identified to the patient.
- (5) For the purposes of this act, the nonemergency prescribing of a legend drug based solely on an electronic questionnaire without a visual examination is considered a failure to practice with the level of care, skill, and treatment which is recognized by a reasonably prudent physician, physician assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or pharmacist and is not authorized under this act.
 - (6) A controlled substance may not be prescribed through

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Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1646

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to read:

262	the use of telemedicine for chronic, nonmalignant pain.		
263	(7) Medical records must be kept by each telemedicine		
264	provider that participates in a patient telemedicine encounter		
265	to the same extent as required for an in-person encounter under		
266	state and federal law. Telemedicine providers are encouraged to		
267	create electronic health records to document the encounter and		
268	to transmit information in the most efficient manner possible.		
269	(8) Any medical records generated, including records		
270	maintained via video, audio, electronic, or other means, due to		
271	a telemedicine encounter must conform to the confidentiality and		
272	recordkeeping requirements of federal law and nationally		
273	recognized health care accreditation organizations and the laws		
274	and rules of this state, regardless of where the medical records		
275	of a patient in this state are maintained.		
_ , _			
276	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider		
276	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider		
276 277	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify		
276 277 278	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction.		
276 277 278 279	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider		
276 277 278 279 280	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor,		
276 277 278 279 280 281	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor, the telemedicine provider must:		
276 277 278 279 280 281 282	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor, the telemedicine provider must: (a) Require a business associate agreement with the third-		
276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor, the telemedicine provider must: (a) Require a business associate agreement with the third-party vendor; and		
276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor, the telemedicine provider must: (a) Require a business associate agreement with the third-party vendor; and (b) Ensure that the third-party vendor complies with the		
276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor, the telemedicine provider must: (a) Require a business associate agreement with the third-party vendor; and (b) Ensure that the third-party vendor complies with the administrative, physical, and technical safeguards and standards		
276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286	(9) Telemedicine technology used by a telemedicine provider must be encrypted and must use a recordkeeping program to verify each interaction. (10) In those situations in which a telemedicine provider uses telemedicine technology provided by a third-party vendor, the telemedicine provider must: (a) Require a business associate agreement with the third-party vendor; and (b) Ensure that the third-party vendor complies with the administrative, physical, and technical safeguards and standards set forth by the Health Information Technology for Economic and		

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91	456.4505 Telemedicine services to diagnose or treat the
92	human eye
93	(1) The use of automated equipment, including computer-
94	controlled devices, in the provision of telemedicine services to
95	diagnose or treat the human eye and its appendages, is
96	permissible if the following requirements are met at the time
97	the automated equipment is used:
98	(a) The automated equipment is approved by the United
99	States Food and Drug Administration for the intended use;
300	(b) The automated equipment is designed and operated in a
301	manner that provides any accommodation required by the federal
302	ADA Amendments Act of 2008;
303	(c) The automated equipment and accompanying technology
304	used for the collection and transmission of information and
305	data, including photographs and scans, gathers and transmits
306	protected health information in compliance with the federal
307	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act;
808	(d) The procedure for which the automated equipment is used
309	has a recognized Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code
310	approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;
311	(e) The physical location of the automated equipment
312	prominently displays the name and Florida license number of the
313	individual who will read and interpret the diagnostic
314	information and data, including photographs and scans;
315	(f) Diagnostic information and data, including photographs
316	and scans, gathered by the automated equipment is read and

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interpreted by an optometrist licensed under chapter 463 or a

physician skilled in diseases of the human eye and licensed

under chapter 458 or chapter 459; and

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320	(g) The owner or lessee of the automated equipment	
321	maintains liability insurance in an amount adequate to cover	
322	claims made by individuals diagnosed or treated based on	
323	information and data, including photographs and scans, generated	
324	by the automated equipment.	
325	(2) A prescription for spectacles or contact lens may not	
326	be made based on telemedicine services or based solely on the	
327	refractive error of the human eye generated by a computer-	
328	controlled device such as an autorefractor.	
329	Section 6. Section 456.4506, Florida Statutes, is created	
330	to read:	
331	456.4506 Telemedicine services under Medicaid.—	
332	(1) The Agency for Health Care Administration shall	
333	reimburse for Medicaid services provided through telemedicine in	
334	the same manner and equivalent to Medicaid services provided in	
335	person under parts III and IV of chapter 409, except as provided	
336	in subsection (7).	
337	(2) Telemedicine services reimbursed under Medicaid must	
338	meet the standards and requirements of this act.	
339	(3) Except as provided in subsection (7), the agency may	
340	not require in-person contact between a telemedicine provider	
341	and Medicaid recipient as a prerequisite for payment for	
342	services appropriately provided through telemedicine in	
343	accordance with generally accepted health care practices and	
344	standards prevailing in the applicable health care community at	
345	the time the services are provided.	
346	(4) Before receipt of telemedicine services, a Medicaid	
347	recipient or the legal representative of a Medicaid recipient	
348	must provide informed consent for telemedicine services. A	

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Medicaid recipient shall also be provided the opportunity to receive the same service through an in-person encounter.

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- (5) A Medicaid service that is provided through a fee-forservice or managed care program may not be denied as a creditable Medicaid service solely because that service is provided through telemedicine.
- (6) Reimbursement of telemedicine services under Medicaid shall be the amount negotiated between the parties involved to the extent permitted under state and federal law. Regardless of the reimbursement methodology or amount, telemedicine providers located at the originating site and the distant site should both receive reimbursement based on the services rendered, if any, during the telemedicine encounter.
- (7) If, after implementation, the agency determines that the delivery of a particular service through telemedicine is not cost-effective or does not adequately meet the clinical needs of recipients and the determination has been documented, the agency may discontinue Medicaid reimbursement for that telemedicine service.
- (8) The agency shall submit a report on the usage and costs, including savings, if any, associated with the provision of health care services through telemedicine under the Medicaid program by January 1, 2017, to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- (9) This section is repealed June 30, 2017. Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 409.967, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 409.967 Managed care plan accountability.-

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Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1646

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(2) The agency shall establish such contract requirements as are necessary for the operation of the statewide managed care program. In addition to any other provisions the agency may deem necessary, the contract must require:

(c) Access.-

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1. The agency shall establish specific standards for the number, type, and regional distribution of providers in managed care plan networks to ensure access to care for both adults and children. Each plan must maintain a regionwide network of providers in sufficient numbers to meet the access standards for specific medical services for all recipients enrolled in the plan. A plan may not use telemedicine providers as defined in s. 456.4502 to meet this requirement unless the provider is licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459. The exclusive use of mail-order pharmacies may not be sufficient to meet network access standards. Consistent with the standards established by the agency, provider networks may include providers located outside the region. A plan may contract with a new hospital facility before the date the hospital becomes operational if the hospital has commenced construction, will be licensed and operational by January 1, 2013, and a final order has issued in any civil or administrative challenge. Each plan shall establish and maintain an accurate and complete electronic database of contracted providers, including information about licensure or registration, locations and hours of operation, specialty 403 credentials and other certifications, specific performance indicators, and such other information as the agency deems necessary. The database must be available online to both the agency and the public and have the capability to compare the

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availability of providers to network adequacy standards and to accept and display feedback from each provider's patients. Each plan shall submit quarterly reports to the agency identifying the number of enrollees assigned to each primary care provider.

- 2. Each managed care plan must publish any prescribed drug formulary or preferred drug list on the plan's website in a manner that is accessible to and searchable by enrollees and providers. The plan must update the list within 24 hours after making a change. Each plan must ensure that the prior authorization process for prescribed drugs is readily accessible to health care providers, including posting appropriate contact information on its website and providing timely responses to providers. For Medicaid recipients diagnosed with hemophilia who have been prescribed anti-hemophilic-factor replacement products, the agency shall provide for those products and hemophilia overlay services through the agency's hemophilia disease management program.
- 3. Managed care plans, and their fiscal agents or intermediaries, must accept prior authorization requests for any service electronically.

Section 8. Subsection (3) is added to section 627.645, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 627.645 Denial of health insurance claims restricted.-
- (3) A claim for payment under a health insurance policy for medical care or treatment may not be denied on the basis of a medical necessity determination conducted via telemedicine as defined in s. 456.4502 unless the determination is made by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459.

 Section 9. Paragraph (m) is added to subsection (1) of

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Florida Senate - 2014 CS for SB 1646

1	579-03542A-14 20141646c1	
436	section 641.185, Florida Statutes, to read:	
437	641.185 Health maintenance organization subscriber	
438	protections	
439	(1) With respect to the provisions of this part and part	
440	III, the principles expressed in the following statements shall	
441	serve as standards to be followed by the commission, the office,	
442	the department, and the Agency for Health Care Administration in	
443	exercising their powers and duties, in exercising administrative	
444	discretion, in administrative interpretations of the law, in	
445	enforcing its provisions, and in adopting rules:	
446	(m) A health maintenance organization may not deny a claim	
447	for payment for medical care or treatment on the basis of a	
448	medical necessity determination conducted via telemedicine as	
449	defined in s. 456.4502 unless the determination is made by a	
450	physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459.	
451	Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1, 2014.	

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COMMITTEE ON HEALTH POLICY

Location 530 Knott Building

Mailing Address

404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5824

Senator Aaron Bean, Chair Senator Eleanor Sobel, Vice Chair

Professional Staff: Sandra R. Stovall, Staff Director

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

April 3, 2014

Senator Denise Grimsley
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee on
Health and Human Services
306 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

Dear Chairman Grimsley:

I am requesting that SB 1646 (Telemedicine), a Health Policy committee bill, be placed on the agenda of the committee's next scheduled meeting. Your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

If you have questions, please call 487-5824.

Respectively,

Aaron Bean

State Senator, District 4

cc: Scarlet Pigott, Staff Director
Appropriations Subcommittee on Health
and Human Services

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STAFF DIR.___STAFF



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Appropriations, Vice Chair
Appropriations Subcommittee on Education
Appropriations Subcommittee on Health
and Human Services
Banking and Insurance
Education
Ethics and Elections
Gaming
Governmental Oversight and Accountability

SENATOR LIZBETH BENACQUISTO

Majority Leader 30th District

April 9, 2013

The Honorable Denise Grimsley, Chair Senate Health and Human Services Appropriations Committee 306 Senate Office Building 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Dear Chair Grimsley,

Please excuse me from attending the Senate Committee on Health and Human Services Appropriations on April 9th. I have a commitment at that time. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Lizbeth Benacquisto Senate District 30

which Servigues

Majority Leader

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) 9 /2014 Meeting Date Bill Number Topic (if applicable) BRIAN PITTS Amendment Barcode Job Title TRUSTEE Phone 727-897-9291 1119 NEWTON AVNUE SOUTH Address SAINT PETERSBURG **FLORIDA** 33705 E-mail JUSTICE2JESUS@YAHOO.COM City Zip State For Information Speaking: Against JUSTICE-2-JESUS Representing Appearing at request of Chair: Yes V No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes ✓ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

4-9-14	
Meeting Date	

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic Long-Term Care Ombudsman frogram	Bill Number CS SB SD8 (if applicable)
Name Susan Anderson	Amendment Barcode
Job Title Deputy State Ombudsman	(if applicable)
Address 4040 Beplanade Way	Phone 850-414-2054
Tallahasse FL 32399- City State Zip 7000	E-mail Andersons @ elderaffairs.org
Speaking: State Zip 7000 Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Long-Term Come Ombudsman Prog	ran
· /	registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profession	nal Staff conducting the meeting)
Meeting Date	
Topic State Ombudsman Program	Bill Number SB 508 (if applicable)
Name Laura Cantwell	Amendment Barcode
Job Title PSSD Ciate State Director	-
Address 400 Camlon Play St. 100	Phone 880-570-2110
Street Pero Pr 33716	E-mail / Cantural @ Coap.00
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing PARP	

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

S-001 (10/20/11)

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic Teleme	1	/*********************************			er <u> </u>	
Name Alison	Dudyy			Amendme	55 ke all ent Barcode <u>I</u>	44 9942-814994
Job Title Presider	+ An	Bushy:	A3CS	•		(if applicable)
Address P.O.	BOX	428		Phone		79-1139
Street 72/	Pl	37302		E-mail_a	lison dudly	a dodlyens
City		State	Zip	AS5	ociotes. Co	m
Speaking: For	✓ Against	Information			•	
Representing	Florida	Radiological	societ	7		
Appearing at request of C	Chair: Yes	U-No	Lobbyist	registered	with Legislatu	ıre: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

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Meeting Date	
Topic <u>Telemedicine</u>	Bill Number <u>CS / SB 1646</u> (if applicable) Amendment Barcode <u>959150</u> (if applicable)
Name Alison Dudy	Amendment Barcode 259150
Job Title President, AB Dudly A3C	(if applicable)
Address <u>Po Box</u> 428	Phone 850/559-1139
Street Tall Fle. 37302 City State Zip	E-mail alisonded by adudly and
City State Zip	axociatis.com
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Plande Radiological Society	v V
	t registered with Legislature: ∠Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

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Topic <u>Telemedicine</u>	Bill Number <u>CS /SB 1646</u>
Name Alison Dudly	Bill Number <u>CS / SB / 16 46</u> Gracia and material (if applicable) Amendment Barcode <u>6 319 / 0</u> (if applicable)
Job Title Bresident AB Dudly. ASCS	
Address 10 Box 478 Tall Fl. 37302	Phone 850 559-1139
771 P 373° \(\frac{7}{\text{City}}\)	E-mailalisondudly and dudlyand
Speaking: Against Information	associal s. cor
Representing Florida Radiological Society	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyis	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

Topic TCleMedicine Bill Number Bill Number Amendment Barcode 4499 (if applicable)

Name Holly Miller, Amendment Barcode 4499 (if applicable)

Address Street

City State Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: [

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Appearing at request of Chair:

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode Name (if applicable) Job Title Address Street City State ZipInformation Speaking: Against Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes Appearing at request of Chair: Yes

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

719114	
Meeting Date	
Topic Telemodine	Bill Number 6 (if applicable)
Name Holly Mills	Amendment Barcode 251 So
Job Title Govt Affairs Council	(if applicable)
Address Street	Phone \$50 567 oul 8
Direct	E-mail
City State Zip	
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing MA	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lol	obyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
(,

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Programme Date) Meeting Date	rofessional Staff conducting the meeting)
Name David Christian	Bill Number 1646 Amendment Barcode 449947
Job Title VP-GOV 7 NCLARS Address 13-6 & Brown 8+	(if applicable) Phone (S)/S2/-1200
Street Helessee FL 3230 City State Zip	E-mail det ristone fletender, Co
Speaking: For Against Information Representing	
	obbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Profession Meeting Date	al Staff conducting the meeting)
Name Sovid Christian Job Title PP- Gov 7 APP. S	Bill Number 1646 (if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Address $\frac{1365}{Stree}$ $\frac{1365}{Stree}$ $\frac{1365}{Stree}$ $\frac{1320}{State}$ $\frac{1320}{State}$ Speaking: $\sqrt{190}$ For Against Information	E-maildehristen Ofthebers 6h
Representing FL Chember	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

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M	leeting D	ate

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic Telemedicine	Bill Number 1040
Name Pam Pferfer	(if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Job Title ASSOCIATE VP, GOV7 Affairs	(if applicable)
Address 1290) Bruce & Downs Blied	Phone 850,980,3802
Tampa Fl 33412	E-mail ppfeilerenalth.
Speaking: Against Information	55 tran
Representing USF Health	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyis	t registered with Legislature: Yes 🔲 No
,	

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

4 1 9 1201 Meeting Date	
Topic	Bill Number 16 96 (if applicable)
Name BRIAN PITTS	Amendment Barcode(if applicable)
Job Title TRUSTEE	(у аррпсате)
Address 1119 NEWTON AVNUE SOUTH	Phone 727-897-9291
SAINT PETERSBURG FLORIDA 33705	E-mail_JUSTICE2JESUS@YAHOO.COM
City State Zip Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ✓ Information	
Representing JUSTICE-2-JESUS	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist	registered with Legislature: Yes Vo
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as ma	
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/20/11)

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date				
Topic Telemediciné			Bill Number	C 1. (1.)
Name Karen Koch (Cook)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Amendment Barcode	f applicable)
Job Title Vice President				f applicable)
Address 316 E. Park Ave			Phone 850 - 224 -6048	
Street TallahasseE	FL	32361	E-mail Karen @ Eccmh. org	
City	State	Zip		
Speaking: For Agains	st Inform	nation		
Representing FL. Council	For Behavior	1 Hosethcare	ξ	
Appearing at request of Chair: Ye			st registered with Legislature: XYes	☐ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	
Topic SB 1646 Telemedicine	Bill Number (if applicable)
Name Crystal Stilley	Amendment Barcode
Job Title UP Gou Affair	(if applicable)
Address Street	Phone
	E-mail
City State Zip	
Speaking:	
Representing FL Hospital Assoc	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyis	st registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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<u> </u>	
Meeting Date	1084
Topic	Bill Number LO48
Name BRIAN PITTS	(if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Job Title TRUSTEE	(if applicable)
Address 1119 NEWTON AVNUE SOUTH	Phone 727-897-9291
SAINT PETERSBURG FLORIDA 33705	E-mail_JUSTICE2JESUS@YAHOO.COM_
City State Zip	
Speaking: For Against Information	· ·
Representing JUSTICE-2-JESUS	
•	st registered with Legislature: Yes Vo
While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not perm meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as m	it all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this any persons as possible can be heard.
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.	S-001 (10/20/11)

APPEARANCE RECORD

4/9/14 Meeting Date

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Topic	Bill Number 1134
Name PAUL WATSON LAMBERT	(if applicable) Amendment Barcode
Job Title General Counsel	(if applicable)
Address 507 North Adams ST. TAllAhassecit3 231	Phone 930 224-9393
TALLALASSEE FL 32301	PlamberTe paullambertan.com
Speaking: Against Information	
Representing Florida Chipupa Actic Ass	OCIATION
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist	t registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: KN 412 Case: Type: Caption: Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services Judge:

Started: 4/9/2014 2:03:06 PM

Ends: 4/9/2014 2:49:05 PM Length: 00:46:00

2:03:09 PM Meeting Called to Order

2:03:27 PM Roll Call

2:03:50 PM Opening Remarks by Chair Grimsley

2:03:59 PM Tab 1

2:04:13 PM SB 640 by Oneca Lowery for Sen Braynon

2:04:48 PM Roll Call on SB 640 - FAV

2:05:56 PM Tab 5

2:06:05 PM SB 1084 by Dave Murzin for Sen Evers; Public Assistance Fraud

2:06:48 PM Amendment #439384 - Adopted

2:11:47 PM Roll Call on SB 1084 - FAV

2:12:17 PM Tab 2

2:12:23 PM SB 1412 by Sanite Ermat

2:13:47 PM Roll Call on SB 1412 - FAV

2:14:18 PM Tab 3

2:14:29 PM CS/SB 1134 by Sen Detert; Home Medical Equipment

2:15:18 PM Public Testimony

2:15:36 PM Brian Pitts, Justice 2 Jesus

2:16:47 PM Roll Call on CS/SB 1134 - FAV

2:17:14 PM Tab 6

2:17:22 PM CS/SB 508 by Sen Detert; State Ombudsman Program

2:18:20 PM Roll Call on CS/SB 508 - FAV

2:18:48 PM Tab 4

2:18:57 PM CS/SB 1192 by Sen Sobel; Palliative Care - TP

2:19:00 PM Motion Sen Sachs

2:19:41 PM Tab 7

2:19:50 PM CS/SB 1646 by Sen Bean; Telemedicine

2:20:47 PM Amendment #651910 & 259150 - WD

2:21:25 PM Amendment #449942 - Not Adopted

2:35:31 PM Public Testimony

2:35:49 PM Alison Dudley, President Florida Radiological Society

2:36:46 PM Holly Miller, Government Affairs Counsel

2:40:26 PM Public Testimony

2:40:47 PM Brian Pitts, Justice 2 Jesus

2:42:53 PM Late Filed Amendment #651910 - Adopted

2:44:36 PM Amendment to the Amendment #259150 - Adopted

2:47:43 PM Roll Call on CS/SB 1646 - FAV

2:48:15 PM Motion by Sen Richter

2:48:33 PM Motion by Sen Garcia

2:48:39 PM Motion by Sen Thrasher

2:48:45 PM Motion by Sen Flores

2:48:53 PM Meeting Adjourned